



# The char Data Type



- <u>Expressions</u> • int
  - I/O expressions
- Control Flow Sequential

- float • double
- char
- Arithmetic expressions





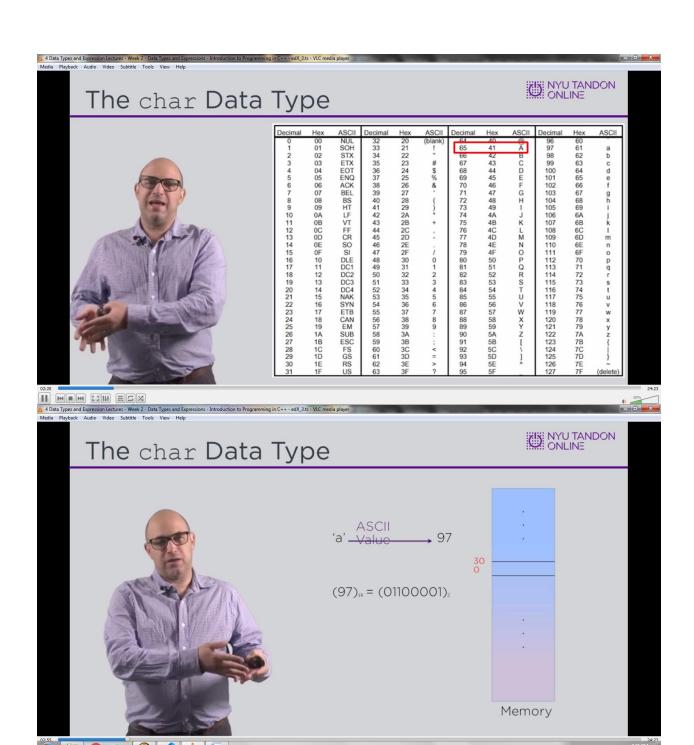


# The char Data Type



Each char data uses 1 byte (8 bits)





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## The char Data Type



#### Kind of data: Characters

- Each char data uses 1 byte (8
- The characters are mapped to numbers by the ASCII table, which are then represented in binary

















# What's My ASCII Value?





Write a program that reads from the user a single character, and prints it's ASCII value.

#### Example

Please enter a character: The ASCII value of T is 84



## char Literals





Kind of data: Characters

#### Inner representation:

- Each char data uses 1 byte (8 bits)
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C++ literals



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## char Literals





Kind of data: Characters

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C++ literals:



- ī ×

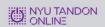
# char Literals



```
int main(){
     char ch;
     ch = 'a';
     cout<<'b'<<endl;
     return 0;
}
```

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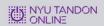
## char Literals





```
int main(){
     char ch;
     cout<<'\n';
     cout<<endl;
     ch = ' \setminus n';
     cout<<ch;
     cout<<"abc"<<'\n';
     return 0;
}
```

## char Literals





#### Kind of data: Characters

#### Inner representation

- Each char data uses 1 byte (8 bits)
- The characters are mapped to numbers by the ASCII table, which are then represented in binary

C++ 'a', literals: 'B

'a', , , , , , '\n' 'B' '3' '\$' '\n'

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## char Literals





```
int main() {
    char ch;

    cout<<'\n';
    cout<<endl;

    ch = '\n';
    cout<<ch;

    cout<<"abc"<<'\n';
    cout<<"abc\n";

    return 0;
}</pre>
```







#### Kind of data: Characters

#### Inner representation:

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C++ literals:



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## char Literals





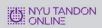
```
int main() {
    char ch1, ch2;

    ch1 = 'a';
    ch2 = 'a' + 1;

    cout<<ch2<<end1;
    cout<<'a' + 1<<end1;

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

## char Literals





