						U		O		0		0	
15	b 4	b 3	p ⁵	b ₁	Column Row J		ı	2	3	4	5	6	7
						NUL	DLE	SP		@	P		
				1	1	SOH	DCI	!		Α			
					2	STX	DC2	11	2		R	b	r
					3	ETX	DC3	#	3	С	S	С	S
	0,	3 K	3	21	Or	FAT	PCC	tri i	200	s e	DIC	d	t
	90	<u> </u>	G		GI	ENQ	MAR	UI/ ₀ II			U	е	u
					6	ACK	SYN		6	F	V	f	V
P	Or	Δrie	I Pa	arra	7	BEL	ETB	/	7	G	W		W
•		0	0	0	8	BS	CAN	(Н	X	h	х
					9	HT	EM)	9	I	Y	i	У
					10	LF	SUB			J	Z	j	Z
					11	VT	ESC	+		K	[k	
	1				12	FF	FS	7	<	L	\		1
					13	CR	GS		=	М]	m	1
										0.0			

¿Qué es un caracter?

Es una unidad de información que corresponenden a un símbolo,digito,puntuaciones,signo,grafema,grafo,garabato o los más conocidos que son las <mark>letras</mark>, las cuales forman las palabras que usamos y conocemos

¿Cómo se traduce esto a C++?

En C++ los caracteres no son más que un conjunto de numeros para representar un caracter a travez de algun tipo de codificación, por defecto C++ utiliza la decodificación de ASCII (American Standard Code for Information), aunque también soporta UNICODE/UTF-8 (En Windows tienes que declarar el uso explicitamente con "SetConsoleOutputCP(CP_UTF8)").

Originalmente ASCII fue diseñado pensando en 8 bits con signo dando un total de 128 caracteres (del 0 al 127);

