1. Declararea :

char s[100]; char fraza[2000]; (poate contine si spatiu), char s[1];

1. Operatiile:

Citirea unui sir:

1)cin>>s;

2)scanf("%s", s);

3)gets(s);

4) cin.get(s,100);

1. Afisarea:

cout<<s;

printf("%s ", s)

1. Aflarea lungimii unui sir:

strlen(s); Ex: s=”Ana are”; strlen(s) = 7

Obs: {Parcurgerea caracterelor :

Nr=0;

for (i=0;i<strlen(s);i++) sau for (i=0;s[i]!=0;i++)

if(s[i] !=’ ‘) // if ((s[i]>=’a’) && (s[i]<=’z’)) sau if ((s[i]>=’0’) && (s[i]<=’9’))

Nr++;

1. Atribuirea sirurilor se face cu :

strcpy(s2,s1) copiaza s1 in memorie la s2 ( nu este voie s2=s1);

sau strcpy (s,s+1);

Sterge caracterul de pe pozitia “i”:

strcpy (s+i,s+i+1); strcpy(s,s+1); strcpy(s +strlen(s)-1,s+ strlen(s));

strcpy(s+a, s+ b+1); a<b s[poz]=0; strcpy(s+2, s+4);

1. Compararea sirurilor:

if (s1 ==s2) eroare

strcmp(s1,s2) = -1, daca s1 mai mic decat s2

strcmp(s1,s2) = 0, daca s1 egal cu s2

strcmp(s1,s2) = 1 daca s1 mai mare ca s2

1. Cautarea unui caracter in sir:

strchr(sir, caracter)

ex: char s1[100];

char \*p;

p= strchr(s, 'a');

if (p!=0) (p!=NULL)

cout <<"Caracterul a apare ";

else

cout <<"Caracterul nu apare";

Ex: s=”Informare”; si c=’f’;

p=strchr(s,c) p va contine sirul “formare”.

Pozitia se obtine prin poz=p-s

p=strchr(s,c);

While (p!=0)

{

Cout <<p-s;

p=strchr(p+1,c)

}

Ex: verificare vocale:

for(i=0;i<strlen(s);i++)

if(strchr(“aeiou”,s[i])!=0) nr++;

// pt consoane se pune if(strchr(“aeiou”,s[i])==0) &&(s[i]>=’a’&& s[i]<=’z’)

1. Cautarea unui sir de caractere in sir:

strstr(sir, subsir);

strstr(sir, subsir);

s1="Ana are mere";

s2="re";

char \*p;

p= strstr(s1,s2) p-s1 este pozitia

if (p!=0)

cout <<"Caracterul a apare ";

else

cout <<"Caracterul nu apare";

strncpy (s1, s2, lungime)

strncmp(s1, s2, lungime)

strcpy(s1, s2);

s2="Ana are";

strncpy(s1, s2, 3); s1[3]=0; sau s1[3]=NULL;s1[3]=’\0’;

1. Comparare a n caractere dintr-un sir de char

s1="Avramescu";

s2="Avramov"

strcmp(s1,s2)

asta da -1

strncmp(s1,s2,5)

1. Lipirea a doua siruri :

strcat(s1,s2);

1. Conversia unui nr in sir:

Int nr; char s[10];

itoa(nr,s,10);

Exemplu : nr=2315; pot sa obtin s=”2315”;

for(i=0;i<strlen(s);i++)

if (s[i]==’3’) if (s[i]==k+48)

strcpy(s+i,s+i+1);

nr=atoi(s);

cout <<nr; // 215