```
int main(){
     char ch1, ch2;
     ch1 = 'a';
     ch2 = 'a' + 1;
     cout<<ch2<<endl;
     cout<<'a' + 1<<endl;
     cout<<(char) ('a' + 1) << endl;
     return 0;
}
```

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## char Literals



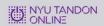


### Kind of data: Characters

- Each char data uses 1 byte (8 bits)
- The characters are mapped to numbers by the ASCII table, which are then represented in binary



## Convert to UPPER CASE





Write a program that reads from the user a lower case letter, and prints it's corresponding upper case

Example Please enter a lower case letter:

The upper case of t is T

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# Convert to UPPER CASE

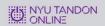




Ш	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII
I	0	00	NUL	32	20	(blank)	64	40	A	96	60	$\overline{}$
и.	1	01	SOH	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
и.	2	02	STX	34	22	-	66	42	В	98	62	b
ш	3	03	ETX	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	C
ш	4	04	EOT	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
ш	5	05	ENQ	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	е
ш	6	06	ACK	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
ш	7	07	BEL	39	27		71	47	G	103	67	9
ш	8	08	BS	40	28	(	72	48	Н	104	68	h
ш	9	09	HT	41	29	)	73	49		105	69	
ш	10	0A	LF	42	2A		74	4A	J	106	6A	j
ш	11	0B	VT	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
ш	12	0C	FF	44	2C		76	4C	L	108	6C	
ш	13	0D	CR	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
ш	14	0E	SO	46	2E		78	4E	N	110	6E	n
ш	15	0F	SI	47	2F	<b>^</b>	79	4F	0	111	6F	0
ш	16	10	DLE	48	30	0	80	50	Р	112	70	р
ш	17	11	DC1	49	31	11	81	51	Q	113	71	q
ш	18	12	DC2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
ı.	19	13	DC3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	S
ш	20	14	DC4	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
П	21	15	NAK	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
ш	22	16	SYN	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
ı.	23	17	ETB	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
II.	24	18	CAN	56	38	8	88	58	×	120	78	×
ш	25	19	EM	57	39	9/	89	59	Y	121	79	У
ш	26	1A	SUB	58	3A	Ÿ	90	5A	4	122	7A	14
ш	27	1B	ESC	59	3B	;	91	5B	4	123	7B	٧
ш	28	1C	FS	60	3C	<	92	5C	1	124	7C	1
ш	29	1D	GS	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
ш	30	1E	RS	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
L	31	1F	US	63	3F	?	95	5F		127	7F	(delete)



# Convert to UPPER CASE



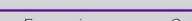


Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII
0	00	NUL	32	20	(blank)	64	40	@ A	96	60	
1	01	SOH	33	21	1	65	41		97	61	a
2	02	STX	34	22	-	66	42	В	98	62	b
3	03	ETX	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	С
4	04	EOT	36	24	\$ %	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	05	ENQ	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	06	ACK	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	07	BEL	39	27		71	47	G	103	67	g
8	80	BS	40	28	(	72	48	н	104	68	h
9	09	HT	41	29	)	73	49	- 1	105	69	i
10	0A	LF	42	2A		74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	VT	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	FF	44	2C		76	4C	L	108	6C	- 1
13	0D	CR	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	SO	46	2E		78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	SI	47	2F	1	79	4F	0	111	6F	0
16	10	DLE	48	30	0	80	50	Р	112	70	р
17	11	DC1	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	DC2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	DC3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	S
20	14	DC4	52	34	4	84	54	Ţ	116	74	t_
21	15	NAK	53	35	5	85	55		117	75	u
22	16	SYN	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	V
23	17	ETB	55	37	7	87	57	w	119	77	w
24	18	CAN	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	EM	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	у
26	1A	SUB	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	ESC	59	3B	;	91	5B	1	123	7B	{
28	1C	FS	60	3C	<	92	5C	i	124	7C	ì
29	1D	GS	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	RS	62	3E	>	94	5E	٨	126	7E	~
31	1F	US	63	3F	?	95	5F		127	7F	(delete)

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# The string Class



# Expressions • I/O expressions

### Control Flow Sequential

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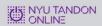
Arithmetic expressions







# The string Class





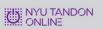
Note: string is not a C++ built-in type. To use it you need to have: #include<string>

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## The string Class





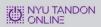
Note: string is not a C++ built-in type. To use it you need to have: #include<string>

Kind of data: Strings/Text

<u>Inner representation:</u> Sequence of characters

C++ literals: "abc", "This is a string\n", ...

# The string Class





Note: string is not a C++ built-in type. To use it you need to have: #include<string>

Kind of data: Strings/Text

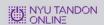
Inner representation: Sequence of characters

C++ literals: "abc", "This is a string\n", ...

Arithmetic Operators: +, =



## The string Class





```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main(){
         double y;
         string s;
         x = 5;

y = 7.3;
         s = "Hello";
         cout<<s<<endl;
         cout<<s + " world"<<endl;
         s = s + " world";
         cout<<s<<endl;
         return 0;
```

