

```
1  #include "JCString.h"
2  #include <iostream>
3
4
5  // initializer with basic values
6  // creates a char array with 20 memory
7
8
9  JCString::JCString() {
10     this->cap = 20; //size of memory
11     this->end = 0; //index of the end of the string
12     this->str = new char[cap]; // creates the an array of size 20 chars
13     this->str[end] = '\\0'; // terminates the char array
14 }
15
16 // construntor for dumping arrays
17 JCString::JCString(const char* cstr) {
18     //while loop counts chars and stores int
19     while (cstr[this->end] != '\\0')
20     {
21         ++this->end;
22     }
23     // will count until the value right before '\\0'
24     // if char* has 3 elem then end will return 3
25
26
27     this->cap = 20; // max size for now
28     this->str = new char[cap]; // creates char arr a holding array
29     //fills a char array
30     // stores in the variable
31     for (int i = 0; i <= this->end; ++i) {
32         this->str[i] = cstr[i];
33     }
34
35
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36 }
37 int JCString::length() {
38     return this->end;
39 }
40
41 int JCString::capacity() {
42     return this->cap;
43 }
44
45 char JCString::at(int index) {
46     if (index >= 0 && index < end) {
47         return this->str[index];
48     }
49     else {
50         return '\\0';
51     }
52 }
53 //for reading streams??
54 bool JCString::read(istream& inputStrm) {
55     char inputWord[ 100 ];
56     if (inputStrm >> inputWord) { // reads in the word with the extractor ">>"
57         for (this->end = 0; inputWord[this->end] != '\\0'; ++(this->end)); //empty loop
58
59         // cap = ??; //TODO: needs to potentially grow for prog3
60
61         for (int i = 0; i <= this->end; ++i) {
62             this->str[i] = inputWord[i];
63         }
64         return true;
65     }
66     else
67         return false;
68 }
69
70 void JCString::write(ostream& outputStrm) {
```

```
71     outputStrm << this->str;
72 }
73
74 bool JCString::lessThan(const JCString& argStr) {
75     if (this->JCCompareTo(argStr) == -1)
76     {
77         return true;
78     }
79
80     return false;
81 }
82
83 bool JCString::greaterThan(const JCString& argStr) {
84     if (this->JCCompareTo(argStr) == 1)
85     {
86         return true;
87     }
88
89     return false;
90 }
91
92 bool JCString::equals(const JCString& argStr) {
93     if (this->JCCompareTo(argStr) == 0)
94     {
95         return true;
96     }
97     return false;
98 }
99
100 int JCString::JCCompareTo(const JCString& angStr)
101 {
102
103     int len = 0;
104     int count = 0;
105     int result = 0;
```

```
106     // dummie char stirngs
107     JCString thisString(this->str);
108
109     // lower case things for when we implement that later
110     // uncomment when ready
111     //JCString str2 = angStr.returnLower();
112     //str1.makeLower();
113
114     JCString str2(angStr.str);
115     // make sure we iter through to the shortest char string
116     if (thisString.length() < str2.length())
117     {
118         len = thisString.length();
119     }
120     else
121     {
122         len = str2.length();
123     }
124     // compares char for char, returns 1 if this-> string is larger
125
126     while (count < len)
127     {
128         // if the char arr is shorter than the other but equal otherwise
129         // the shorter one wins by default
130         // makes sure we don't go out of bounds
131         if(thisString.str[count] > str2.str[count])
132         {
133             //str1 is greater or comes later return 1
134             result = 1;
135             count = len; // effectivly breaks
136
137         }
138         else if (thisString.str[count] < str2.str[count])
139         {
140             result = -1;
```

```
141         //str2 is greater or comes later return 1
142         count = len; // effectively breaks
143     } //then they must be the same char , if one is terminated here it comes first (is smaller)
144     else if (thisString.str[count+1] == '\\0')
145     {
146         result = -1; //compare string is larger comes later in alpha
147         count = len;
148     }
149     else if (str2.str[count+1] == '\\0')
150     {
151         result = 1; //this string is larger, compare string comes first
152         count = len;
153     } // if not done continue comparing char for char
154     count++; //move to the next char
155 }
156 return result; //return 0 if equal
157 }
158 }
159 }
160
161 void JCString::setEqualTo(const JCString& argStr) {
162     this->end = argStr.end;
163     this->cap = argStr.cap;
164     //TODO: needs to potentially grow for prog3
165
166     for (int i = 0; i <= end; ++i) {
167         this->str[i] = argStr.str[i];
168     }
169 }
170
171 const char* JCString::c_str() {
172     return this->str;
173 }
174
175 // modifies the JCString such that it is all lower case
176 void JCString::makeLower()
```

```
176 {
177     for (int i = 0; i <= this->end; i++)
178     {
179         if (this->str[i] < 91 || this->str[i] > 64)
180         {
181             this->str[i] += 32;
182         }
183     }
184 }
185 // returns an instance of the JCString that is lower case
186 JCString JCString::returnLower() const
187 {
188     JCString returnString(this->str);
189     returnString.makeLower();
190
191     return returnString;
192 }
193
```