

`init`

Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, to contain no characters. This is the only initialization method that a subclass of NSString should invoke.

`initWithCString:(const char *)byteString`

Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by converting the one-byte characters in `byteString` into Unicode characters. `byteString` must be a null-terminated C string in the default C string encoding.

`initWithCString:(const char *)byteString
length:(unsigned int)length`

Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by converting `length` one-byte characters in `byteString` into Unicode characters. This method doesn't stop at a null byte.

`initWithCStringNoCopy:(char *)byteString
length:(unsigned int)length
freeWhenDone:(BOOL)flag`

Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by converting `length` one-byte characters in `byteString` into Unicode characters. This method doesn't stop at a null byte. The receiver

	but if flag is NO it won't. Note that the NO case could with memory that could be freed. The NO flag should provided backing store is permanent.
initWithContentsOfFile:(NSString *)path	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by reading the file whose name is given by path. This method attempts to determine the encoding for the file. The string is assumed to be in UTF-8 encoding. If the encoding is determined not to be Unicode, the default encoding is used instead. Also see writeToFile:atomically: in NSString.h
initWithData:(NSData *)data encoding:(NSStringEncoding)encoding	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by converting the bytes in data into Unicode characters. data is an NSData object containing bytes in encoding and in the default encoding if that encoding.
initWithFormat:(NSString *)format,...	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by copying the format and following string objects in the manner of printf().
initWithFormat:(NSString *)format arguments:(va_list)argList	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by constructing a string from format and argList in the manner of printf().
initWithFormat:(NSString *)format locale:(NSDictionary *)dictionary,...	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by constructing a string from format and the formatting information in dictionary in the manner of printf().
initWithFormat:(NSString *)format locale:(NSDictionary *)dictionary arguments:(va_list)argList	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by constructing a string from format and format information in dictionary and argList in the manner of printf().
initWithString:(NSString *)string	Initializes the receiver, a newly allocated NSString, by copying the characters from string.
length	Returns the number of characters in the receiver. This number includes the individual characters of composed character sequences.
characterAtIndex:(unsigned int)index	Returns the character at the array position given by index. Raises an NSStringBoundsError exception if index lies beyond the end of the string.
getCharacters:(unichar *)buffer	Invokes getCharacters:range: with the provided buffer and the receiver as the range.
getCharacters:(unichar *)buffer range:(NSRange)aRange	Copies characters from aRange in the receiver into buffer, which must be large enough to contain them. This method returns the number of characters. This method raises an NSStringBoundsError exception if aRange lies beyond the end of the string.
stringByAppendingFormat:(NSString *)format,...	Returns a string made by using format as a printf() style format and the following arguments as values to be substituted into the format.
stringByAppendingString:(NSString *)aString	Returns a string made by appending aString and the receiver.

one at index to the end. This method raises an `NSStringIndexOutOfBoundsException` exception if index lies beyond the end of the string.

`NSString *)substringFromRange:(NSRange)aRange`

Returns a string object containing the characters of the receiver in the range `aRange`. This method raises an `NSStringBoundsError` exception if `aRange` lies beyond the end of the string.

`NSString *)substringToIndex:(unsigned int)index`

Returns a string object containing the characters of the receiver from the beginning, including, the one at `index`. This method raises an `NSStringIndexOutOfBoundsException` exception if `index` lies beyond the end of the string.

`NSRange)rangeOfCharacterFromSet:(NSCharacterSet *)aSet`

Invokes `rangeOfCharacterFromSet:options:` with no options.

`NSRange)rangeOfCharacterFromSet:(NSCharacterSet *)aSet
options:(unsigned int)mask`

Invokes `rangeOfCharacterFromSet:options:range:` with `mask` as the options and the extent of the receiver as the range.

`NSRange)rangeOfCharacterFromSet:(NSCharacterSet *)aSet
options:(unsigned int)mask
range:(NSRange)aRange`

Returns the range of the first character found from `aSet`. The search is restricted to `aRange` with `mask` options. `mask` can be any combination (using the C bitwise OR operator `|`) of `NSCaseInsensitiveSearch`, `NSLiteralSearch`, and `NSBackwardsSearch`.

`NSRange)rangeOfString:(NSString *)string`

Invokes `rangeOfString:options:` with no options.

`NSRange)rangeOfString:(NSString *)string
options:(unsigned int)mask`

Invokes `rangeOfString:options:range:` with `mask` as the options and the entire extent of the receiver as the range.

`NSRange)rangeOfString:(NSString *)aString
options:(unsigned int)mask
range:(NSRange)aRange`

Returns the range giving the location and length in the receiver of `aString`. The search is restricted to `aRange` with `mask` options. `mask` can be any combination (using the C bitwise OR operator `|`) of `NSCaseInsensitiveSearch`, `NSLiteralSearch`, `NSBackwardsSearch`, and `NSAnchoredSearch`.

`NSRange)rangeOfComposedCharacterSequenceAtIndex:(unsigned int)anIndex`

Returns an `NSRange` giving the location and length in the receiver of the composed character sequence located at `anIndex`. This method raises an `NSStringIndexOutOfBoundsException` exception if `anIndex` lies beyond the end of the string.

`NSComparisonResult)caseInsensitiveCompare:(NSString *)aString`

Invokes `compare:options:` with the option `NSCaseInsensitiveSearch`.

`NSComparisonResult)compare:(NSString *)aString`

Invokes `compare:options:` with no options.

`NSComparisonResult)compare:(NSString *)aString
options:(unsigned int)mask`

Invokes `compare:options:range:` with `mask` as the options and the entire extent of the receiver as the range.

