

Programmētāju skola

3. līmeņa grupa

simbolu rindas

Simbolu kodēšana

Katrs simbols datora atmiņā glabājas veselā skaitļa veidā un uzzināt, ka šis skaitlis apzīmē simbolu, nevis kaut ko citu, praktiski neiespējami.

A → **65**

A + **1** → **B**

***** → **42**

***** + **!** → **K**

! → **33**

***** * **2** → **T**

ASCII

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) – amerikāņu informācijas apmaiņas standartkods – simbolu kodēšanas tabula, kurā dažiem drukājamām un nedrukājamām simboliem ir piešķirti skaitliskie kodi. Tabula tika izstrādāta un standartizēta ASV 1963.gadā un saturēja 128 simbolu kodus (7 bitu kodēšana).

NUL 0	SOH 1	STX 2	ETX 3	EOT 4	ENQ 5	ACK 6	BEL 7	BS 8	HT 9	LF 10	VT 11	FF 12	CR 13	SO 14	SI 15
DLE 16	DC1 17	DC2 18	DC3 19	DC4 20	NAK 21	SYN 22	ETB 23	CAN 24	EM 25	SUB 26	ESC 27	FS 28	GS 29	RS 30	US 31
SP 32	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 48	1 49	2 50	3 51	4 52	5 53	6 54	7 55	8 56	9 57	:	;	<	=	>	?
@ 64	A 65	B 66	C 67	D 68	E 69	F 70	G 71	H 72	I 73	J 74	K 75	L 76	M 77	N 78	O 79
P 80	Q 81	R 82	S 83	T 84	U 85	V 86	W 87	X 88	Y 89	Z 90	[\]	^	_
` 96	a 97	b 98	c 99	d 100	e 101	f 102	g 103	h 104	i 105	j 106	k 107	l 108	m 109	n 110	o 111
p 112	q 113	r 114	s 115	t 116	u 117	v 118	w 119	x 120	y 121	z 122	{		}	~	DEL 127

Kodu lappuses

Mūsdienu kodēšanas tabulas tiek paplašinātas līdz 256 simbolu kodus (8 bitu kodēšana), kur pirmās puses simboli (0–127) ir nemainīgie ASCII simboli, bet otras puses simboli (128–255) ir atkarīgie no izmantojamās kodēšanas lappuses ([code page](#)).

cp1251 – Windows Cyrillic

Ђ	Ѓ	И	Ѕ	„	…	†	‡	€	‰	Љ	Ћ	Њ	Ќ	Ѕ	Ї
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
ђ	ѓ	‘	’	“	”	•	—		™	љ	ћ	њ	ќ	ѕ	џ
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
	Ў	ў	Ј	Ѡ	Ґ	Ҁ	҂	Ё	©	Є	«	¬		®	İ
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
°	±	І	і	ґ	μ	¶	·	ё	№	є	»	ј	ѕ	ѕ	ї
176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
А	Б	В	Г	Д	Е	Ж	З	И	Й	К	Л	М	Н	О	П
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю	Я
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255

cp1257 - Windows Baltic

€		,		„	…	†	‡		‰		‹		”	˘	˙
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
	‘	’	“	”	•	—	—		™		›		–	˚	
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
NBSP		č	£	ķ		ı	š	ø	©	Ŗ	«	¬	SHY	®	Æ
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
°	±	²	³	´	μ	¶	·	ø	¹	ŗ	»	¼	½	¾	æ
176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
Ā	Į	Ā	Ć	Ä	Å	Ę	Ē	Č	É	Ž	Ê	Ģ	Ķ	Ī	Ļ
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
Š	Ņ	Ņ	Ó	Ō	Õ	Ö	×	Ū	Ł	Ś	Ū	Ü	Ż	Ž	ß
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
ą	į	ā	ć	ä	å	ę	ē	č	é	ž	ê	ģ	ķ	ī	ļ
224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
š	ń	ņ	ó	ō	õ	ö	÷	ų	ł	ś	ū	ü	ż	ž	·
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255

1251 1257 1252 878

207 = П = Ļ = Ī = o = ...

248 = Ш = ū = ø = Ъ = ...

254 = ю = ž = þ = Ч = ...

