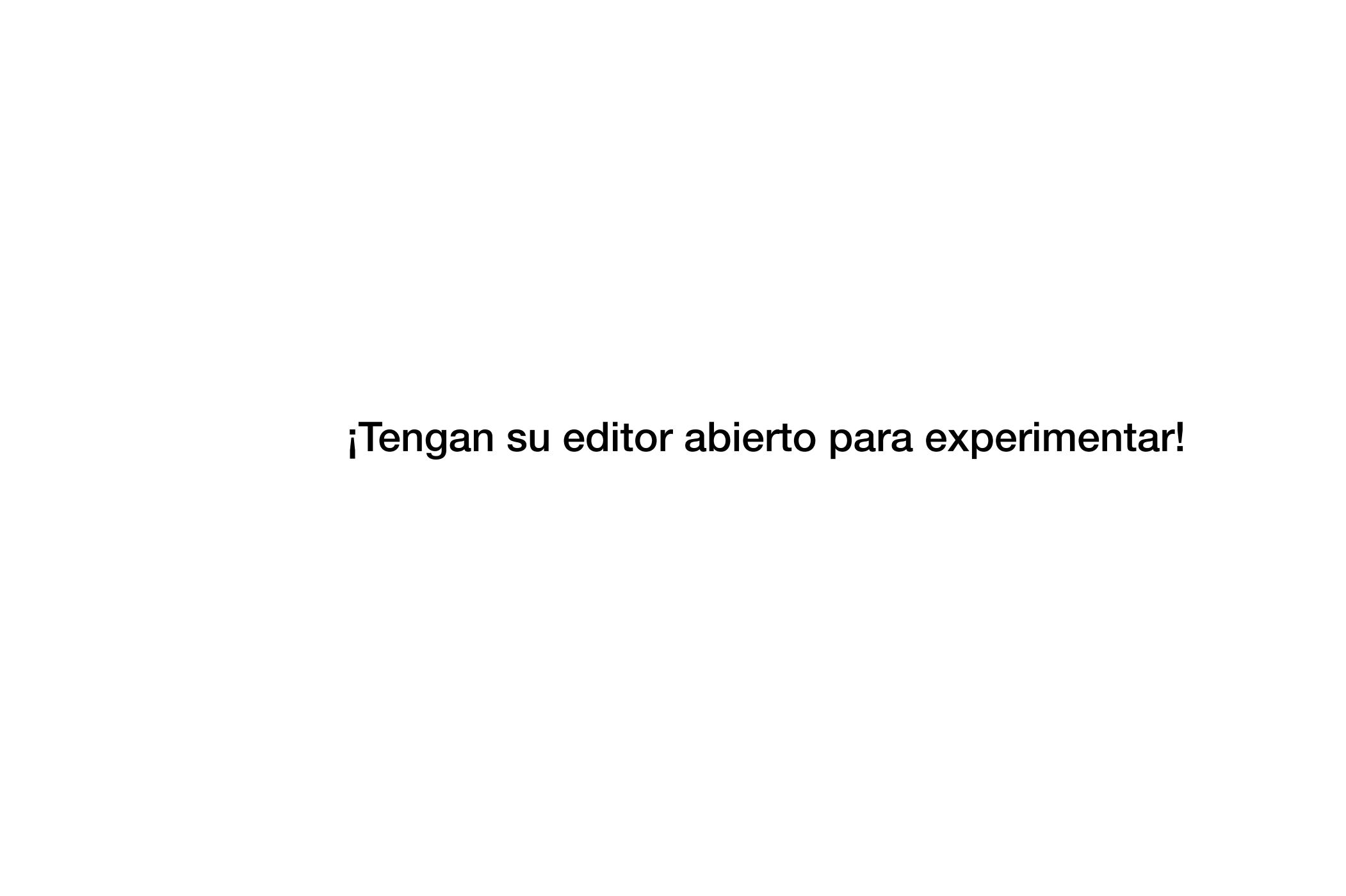
Caracteres y cadenas de catacteres: Char, string y código ascii

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Tipos primitivos

- Aritméticos
 - Enteros (int, long long, etc.)
 - Flotantes (double, float, etc.)
- Caracteres y cadenas de caracteres
- Booleanos

```
'a' // caracter
"Hello, World!" // cadena de caracteres
```

```
char car1 = '1';
char car2 = 'a';
char car3 = 'A';
char car4 = '@';
char car5 = car1;
char car6 = '\n';
```

