

Project _____
Centre _____

→ same as array but can be in
and out directly.

```
eg - char ca[n];  
cin >> ca;
```

```

g - char an[5];
    cin >> an;
    cout << an;

```

// input = Umsatz

an = U M A N G

Umap → output

eg -

```
char an[6];  
cin << an;  
cout << an;
```

// input = Love

Love

an =

L	o	v	e	'0'	'10'
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↑ ↗
null char

(ASCII =

$$|0\rangle = 0$$
$$a \rightarrow 97, z \rightarrow 122$$

$A \rightarrow 65, Z \rightarrow 90$

(note: cut stops at '10')

note: $>$, $<$, $>=$, $<=$, $==$, $!=$ are applicable on char.

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cin has delimiters \rightarrow $\backslash n$, $\backslash t$, $\backslash space$
(enter) (tab) (space)
(cin stops at these)

for taking input in line: `cin.getline(arr, n);`

\downarrow
this takes input till n chars are
done else $\backslash n$ is hit.

note: `cin.getline(arr, n, '\t')`

\downarrow
you can also specify
any char as delimiter other than default
($\backslash n$)

\downarrow
in this even if you press enter
the program will continue to take input
untill n chars are taken or $\backslash t$ is pressed.