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/* CHAR ARRAYS

CREATION: char array_name[size];
 char ch[10]'

ACCESS: ch[index];

INPUT: cin >> ch;

in char arrays we need not to use the loops for taking input the characters one by one.

NULL CHARACTER: it represents the termination of the string.
 Null character is represented as '\0'
 its ascii value is 0

OUTPUT: cout << ch;

As like input we can also see ouput just by cout statement.

NOTE ---> char arrays is also passed by refrence.

-----*/

```
//#include<iostream>
//using namespace std;
//int main()
//{
//    char ch[10];
//    cin >> ch;
//    cout << "The One and Only: " << ch << endl;
//    cout << "ASCII value is: " << (int)ch[6];
//    return 0;
//}
```

/* DELIMITER -> It is a special character which indicates the beginning or end of a statement or string.

Delimiter of cin in char arrays and strings

new line character --> '\n'

tab -> '\t'

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space --> '_'

cin.getline()--> when we want to use space and tab while entering the data, we use getline function to take input.

```
cin.getline(array_name,size);
cin.getline(ch,100);
```

Delimiter of cin.getline() --> '\n'

```
-----*/
// Length of a string

#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int findlength(char ch[], int size)
{
    int len = 0;
    while(ch[len] != '\0')
    {
        len++;
    }
    return len;
}
int main()
{
    char ch[100];
    cin.getline(ch,100);

    int length = findlength(ch,100);

    cout << "Length of string is: " << length;

    return 0;

    //strlen() is the inbuild function used for finding string length.
}

//-----
// REVERSE OF A STRING
```

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```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;

void reversestring(char ch[] )
{
    int i = 0;
    int j = strlen(ch) - 1;

    while(i <= j)
    {
        swap(ch[i] , ch[j]);
        i++;
        j--;
    }
}

int main()
{
    char ch[100];
    cin.getline(ch,100);

    reversestring(ch);
    cout << "Printing Reverse: " << ch;
    return 0;

    //TIME COMPLEXITY: O(n)

    // strrev() is the inbuilt function used for reverse a string.
}

//-----

// UPPER CASE CONVERSION ->

#include<iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;

void uppercase(char ch[] )
{
    int index = 0;
    while(ch[index] != '\0')
```

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```
    {
        if(ch[index] >= 'a' && ch[index] <= 'z')
        {
            ch[index] = ch[index] - 'a' + 'A';
        }
        index++;
    }
}
```

```
int main()
{
    char ch[100];
    cin.getline(ch,100);

    uppercase(ch);
    cout << "Upper case: " << ch;

    // TIME COMPLEXITY: O(n)
    return 0;
}
```

```
//-----
```

```
// REPLACE CHARACTER
```

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;

void replacechar(char ch[])
{
    int i = 0;

    while(ch[i] != '\0')
    {
        if(ch[i] == '@')
        {
            ch[i] = ' ';
        }
        i++;
    }
}

int main()
```

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```
{
    char ch[100];
    cin.getline(ch,100);

    replacechar(ch);

    cout << "After replacment: " << ch;

    //TIME COMPLEXITY -> O(n)
    return 0;
}

//-----

// CHECK PALINDROME  EX- NOON , CIVIC , RADAR ETC.

#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;

bool palindrome(char ch[])
{
    int i = 0;
    int j = strlen(ch) - 1;

    while(i <= j)
    {
        if(ch[i] == ch[j])
        {
            i++;
            j--;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

int main()
{
    char ch[100];
    cin.getline(ch,100);
```

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```
bool ispalindrome = palindrome(ch);

if(ispalindrome == 1)
{
    cout << "Palindrome..";
}
else
{
    cout << "Not a Palindrome..";
}

return 0;
//TIME COMPLEXITY -> O(n)
return 0;
}

//-----
```