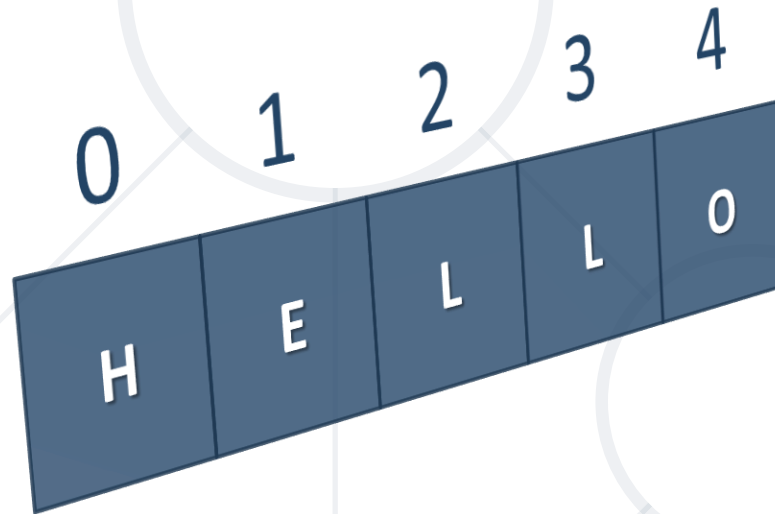


Strings and Text Processing

Processing and Manipulating Text
Using the .NET String Class



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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Software University

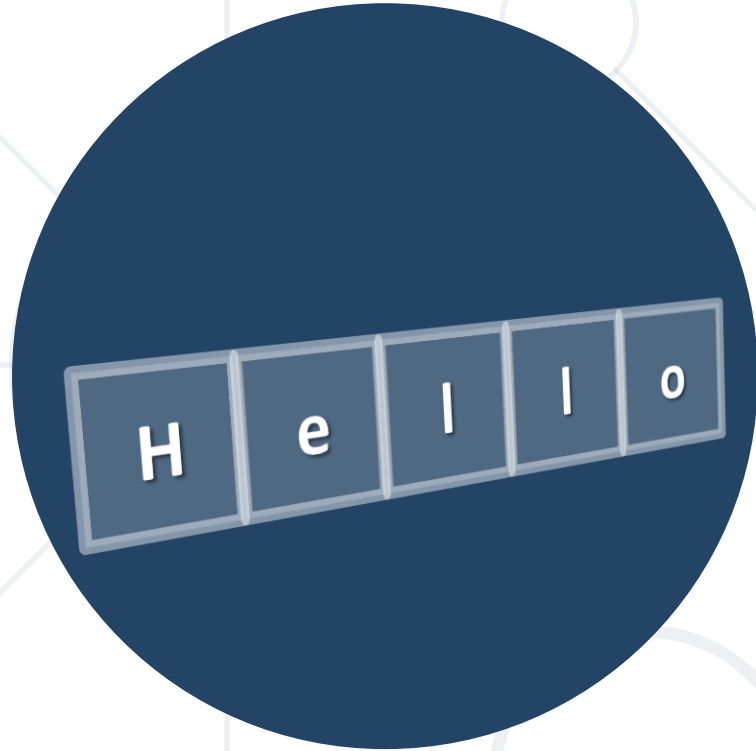
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#fund-csharp

1. Strings
2. Manipulating Strings
 - Concatenating, Searching, Substring
 - Splitting, Replacing
3. Building and Modifying Strings
 - Using StringBuilder class
 - Why concatenation is a slow operation?





Strings

What is String?

What is String?