Escape Sequences

- newline \n
- horizontal tab \t
- alert (bell) \a
- vertical tab \v
- backspace \b double quote \"
- backslash \\
- question mark \?
- single quote \'
- carriage return \r
- formfeed \f

```
char single_quote = '''; // error
char single_quote = '\''; // el caracter '
cout << single_quote; // '</pre>
```

```
cout << '\n'; // Imprime nueva linea
cout << "\tHi!\n"; // imprime un tab seguido de "Hi!" y una nueva linea</pre>
```

"El código ASCII (siglas en ingles para American Standard Code for Information Interchange, es decir Código Americano) [está hecho para] reordenar y expandir el conjunto de símbolos y caracteres."

Dec Hx Oct Char		Dec	Нх	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html Ch	ır
0 0 000 NUL 1	(null)	32	20	040	@#32;	Space	64	40	100	 4 ;	0	96	60	140	4 #96 ;	8
1 1 001 SOH ((start of heading)	33	21	041	@#33;	!	65	41	101	A	A	97	61	141	a#97;	a
2 2 002 STX ((start of text)	34	22	042	 4;	**	66	42	102	B	В	98	62	142	a#98;	b
3 3 003 ETX ((end of text)	35	23	043	# ;	#	67	43	103	C	С	99	63	143	a#99;	C
4 4 004 EOT	(end of transmission)	36	24	044	\$	ş	68	44	104	D	D	100	64	144	d	d
5 5 005 ENQ ((enquiry)	37	25	045	%	*	69	45	105	E	E	101	65	145	e	e
6 6 006 ACK	(acknowledge)	38	26	046	&	6	70	46	106	F	F	102	66	146	f	f
7 7 007 BEL ((bell)	39	27	047	'	1	71	47	107	G	G	103	67	147	g	g
8 8 010 BS ((backspace)	40	28	050	&# 4 0;	(72	48	110	H	H	104	68	150	h	h
9 9 011 TAB ((horizontal tab)	41	29	051))	73	49	111	I	I	105	69	151	i	i
10 A 012 LF	(NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	&#42;</td><td>*</td><td>74</td><td>4A</td><td>112</td><td>4;</td><td>J</td><td>106</td><td>6A</td><td>152</td><td>j</td><td>Ĵ</td></tr><tr><td>11 B 013 VT</td><td>(vertical tab)</td><td>43</td><td>2B</td><td>053</td><td>&#43;</td><td>+</td><td>75</td><td>4B</td><td>113</td><td><u>@</u>#75;</td><td>K</td><td>107</td><td>6B</td><td>153</td><td>k</td><td>k</td></tr><tr><td>12 C 014 FF (</td><td>(NP form feed, new page)</td><td>44</td><td>20</td><td>054</td><td>,</td><td></td><td>76</td><td>4C</td><td>114</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>108</td><td>6C</td><td>154</td><td>4#108;</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>13 D 015 CR (</td><td>(carriage return)</td><td>45</td><td>2D</td><td>055</td><td>&#45;</td><td>E 1.1</td><td>77</td><td>4D</td><td>115</td><td>M;</td><td>М</td><td>109</td><td>6D</td><td>155</td><td>m</td><td>m</td></tr><tr><td>14 E 016 <mark>SO</mark> (</td><td>(shift out)</td><td>46</td><td>2E</td><td>056</td><td>&#46;</td><td>4. h</td><td>78</td><td>4E</td><td>116</td><td>N</td><td>N</td><td>110</td><td>6E</td><td>156</td><td>n</td><td>n</td></tr><tr><td>15 F 017 SI</td><td>(shift in)</td><td>47</td><td>2F</td><td>057</td><td>/</td><td>/</td><td>79</td><td>4F</td><td>117</td><td>O</td><td>0</td><td>111</td><td>6F</td><td>157</td><td>o</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>16 10 020 DLE (</td><td>(data link escape)</td><td>48</td><td>30</td><td>060</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>80</td><td>50</td><td>120</td><td>P</td><td>P</td><td>112</td><td>70</td><td>160</td><td>@#112;</td><td>р</td></tr><tr><td>17 11 021 DC1 (</td><td>(device control 1)</td><td>49</td><td>31</td><td>061</td><td>a#49;</td><td>1</td><td>81</td><td>51</td><td>121</td><td>Q</td><td>Q</td><td>113</td><td>71</td><td>161</td><td>@#113;</td><td>q</td></tr><tr><td>18 12 022 DC2 (</td><td>(device control 2)</td><td>50</td><td>32</td><td>062</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>82</td><td>52</td><td>122</td><td>R</td><td>R</td><td>114</td><td>72</td><td>162</td><td>@#114;</td><td>r</td></tr><tr><td>19 13 023 DC3 (</td><td>(device control 