<u>Dec</u>	Нх	Oct	Char		Dec	Нх	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html Ch	<u>ır</u>
0	0	000	NUL	(null)	32	20	040	۵#32;	Space	64	40	100	a#64;	0	96	60	140	& # 96;	×
1	1	001	SOH	(start of heading)	33	21	041	!	ļ.	65	41	101	A	A	97	61	141	@#97;	a
2				(start of text)	34	22	042	a#34;	rr	66	42	102	B	В	98	62	142	498; ه#98	b
3	3	003	ETX	(end of text)	35	23	043	#	#	67	43	103	C	C	99	63	143	۵#99;	С
4				(end of transmission)	36	24	044	\$	ş	68	44	104	D	D	100	64,	144	d	d
5	5	005	ENQ	(enquiry)	37	25	045	%	25	69	45	105	E	E	101	65	145	e	e
6	6	006	ACK	(acknowledge)	38	26	046	&	6:	70	46	106	F	F	102	66	146	f	f
7				(bell)	39	27	047	'	I	71	47	107	G	G	103	67	147	g	g
8	8	010	BS	(backspace)	40	28	050	((72	48	110	H	H	104	68	150	h	h
9	9	011	TAB	(horizontal tab)	41	29	051))	73	49	111	I	I	105	69	151	i	i
10	A	012	LF	(NL line feed, new line)	42	2 A	052	& #4 2;	*	74	4A	112	 4 ;	J	106	6A	152	j	j
11	В	013	VT	(vertical tab)	43	2B	053	@# 4 3;	+	75	4B	113	K	K	107	6B	153	k	k
12	С	014	FF	(NP form feed, new page)	44	20	054	,	,	76	4C	114	L	L	108	6C	154	l	1
13	D	015	CR	(carriage return)	45	2D	055	a#45;	F 11.	77	4D	115	M	M	109	6D	155	m	m
14	E	016	SO	(shift out)	46	2E	056	&# 4 6;	$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}$	78	4E	116	N	N	110	6E	156	n	\mathbf{n}
15	F	017	SI	(shift in)	47	2 F	057	@# 47 ;	/	79	4F	117	O	0	111	6F	157	o	0
16	10	020	DLE	(data link escape)	48	30	060	a#48;	0	80	50	120	O;	P	112	70	160	p	р
17	11	021	DC1	(device control 1)	49	31	061	&#49;</td><td>1</td><td>81</td><td>51</td><td>121</td><td>Q</td><td>Q</td><td>113</td><td>71</td><td>161</td><td>q</td><td>q</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>022</td><td>DC2</td><td>(device control 2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td><td>82</td><td>52</td><td>122</td><td>R</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>@#114;</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>13</td><td>023</td><td>DC3</td><td>(device control 3)</td><td>51</td><td>33</td><td>063</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>83</td><td>53</td><td>123</td><td>S</td><td>S</td><td>115</td><td>73</td><td>163</td><td>@#115;</td><td>ន</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>14</td><td>024</td><td>DC4</td><td>(device control 4)</td><td>52</td><td>34</td><td>064</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>84</td><td>54</td><td>124</td><td>4;</td><td>T</td><td>116</td><td>74</td><td>164</td><td>t</td><td>t</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>15</td><td>025</td><td>NAK</td><td>(negative acknowledge)</td><td>53</td><td>35</td><td>065</td><td>&#53;</td><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>U</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>u</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>026</td><td>SYN</td><td>(synchronous idle)</td><td>54</td><td>36</td><td>066</td><td>4;</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>118</td><td>76</td><td>166</td><td>v</td><td>v</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>17</td><td>027</td><td>ETB</td><td>(end of trans. block)</td><td>55</td><td>37</td><td>067</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>w</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(cancel)</td><td>56</td><td>38</td><td>070</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>88</td><td>58</td><td>130</td><td>X</td><td>Х</td><td>120</td><td>78</td><td>170</td><td>x</td><td>Х</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>19</td><td>031</td><td>EM</td><td>(end of medium)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>9</td><td></td><td>89</td><td>59</td><td>131</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>y</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(substitute)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Z</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>z</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>1B</td><td>033</td><td>ESC</td><td>(escape)</td><td>59</td><td>ЗВ</td><td>073</td><td>&#59;</td><td>2</td><td>91</td><td>5B</td><td>133</td><td>[</td><td>[</td><td>123</td><td>7B</td><td>173</td><td>{</td><td>{</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>10</td><td>034</td><td>FS</td><td>(file separator)</td><td>60</td><td>30</td><td>074</td><td><u>@#60;</u></td><td><</td><td>92</td><td>5C</td><td>134</td><td>&#92;</td><td>A.</td><td>124</td><td>7C</td><td>174</td><td>4;</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>lD</td><td>035</td><td>GS</td><td>(group separator)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>=</td><td></td><td>93</td><td>5D</td><td>135</td><td>&#93;</td><td>]</td><td>125</td><td>7D</td><td>175</td><td>}</td><td>}</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>1E</td><td>036</td><td>RS</td><td>(record separator)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>~</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>1F</td><td>037</td><td>US</td><td>(unit separator)</td><td>63</td><td>3F</td><td>077</td><td>@#63;</td><td>2</td><td>95</td><td>5F</td><td>137</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>127</td><td>7F</td><td>177</td><td></td><td>DEL</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>AURZ</td><td></td><td></td><td>امما</td><td>un Tables</td><td>COM</td></tr></tbody></table>											

Declaracion en C

Una variable de caracter se declara con comillas simples:

```
char c;
char c='a';
char c{'a'};
```

Al conjunto de caracteres se les llama Strings (también conocidos como cadenas o vectores/arrgelos de char) y se declaran con comillas dobles:

```
char c[50];
char c[] = "valor";
char c[6] = "valor";
char c[] = {'v', 'a', 'l', 'o', 'r', '\0'};
char c[6] = {'v', 'a', 'l', 'o', 'r', '\0'};
```

estos ejemplos son de tamaños estaticos, por lo que siempre hay que declararlos con numeros enteros constantes (const int).

Practica

Utilizando la tabla de ASCII, escribe un programa que lea un caracter en minusculas y lo convierta a mayusculas, (la entrada es estricatamente en minuscula.)

Solucion

```
int main() {
    char minuscula;
    cin >> minuscula;
    char mayuscula = minuscula - 32;
    cout << mayuscula;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Solución recomendada

```
int main() {
    char minuscula;
    cin >> minuscula;
    char mayuscula = minuscula - ('a' - 'A');
    cout << mayuscula;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Funciones de Caracteres y Strings en C

<cctype></cctype>	<cstdlib></cstdlib>	<cstring></cstring>
isalpha(char)	atoi(string)	strcpy(string-dest,string-origen)
isdigit(char)	atof(string)	strcat(string-dest,string-origen)
isupper(char)	atol(string)	strncat(string-dest,string-origen,int)
islower(char)	strtol(string,NULL,0)	strcmp(string,string-comparar)
tolower(char)	itoa(int,string,10)	strncmp(string,string-comparar,int)
toupper(char)	sprintf(string,"%i",int)	strlen(string)

Problemas

734A: Anthon and Danik

Referencias

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