- Strings are sequences of characters (texts)
- The string data type in C#
 - Declared by the **string** keyword
 - Maps to **System.String** .NET data type
- Strings are enclosed in quotes

```
string s = "Hello, C#";
```

- Concatenated using the "+" operator

```
string s = "Hello" + " " + "C#";
```



In C# Strings Are Immutable, Use Unicode

- Strings are **immutable** (read-only) sequences of characters
- Accessible by index (read-only)

```
string str = "Hello, C#";  
char ch = str[2]; // OK  
str[2] = 'a';     // Error!
```

- Strings use **Unicode** (can use most alphabets, e.g., Arabic)

```
string greeting = "你好"; // (Lí-hó) Taiwanese
```



Initializing a String

- Initializing from a string literal

```
string str = "Hello, C#";
```

- Reading a **string** from the console

```
string name = Console.ReadLine();  
Console.WriteLine("Hi, " + name);
```

- Converting a **string** from and to a **char array**

```
string str = new string(new char[] {'s', 't', 't'});  
char[] charArr = str.ToCharArray();  
// ['s', 't', 'r']
```





Manipulating Strings

- Use the **+** or the **+=** operators

```
string text = "Hello" + ", " + "world!";  
// "Hello, world!"
```

```
string text = "Hello, ";  
text += "John"; // "Hello, John"
```

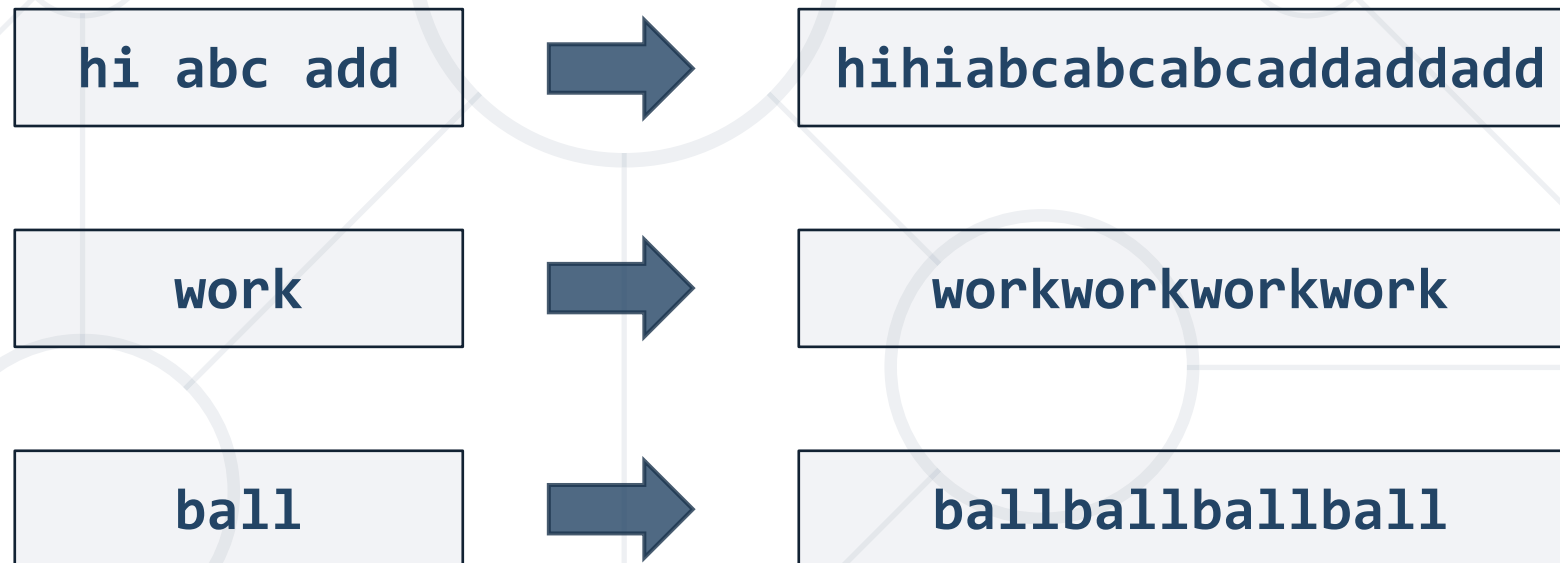
- Use the **Concat()** method

```
string greet = "Hello, ";  
string name = "John";  
string result = string.Concat(greet, name);  
Console.WriteLine(result); // "Hello, John"
```



Problem: Repeat Strings

- Read an array from strings
- Repeat each word **n** times, where **n** is the length of the word



Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/1216#1>

Solution: Repeat Strings

```
string[] words = Console.ReadLine().Split();
string result = "";
foreach (string word in words)
{
    int repeatTimes = word.Length;
    for (int i = 0; i < repeatTimes; i++)
        result += word;
}
Console.WriteLine(result);
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/1216#1>

- IndexOf() – returns the first match index or -1

```
string fruits = "banana, apple, kiwi, banana, apple";  
Console.WriteLine(fruits.IndexOf("banana")); // 0  
Console.WriteLine(fruits.IndexOf("orange")); // -1
```

- LastIndexOf() – finds the last occurrence

```
string fruits = "banana, apple, kiwi, banana, apple";  
Console.WriteLine(fruits.LastIndexOf("banana")); // 21  
Console.WriteLine(fruits.LastIndexOf("orange")); // -1
```

- Contains() – Check whether one string contains other string

```
string text = "I love fruits.";
Console.WriteLine(text.Contains("fruits")); // True
Console.WriteLine(text.Contains("banana")); // False
```

- Substring(int startIndex, int length)

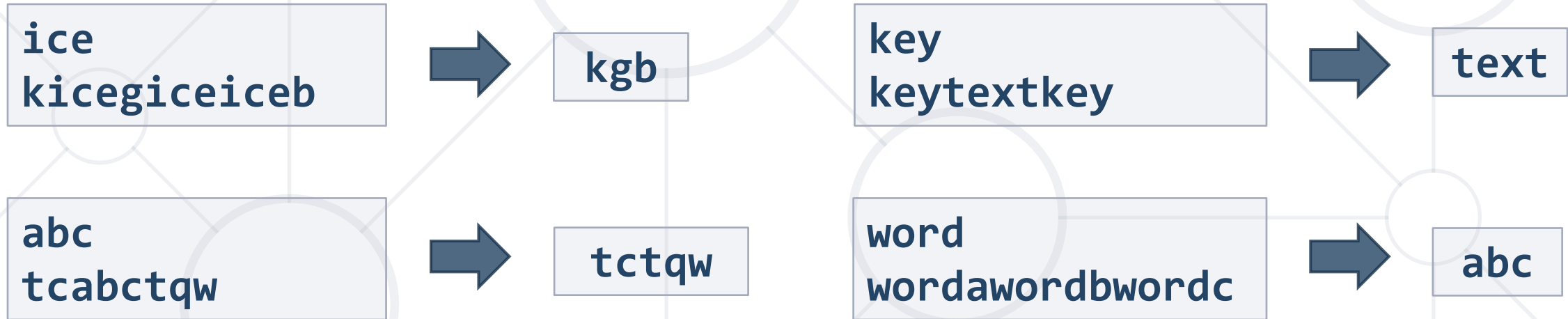
```
string card = "10C";  
string power = card.Substring(0, 2);  
Console.WriteLine(power); // 10
```

- Substring(int startIndex)

```
string text = "My name is John";  
string extractWord = text.Substring(11);  
Console.WriteLine(extractWord); // John
```

Problem: Substring

- You are given a **text** and a **remove word**
- Remove all substrings that are equal to the remove word



Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/1216#2>

Solution: Substring

```
string key = Console.ReadLine();  
string text = Console.ReadLine();  
  
int index = text.IndexOf(key);  
  
while (index != -1)  
{  
    text = text.Remove(index, key.Length);  
    index = text.IndexOf(key);  
}  
  
Console.WriteLine(text);
```


- Split() a string by given separator

```
string text = "Hello, john@softuni.bg, you have been using  
john@softuni.bg in your registration";  
string[] words = text.Split(", ");  
  
// words[:  
// "Hello"  
// "john@softuni.bg"  
// "you have been using john@softuni.bg in your registration"
```

- **Split()** can be used with multiple separators

```
char[] separators = new char[] { ' ', ',', '.', ' ' };  
string text = "Hello, I am John.";   
string[] words = text.Split(separators);  
// "Hello", "", "I", "am", "John", ""
```

- Using **StringSplitOptions.RemoveEmptyEntries** to remove empty array elements from the array returned

