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| **COMMAND** | **DESCRIPTION** | **EXAMPLE** |
| **String: substr()** | To access a portion of  a string (sub-string) | string str = “Pakistan”;  cout<<str.substr(3);  // str will be “istan” |
| **String Concatenation** | Two or more strings can be  concatenated through  concatenation operator ‘+’ | string str1 = “Hello”;  string str2 = “World”;  cout<<str1+str2;  // str will be “HelloWorld” |
| **String: find()** | It is used to get the location (from starting) of a character/substring from a string | string str = “Hello”;  cout<<str.find(‘o’);  // location will be 4 |
| **String: rfind()** | It is used to get the location of character/substring from a string in reverse order | string str = “Hello”;  cout<<str.rfind(‘l’);  // location will be 3 |
| **String: size()** | It gives the length of a string | string str = “Hello world”;  cout<<str.size();  // length will be 11 |
| **String: erase()** | Erases a portion of the string | string str = "Application and project Engineer ";  str.erase( 12,4);  // str will be “Application project Engineer” |
| **String: replace()** | It is used to replace a portion of a string with another string | string str = “Application and project Engineer”;  str.replace(12,3,”for”);  cout<<str;  // str will be “Application for project Engineer” |
| **String: length()** | It gives the length of the string | string str = “This is a string sample”;  cout<<str.length();  // length will be 23 |
| **String: max\_size()** | It gives the maximum possible string size | string str = “This is a string sample”;  cout<<str.max\_size();  // maximum size will be 9223372036854775807 |
| **String: capacity()** | It shows the memory consumption of a string | string str = “This is a string sample”;  cout<<str.capacity();  // capacity will be 30 |
| **String: resize()** | It is used to changes the size of a string | string str = “Hello World”;  str.resize(6);  // str will be “Hello” |
| **String: empty()** | It is used to check the location of string whether it is empty(1) or not(0) | string str1, str2;  str1 = “Hello World”;  cout<<str1.empty();  cout<<str2.empty();  // str1 will be 0 (non empty)  //str2 will be 1 (empty) |
| **COMMAND** | **DESCRIPTION** | **EXAMPLE** |
| **String: at()** | It is used to access a element in a string (starting from 0) | string str = “This is a string sample”;  cout<<str.at(5);  //fifth element will be” i “ |
| **String: append()** | It is used to add a string to the end of another string | string str = "Stretched to the point of no turning back";  cout<<str;  str.append(“A flight of fancy on a windswept field");  cout<<str;  // str will be “Stretched to the point of no turning back A flight of fancy on a windswept field” |
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