UNICODE

UNICODE – simbolu kodēšanas standarts, kas paredzēts visu pasaules valodu rakstzīmju kodēšanai. Izmantojot 16 bitu kodus, var tikt kodētas 65536 rakstzīmes. Unikoda pirmie 128 kodi ir identiski ASCII kodiem.

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□ = U+041F = 1055

L = U+013B = 319

$$\ddot{I} = U + 00CF = 207$$

0 = U+043E = 1086

III = U+0448 = 1096

$$y = U + 0173 = 371$$

$\phi = U+00F8 = 248$

b = U+042C = 1068

10 = U+044E = 1102

Ž = U+0017E = 382

b = U+00FE = 254

4 = U+0427 = 1063

Simbolu konstantes un mainīgie

Simbolu literāli

drukājamā forma	'T' = 84	'K' = 75	'*' = 42	'!' = 33
nedrukājamā forma	'\n' = 10	'\r' = 13	'\b' = 8	'\t' = 9
<i>atsoļa sekvenses (escape sequences)</i>	'\0' = 0	'\a' = 7	'\0x41' = 'A' = 65	
	'\\' = 92	'\'' = 39	'\"' = 34	

Simbolu mainīgie

```
char ch;  
char ch1 = 'A', ch2 = 65;  
char ch = -100;  
char ch = 'A'; ch++;  
char ch = 'Z'; ch += 'a' - 'A';  
char ch = '8'; int d = ch - '0';  
char ch = '*' + '!'; // 42 + 33 = 75 = 'K'  
char ch = '*' * 2; // 42 * 2 = 84 = 'T'
```

Standarta simbolu funkcijas

C nodrošina standarta funkciju kopumu darbam ar simboliem. Lai tos pielietotu, programmai jāpievieno bibliotēkas virsraksts `<cctype>`

<code>isalpha(chr)</code>	pārbauda, vai simbols <code>chr</code> ir alfabēta burts
<code>isdigit(chr)</code>	pārbauda, vai simbols <code>chr</code> ir cipars
<code>ispunct(chr)</code>	pārbauda, vai simbols <code>chr</code> ir pieturzīme
<code>isspace(chr)</code>	pārbauda, vai simbols <code>chr</code> ir atstarpes rakstzīme
<code>islower(chr)</code>	pārbauda, vai simbols <code>chr</code> ir mazais burts
<code>isupper(chr)</code>	pārbauda, vai simbols <code>chr</code> ir lielais burts
<code>tolower(chr)</code>	pārvērš simbolu <code>chr</code> par mazo burtu
<code>toupper(chr)</code>	pārvērš simbolu <code>chr</code> par lielo burtu

```
char chr = '5';  
if(isdigit(chr)) chr++; //6
```

```
char chr = 'a';  
if(isalpha(chr)) chr = toupper(chr); //A
```

Simbolu rindas konstantes

Literāli

`"Hello, world!\n"`

`"5"`

`" "`

`"d:\\Student\\SchoolC\\"`

Glabāšana atmiņā

Katrs rindas simbols atmiņā tiek glabāts vienbaita ASCII koda veidā. Lai atzīmētu rindas beigas, pēc pēdējā simbola pievieno **vēl vienu simbolu ar nulles kodu**. Tādu rindas glabāšanas formātu sauc par [null-terminated string](#) jeb [ASCIIZ string](#).

	'A'	'B'	'C'	'D'	'\0'
"ABCD"	65	66	67	68	0
	0	1	2	3	4
	'\0'	'\n'	'1'	'\n'	'\0'
"0\n1\n"	48	10	49	10	0
	0	1	2	3	4
	'\0'				
" "	0				
	'a'	'\0'	'b'	'\0'	
"a\0b"	97	0	98	0	
	0	1	2	3	

Simbolu rindas mainīgie

C++ atbalsta divas pieejas simbolu rindas glabāšanai mainīgajos:

C stils (`char[]` jeb `char*`) un **C++ stils** (`std::string`).