```
char[] separators = new char[] { ' ', ',', '.', ' ' };  
string text = "Hello, I am John.";   
string[] words = text  
    .Split(separators,  
    StringSplitOptions.RemoveEmptyEntries);  
  
// "Hello", "I", "am", "John"
```

- Replace(match, replacement) – replaces all occurrences
 - The result is a new **string** (strings are immutable)

```
string text = "Hello, john@softuni.bg, you have been using john@softuni.bg in your registration.";
```

```
string replacedText = text  
    .Replace("john@softuni.bg", "john@softuni.com");
```

```
Console.WriteLine(replacedText);
```

```
// Output:
```

```
// Hello, john@softuni.com, you have been using john@softuni.com  
in your registration.
```

Problem: Text Filter

- You are given a text and a string of banned words
 - Replace all banned words in the text with asterisks

Linux, Windows

It is not Linux, it is GNU/Linux. Linux is merely the kernel, while GNU adds the functionality...



It is not *****, it is GNU/*****. ***** is merely the kernel, while GNU adds the functionality...

```
string[] banWords = Console.ReadLine()
    .Split(...); // TODO: add separators
string text = Console.ReadLine();
foreach (var banWord in banWords)
{
    if (text.Contains(banWord))
    {
        text = text.Replace(banWord,
            new string('*', banWord.Length));
    }
}
Console.WriteLine(text);
```

Contains(...) checks if the string contains another string

Replace a word with a sequence of asterisks of the same length



Building and Modifying Strings

Using the StringBuilder Class

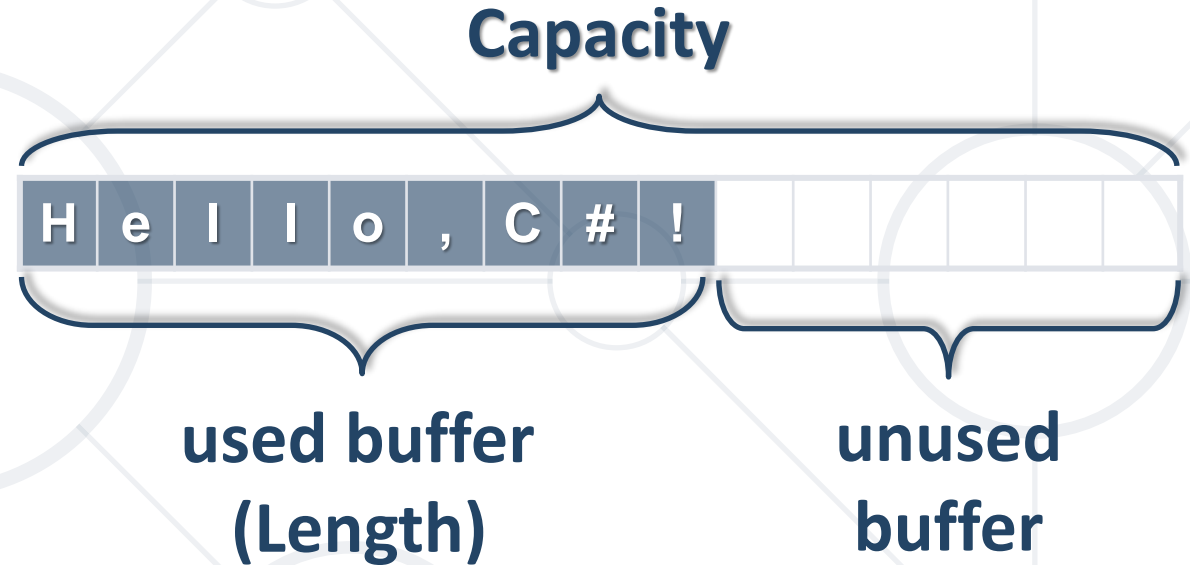
StringBuilder: How It Works?



StringBuilder:

Length = 9

Capacity = 15



- **StringBuilder** keeps a buffer space, allocated in advance
 - Do not allocate memory for most operations → performance

- Use the StringBuilder to build / modify strings

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
sb.Append("Hello, ");  
sb.Append("John! ");  
sb.Append("I sent you an email.");  
Console.WriteLine(sb);  
// Hello, John! I sent you an email.
```