3)</td><td>51</td><td>33</td><td>063</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>83</td><td>53</td><td>123</td><td>4#83;</td><td>S</td><td>115</td><td>73</td><td>163</td><td>@#115;</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>20 14 024 DC4 (</td><td>(device control 4)</td><td>52</td><td>34</td><td>064</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>84</td><td>54</td><td>124</td><td>۵#84;</td><td>T</td><td>116</td><td>74</td><td>164</td><td>@#116;</td><td>t</td></tr><tr><td>21 15 025 NAK 🛚</td><td>(negative acknowledge)</td><td>53</td><td>35</td><td>065</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>85</td><td>55</td><td>125</td><td>U</td><td>U</td><td>117</td><td>75</td><td>165</td><td>@#117;</td><td>u</td></tr><tr><td>22 16 026 SYN 1</td><td>(synchronous idle)</td><td>54</td><td>36</td><td>066</td><td>4;</td><td>6</td><td>86</td><td>56</td><td>126</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>118</td><td>76</td><td>166</td><td>@#118;</td><td>v</td></tr><tr><td>23 17 027 ETB (</td><td>(end of trans. block)</td><td>55</td><td>37</td><td>067</td><td>7;</td><td>7</td><td>87</td><td>57</td><td>127</td><td>W</td><td>W</td><td>119</td><td>77</td><td>167</td><td>w</td><td>W</td></tr><tr><td>24 18 030 CAN (</td><td>(cancel)</td><td>56</td><td>38</td><td>070</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>88</td><td>58</td><td>130</td><td>X</td><td>Х</td><td>120</td><td>78</td><td>170</td><td>@#120;</td><td>Х</td></tr><tr><td>25 19 031 EM (</td><td>(end of medium)</td><td>57</td><td>39</td><td>071</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>89</td><td>59</td><td>131</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>121</td><td>79</td><td>171</td><td>y</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>26 1A 032 SUB</td><td>(substitute)</td><td>58</td><td>ЗΑ</td><td>072</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>90</td><td>5A</td><td>132</td><td>¢#90;</td><td>Z</td><td>122</td><td>7A</td><td>172</td><td>@#122;</td><td>Z</td></tr><tr><td>27 1B 033 ESC (</td><td>(escape)</td><td>59</td><td>ЗВ</td><td>073</td><td>;</td><td><i>;</i></td><td>91</td><td>5B</td><td>133</td><td>[</td><td>[</td><td>123</td><td>7B</td><td>173</td><td>@#123;</td><td>{</td></tr><tr><td>28 1C 034 FS (</td><td>(file separator)</td><td>60</td><td>3С</td><td>074</td><td>4#60;</td><td><</td><td>92</td><td>5C</td><td>134</td><td>\</td><td>A.</td><td>124</td><td>70</td><td>174</td><td> </td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>29 1D 035 <mark>GS</mark> (</td><td>(group separator)</td><td>61</td><td>ЗD</td><td>075</td><td>@#61;</td><td>=</td><td>93</td><td>5D</td><td>135</td><td>@#93;</td><td>]</td><td>125</td><td>7D</td><td>175</td><td>}</td><td>}</td></tr><tr><td>30 1E 036 RS</td><td>(record separator)</td><td>62</td><td>ЗE</td><td>076</td><td>۵#62;</td><td>></td><td>94</td><td>5E</td><td>136</td><td>	4;</td><td>^</td><td>126</td><td>7E</td><td>176</td><td>~</td><td>~</td></tr><tr><td>31 1F 037 <mark>US</mark></td><td>(unit separator)</td><td>63</td><td>3F</td><td>077</td><td>4#63;</td><td>2</td><td>95</td><td>5F</td><td>137</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>127</td><td>7F</td><td>177</td><td></td><td>DEL</td></tr><tr><td></td><td> /</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> -</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>											

```
char car1 = 65;

cout << car1; // imprime 'A'

char car2 = 'A' + 3;

cout << car2; // Imprime 'D'</pre>
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  char car1 = 'A' + 'a' - '@' + '\t' + 4;
  cout << "El caracter es: " << car1 << endl;
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
// Para obtener el valor en decimal de un caracter
char car = 'A';

// Almecénalo en una variable tipo entero
int entero = car;
cout << entero; // 65

// Agrega (int) antes de la variables
cout << (int)car; // 65</pre>
```