C style: `#include <cstring>`

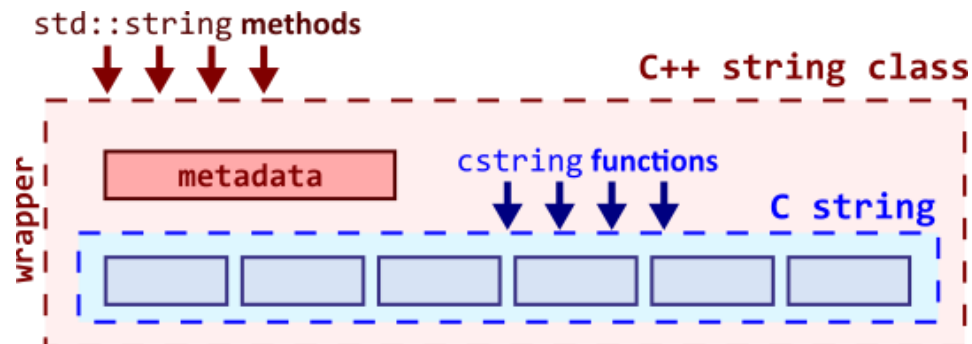
Simbolu rindas glabāšanai **C valodā** izmanto simbolu **masīvu**:

```
char str[8] = "ABCD";  
char str[9];  
char str[] = "ABCD";
```

Jebkurā gadījumā atmiņā rinda glabājas **ASCIIZ masīvā**

```
char str[8] = "ABCD"; ≈ std::string str = "ABCD";  
'A' 'B' 'C' 'D' '\0'
```

65	66	67	68	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Rindas simbolus piekļuve

Simbolu rinda – tā ir **simbolu masīvs**, kurā var piekļūt katru simbolu atsevišķi, noradot tās indeksu kvadrātiekvās.

C style: `str[id]`

```
char str[8] = "ABCD";  
str[0] → 'A'  
str[4] → 0  
str[1] = 'b'; → str = "AbCD"  
str[2] = 0; → str = "Ab"
```

C++ style: `str[id]`

```
std::string str = "ABCD";  
str[0] → 'A'  
str[4] → 0  
str[1] = 'b'; → str = "AbCD"  
str[2] = 0; → str = "Ab\0D"
```

Lai apstrādātu katru rindas simbolu (iterēt rindu) var izmantot ciklu `for`:

```
for (int i = 0; str[i] != 0; i++)  
    std::cout << str[i];
```

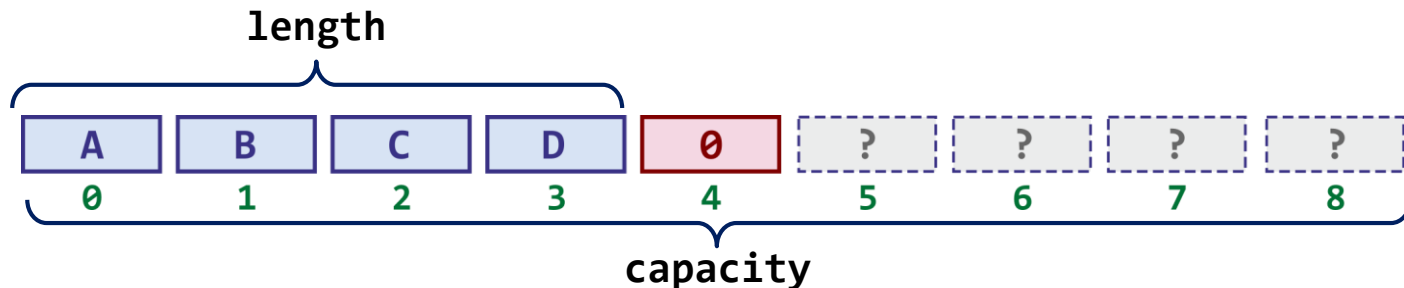
```
for (int i = 0; str[i] != 0; i++)  
    std::cout << str[i];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++)  
    std::cout << str[i];
```

```
for(char chr: str)  
    std::cout << chr;
```

Rindas garums

Rindai tiek definēti divi izmēra jēdzieni – **ietilpība** (**capacity**) un **garums** (**length**).
Ietilpība – tā ir rindas masīva izmērs. Garums – tās ir rindas simbolu skaits.



