Treat string as a vector:
1st element of a string:(we can use loop to get all element of string)
Str[0];

Reversing a string:
reverse(str.begin(), str.end());

Adding elements to string:

- Adding 2 strings: **s1.append(s2)**
- Adding char to string:

1. s.push_back(ch);
2. s += ch;
3. s.append(1, ch);
4. std::stringstream ss;
   ss << s << ch;
   ss >> s;
   std::cout << s;

From <https://www.techiedelight.com/append-char-end-string-cpp/>

Comparing 2 strings: **s1.compare(s2)**
Returns a value < 0 (s1 is smaller than s2) **or** first character that doesn't match is smaller than s2
0 : if both strings are equal.
Returns a value > 0 : if s1 is longer than s2 **or** first character that doesn't match is greater

IMPORTANT: (take care of size, show error after size of string > long)
stoi -> string to integer
Stof -> string to float
Stod -> string to double

Removing last character: str.pop_back()
Generating sting of all alphabets:

```
Char ch;
for (ch = 'a'; ch <= 'z'; ch++)
        {
        Cout<<ch;
        Or
        Str.push_back(ch);
}
```

ASCII VALUE:
char c;
Ascii value= intc;

Length of string: str.size() OR str.length()
Length of string without using function: for(int i = 0; str[i] != '\0'; i++) count

Integer to string: to_string(n)

Uppercase to lowercase: only those value in string which are uppercase

```
if(s[i]>=65 && s[i]<=92)
      {
          s[i]=s[i]+32;
      }
   }
```

To check whether char is alphanumeric: isalnum(str[i])

isalpha	Check if character is alphabetic (function)
isdigit	Check if character is decimal digit (function)

Spliting the string:

1st of all replace the split argument with space so that we can use stringstream:

```
replace(A.begin(),A.end(),'.',' ');
 vector<string> s1;
stringstream ssa(A);
   string word;
   while(ssa>>word){
      s1.push_back(word);
   }
```

Remove trailing zeros from a string:

```
   int i=0;
   while(A[i]=='0'){
      i++;
   }
   A.erase(0,i);
```