`NSComparisonResult)compare:(NSString *)aString`

	structure. If two string objects are equal (as determined by the isEqual method), they must have the same hash value.
- (BOOL)isEqual:(id)anObject	Returns YES if both the receiver and anObject have the same hash value and their NSStrings that compare as NSOrderedSame, NO otherwise.
- (BOOL)isEqualToString:(NSString *)aString	Returns YES if aString is equivalent to the receiver (if the receiver is an NSString they compare as NSOrderedSame), NO otherwise.
- (NSString *)description	Returns the string itself.
- (BOOL)writeToFile:(NSString *)filename atomically:(BOOL)useAuxiliaryFile	Writes a textual description of the receiver to filename. If useAuxiliaryFile is YES, the data is written to a backup file. If, assuming no errors occur, the backup file is renamed to filename. The string is written in the default C string encoding. If necessary, it will be converted to that encoding. If not, the string is stored in the receiver's encoding.
- (NSString *)commonPrefixWithString:(NSString *)aString options:(unsigned int)mask	Returns the substring of the receiver containing characters that both the receiver and aString have in common. mask can be any combination of the bitwise OR operator) of NSCaseInsensitiveSearch and NSLiteralSearch.
- (NSString *)capitalizedString	Returns a string with the first character of each word changed to its corresponding uppercase value.
- (NSString *)lowercaseString	Returns a string with each character changed to its corresponding lowercase value.
- (NSString *)uppercaseString	Returns a string with each character changed to its corresponding uppercase value.
- (const char *)cString	Returns a representation of the receiver as a C string in the receiver's encoding.
- (unsigned int)cStringLength	Returns the length in bytes of the C string representation of the receiver.
- (id)getCString:(char *)buffer	Invokes getCString:maxLength:range:remainingRange: with m as the maximum length, the receiver's entire extent as the range, and NULL for the remaining range. buffer must be large enough to contain the resulting C string plus a terminating null character (which this method adds).
- (id)getCString:(char *)buffer maxLength:(unsigned int)maxLength	Invokes getCString:maxLength:range:remainingRange: with m as the maximum length, the receiver's entire extent as the range, and remaining range. buffer must be large enough to contain the resulting C string plus a terminating null character (which this method adds).
- (id)getCString:(char *)buffer	Copies the receiver's characters (in the default C string encoding) into the buffer.

	<p>Whitespace at the beginning of the string is skipped. If with a valid text representation of a floating-point number value is returned, otherwise 0.0 is returned. HUGE_VAL is returned on overflow. 0.0 is returned on underflow. Characters following the number are ignored.</p>
<p>floatValue</p>	<p>Returns the floating-point value of the receiver's text. Whitespace at the beginning of the string is skipped. If the receiver begins with a valid text representation of a floating-point number, that number is returned, otherwise 0.0 is returned. HUGE_VAL or HUGE_VALF is returned on overflow. 0.0 is returned on underflow. Characters following the number are ignored.</p>
<p>intValue</p>	<p>Returns the integer value of the receiver's text. Whitespace at the beginning of the string is skipped. If the receiver begins with a valid text representation of an integer, that number's value is returned, otherwise 0 is returned. INT_MIN is returned on overflow. Characters following the number are ignored.</p>
<p>canBeConvertedToEncoding:(NSStringEncoding)encoding</p>	<p>Returns YES if the receiver can be converted to encoding information, and NO otherwise.</p>
<p>dataUsingEncoding:(NSStringEncoding)encoding</p>	<p>Invokes dataUsingEncoding:allowLossyConversion: with allow lossy conversion.</p>
<p>dataUsingEncoding:(NSStringEncoding)encoding allowLossyConversion:(BOOL)flag</p>	<p>Returns an NSData object containing a representation of the receiver's text. If flag is NO and the receiver can't be converted without losing information (such as accents or case) this method returns nil. If flag is YES and the receiver can't be converted without losing some information, characters may be removed or altered in conversion.</p>
<p>fastestEncoding</p>	<p>Encoding in which this string can be expressed (with lossy conversion) most quickly.</p>
<p>smallestEncoding</p>	<p>Encoding in which this string can be expressed (with lossy conversion) in the most space efficient manner.</p>
<p>propertyList</p>	<p>Depending on the format of the receiver's contents, returns an array or dictionary object representation of those contents.</p>
<p>propertyListFromStringsFileFormat</p>	<p>Returns a dictionary object initialized with the keys and values from the receiver. The receiver's format must be that used for a property list.</p>

<pre>NSString *)pathExtension</pre>	<pre>^/Images/Bloggs.tiff^o, this method returns a string containing the extension of the receiver's path representation ^/Images/Bloggs.tiff^o, this method returns a string containing the extension of the receiver's path representation.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByAbbreviatingWithTildeInPath</pre>	<pre>Returns a string in which the user's home directory path is abbreviated with a tilde (~).</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByAppendingPathComponent:(NSString *)aString</pre>	<pre>Returns a string representing the receiver's path with the additional component aString.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByAppendingPathExtension:(NSString *)aString</pre>	<pre>Returns a string representing the receiver's path with the additional extension aString.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByDeletingLastPathComponent</pre>	<pre>Returns the receiver's path representation minus the last component. Given the path ^/Images/Bloggs.tiff^o, this method returns a string containing ^/Images.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByDeletingPathExtension</pre>	<pre>Returns the receiver's path representation minus the extension component. Given the path ^/Images/Bloggs.tiff^o, this method returns a string containing ^/Images/Bloggs.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByExpandingTildeInPath</pre>	<pre>Returns a string in which a tilde is expanded to its full path representation.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByResolvingSymlinksInPath</pre>	<pre>Returns a string identical to the receiver's path except that any symbolic links that have been resolved.</pre>
<pre>NSString *)stringByStandardizingPath</pre>	<pre>Returns a string containing a ^standardized^o path, one in which all redundant elements (for example ^/./) have been removed.</pre>