C style: `strlen(str)`

```
char str[8] = "ABCD";  
  
strlen(str); // length 4  
  
int len = 0;  
for (int i = 0; str[i]; i++) len++;  
  
sizeof(str); // capacity 8  
  
strcpy_s(str, "012345"); // str = 012345  
strlen(str); // length 6  
  
strcpy_s(str, "0123456789"); // Error
```

C++ style: `str.length()`

```
std::string str = "ABCD";  
  
str.length(); // length 4  
  
str.capacity(); // capacity 15  
  
str = "01234567890123456789";  
str.length(); // length 20  
str.capacity(); // capacity 31
```

Rindu piešķiršana

Vispopulārākā operācija ar mainīgiem, kas ļauj ierakstīt mainīgajā jauno vērtību – tas ir piešķiršana.

C style: `strcpy_s(dst, src)`

Rindas C stilā nevar piešķirt ar operāciju `=`, tā vietā ir jāizmanto `strcpy_s` funkcija.

```
char str[15] = "ABCD";  
  
str = "01234"; // Error  
  
strcpy_s(str, "01234"); // str = 01234  
  
char src[] = "Helo";  
strcpy_s(str, src); // str = Hello
```

C++ style: `dst = src`

Rindas C++ stilā var piešķirt ar operāciju `=`

```
std::string str = "ABCD";  
  
str = "01234"; // str = 01234  
  
std::string src = "Helo";  
str = src; // str = Hello
```

Rindu konkatenācija

Konkatenācija – tā ir dažas rindas savienošana vienā rindā t.i. konkatenācija ļauj pierakstīt vienu rindu līdz otras beigām.

C style: `strcat_s(str1, str2)`

Rindas C stilā nevar savienot ar operāciju +, tā vietā ir jāizmanto `strcat_s` funkcija.

```
char str[10] = "ABCD";  
  
str = str + "EF"; // Error  
  
strcat_s(str, "EF"); // str = ABCDEF  
  
char src[] = "GH";  
strcat_s(str, src); // str = ABCDEFGH  
  
strcat_s(str, "IJ"); // Error
```

C++ style: `str1 + str2`

Rindas C++ stilā var savienot ar operāciju +

```
std::string str = "ABCD";  
  
str = str + "EF"; // str = ABCDEF  
  
std::string src = "GH";  
std::cout << str + src; // ABCDEFGH
```

Rindu salīdzināšana

Rindas gan C gan C++ stilos var salīdzināt, lai noskaidrotu vai tie satur vienādus simbolus. Izmantojot salīdzināšanu, arī var noskaidrot kāda no rindām ir lielāka vai mazāka nekā cita.

C style: `strcmp(str1, str2) == 0`

Rindas C stilā nevar salīdzināt ar salīdzināšanas operācijām (`==`, `<`, `>`...), tā vietā ir jāizmanto **strcmp** funkcija.

```
strcmp(str1, str2) == 0 → str1 == str2
strcmp(str1, str2) < 0 → str1 < str2
strcmp(str1, str2) > 0 → str1 > str2
```

```
char str[15] = "ABCD";
if (str == "ABCD")... // false
if (strcmp(str, "ABCD") == 0)... // true
char src[] = "abcd";
if (strcmp(str, src) == 0)... // false
```

C++ style: `str1 == str2`

Rindas C++ stilā var salīdzināt ar salīdzināšanas operācijām (`==`, `<`, `>`...)

```
str1 == str2      str1 != str2
str1 < str2       str1 <= str2
str1 > str2       str1 >= str2
```

```
std::string str = "ABCD";
if (str == "ABCD")... // true
std::string src = "abcd";
if (str == src)... // false
```