use **System.Text**

Concatenation vs StringBuilder

- **Concatenating** strings is a **slow** operation because each iteration **creates a new string**

```
Stopwatch sw = new Stopwatch();  
sw.Start();  
string text = "";  
for (int i = 0; i < 200000; i++)  
    text += i;  
sw.Stop();  
Console.WriteLine(sw.ElapsedMilliseconds); // 73625
```



- Using **StringBuilder**

```
Stopwatch sw = new Stopwatch();  
sw.Start();  
StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();  
for (int i = 0; i < 200000; i++)  
    text.Append(i);  
sw.Stop();  
Console.WriteLine(sw.ElapsedMilliseconds); // 16
```



- Append(...) – add text or a string representation of an object to the end of a string

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
sb.Append("Hello Peter, how are you?");
```

- Length – holds the length of the string in the buffer

```
sb.Append("Hello Peter, how are you?");  
Console.WriteLine(sb.Length); // 32
```

- Clear(...) – removes all characters

- **[int index]** – returns the char on current index

```
StringBuilder sb= new StringBuilder();  
sb.Append("Hello Peter, how are you?");  
Console.WriteLine(sb[1]); // e
```

- **Insert(int index, string str)** – inserts a string at the specified character position

```
sb.Insert(11, " Ivanov");  
Console.WriteLine(sb); // Hello Peter Ivanov, how are you?
```

- Replace(string oldValue, string newValue) – replaces all occurrences of a specified string with another specified string

```
sb.Append("Hello Peter, how are you?");  
sb.Replace("Peter", "George");
```

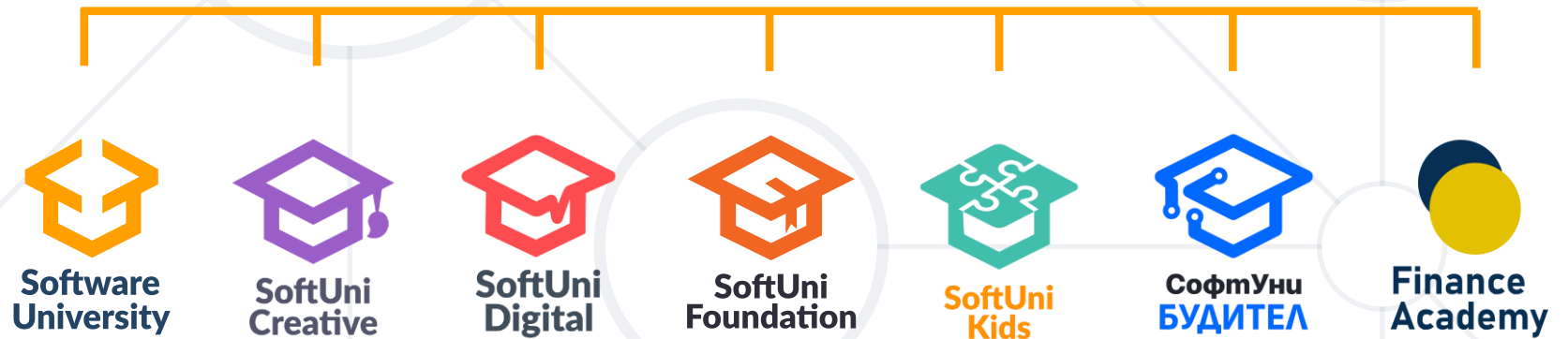
- ToString() – converts the value of this instance to a String

```
string text = sb.ToString();  
Console.WriteLine(text);  
// Hello George, how are you?
```

- Strings are **immutable** sequences of Unicode characters
- String processing methods
 - **Concat()**, **IndexOf()**, **Contains()**, **Substring()**, **Split()**, **Replace()**, ...
- **StringBuilder** efficiently builds / modifies strings



Questions?



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