Pamatooperācijas ar simbolu rindām

	C stye	C++ style
Virsraksts	<code>#include <cstring></code>	<code>#include <string></code>
Rindas garums	<code>strlen(str)</code>	<code>str.length()</code>
Piešķiršana	<code>strcpy_s(str, "new")</code>	<code>str = "new"</code>
Konkatenācija	<code>strcat_s(str, "add")</code>	<code>str += "add"</code>
Salīdzināšana	<code>strcmp(str, "sample") == 0</code>	<code>str == "sample"</code>
Apakšrinda	<code>strncpy_s(dst, str + 4, 3)</code>	<code>dst = str.substr(4, 3)</code>
Meklēšana	<code>strstr(str, "sample") != 0</code>	<code>str.find("sample") != std::string::npos</code>
Simbola meklēšana	<code>strchr(cstr, 'A') != 0</code>	<code>str.find('A') != std::string::npos</code>
Ielīkšana	<code>memmove(str + 7, str + 4, strlen(str) - 3); memmove(str + 4, "ins", 3);</code>	<code>str.insert(4, "ins")</code>
Dzēšana	<code>strcpy_s(str + 4, sizeof(str) - 4, str + 7);</code>	<code>str.erase(4, 3)</code>

Rindu nodošana uz funkciju

Bieži vajag nodot funkcijai simbolu rindas kā formālie parametri. C stila rindas nodošanai var izmanto tikai references, bet C++ stila rindas var nodot gan kā references, gan kā vērtības.

C style: `char* str ≡ char str[]`

C stila rindas nodot funkcijai pēc tādiem pašiem principiem kā masīvus.

```
char s[100]{};
```

```
void func(char* str) {...}
```

```
func(s);
```

```
func("string"); // error
```

```
void func(const char* str) {...}
```

```
func(s);
```

```
func("string"); // OK
```

C++ style: `string str, string& str`

C++ stilā rindas nodošanai pielieto tādas pašas noteikumus, kā vienkāršiem datiem.

```
std::string s{};
```

```
void func(std::string str) {...}
```

```
func(s);
```

```
func("string");
```

```
void func(std::string& str) {...}
```

```
func(s);
```

```
func("string"); // error
```

```
void func(const std::string& str) {...}
```

```
func(s);
```

```
func("string"); // OK
```


Rindu atgriešana no funkcijas

Lai paņemtu rindas tipa rezultātu no funkcijas, C stilā pielieto formālus parametrus, bet C++ ļauj atgriezt rindas, kā funkcijas rezultātu.

C style: `void f(char* str)...`

C stilā rindas, tāpat kā masīvus, var dabūt no funkcijas tikai caur formālus parametrus.

```
void func(char* str)
{
    strcpy_s(str, 100, "string");
}

char s[100]{};
func(s);
std::cout << s;
```

C++ style: `std::string f()...`

C++ stilā rindas atgriešanai pielieto tādas pašas noteikumus, kā vienkāršiem datiem.

```
std::string func()
{
    return "string";
}

std::cout << func();
```

Tipa liešana

Nepieciešamības gadījumā var pārveidot rindas mainīga tipu starp C un C++ stilam.

C string → C++ string

```
char c_str[100] = "C string";  
std::string cpp_str;  
  
cpp_str = c_str;  
std::cout << cpp_str << std::endl; // C string  
  
std::cout << std::string(c_str).insert(1, "++"); // C++ string
```

C++ string → C string

```
char c_str[100];  
std::string cpp_str = "C++ string";  
  
strcpy_s(c_str, cpp_str.c_str());  
std::cout << c_str << std::endl; // C++ string  
  
strcpy_s(c_str, cpp_str.erase(1, 2).c_str());  
std::cout << c_str << std::endl; // C string
```

Pārveidošana starp rindām un skaitļiem

string → integer

```
char str[] = "1024";  
int val = strtod(str, NULL);  
std::cout << val * 2; // 2048
```

```
std::string str = "1024";  
int val = std::stoi(str);  
std::cout << val * 2; // 2048
```

integer → string

```
char str[100];  
sprintf_s(str, "%d", 1024);  
std::cout << str[0]; // 1
```

```
std::string str;  
str = std::to_string(1024);  
std::cout << str[0]; // 1
```

string → float

```
char str[] = "0.5";  
float val = strtod(str, NULL);  
std::cout << val * 2; // 1
```

```
std::string str = "0.5";  
float val = std::stof(str);  
std::cout << val * 2; // 1
```

float → string

```
char str[100];  
sprintf_s(str, "%f", 0.5);  
std::cout << str[0]; // 0
```

```
std::string str;  
str = std::to_string(0.5);  
std::cout << str[0]; // 0
```