¿Cómo represento una palabra?

```
char cadena_de_caracteres[6] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'o', '\0'};
char otra_cadena_de_caracteres[] = ", World!";
cout << cadena_de_caracteres << otra_cadena_de_caracteres; // imprime "Hello, World!"</pre>
```

Strings #include <string>

string me permite...

- Juntar palabras
- Saber el tamaño de la palabra
- Poder cambiar caracteres únicos
- Comparar palabras (con operadores como ==, <= y !=)
- ¡Muchas cosas más!

```
string s1; // una palabra vacía
string s2 = "Hello, World!"; // la palabra "Hello, World!"
string s3 = s2; // una copia de la palabra s2
string s4 = "Hey! " + s3 + '!'; // "Hey! Hello, World!!"
```

```
string s1 = "esto es una palabra";
s1[0] = 'E';
s1[12] = 'P';
cout << s1; // "Esto es una Palabra"</pre>
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    string pato = "P470";
    string pez = "P32";
    pato[1] = 'a';
    pez[2] = 'z';
    string oracion = pato + " tiene un " + pez;
    cout << oracion << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

Funcionalidades de string

```
str.size(); // Regresa el tamaño de str
str.length(); // Regresa el tamaño de str
str.clear(); // Vacía str
str.empty(); // Regresa true si str es una palabra vacía, false si no lo es
str.front(); // Regresa el primer caracter de str
str.back(); // Regresa el último caracter de str
str += otro_str; // Agrega el valor de otro_str al final de str
str.append(otro_str); // Agrega el valor de otro_str al final de str
str.push_back(caracter); // Agrega el valor de caracter al final de str
// Más en https://cplusplus.com/reference/string/string/
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    string str = "OMIYUC";
    str.push_back('!');
    for(int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++){</pre>
        cout << str[i] << '_';
    return 0;
```

Leyendo caracteres y strings como input

cin >> caracter; // leerá el siguiente caracter no vacío
cin >> str; // leerá todos los caracteres hasta el primer caracter vacío
// un carater vacío podría ser un salto de línea, un TAB, o un espacio

```
// Input
// -----
// Este es
// mi input !
string str;
char caracter;
cin >> str >> caracter;
cout << str << caracter << endl; // Primero imprimirá "Este" y luego 'e'
cin >> str >> caracter;
cout << str << caracter << endl; // Primero imprimirá "s" y luego 'm'
cin >> str >> caracter;
cout << str << caracter << endl; // Primero imprimirá "i" y luego 'i'
cin >> str >> caracter;
cout << str << caracter << endl; // Primero imprimirá "nput" y luego '!'
// Ouput
// Estee
// sm
// ii
// nput!
```

¿Y si quiero leer una línea completa?

¡Fácil!

```
string line;

// Lee toda la línea hasta el primer salto de línea ('\n')
getline(cin, line);
```

```
// Input
// Esta es una linea con espacios
// Palabra
string line;
string palabra;
// Lee toda la línea hasta el primer salto de línea ('\n')
getline(cin, line);
cin >> palabra;
// Output
// -----
// Esta es una linea con espacios
// Palabra
```

```
// 0J0!
// Input
// 5
// Hola, Jorge!
int entero;
string str;
cin >> entero;
getline(cin, str);
cout << entero << endl;</pre>
cout << str;</pre>
// Input
```

```
// 0J0!
// Input
// -----
// 5
// Hola, Jorge!
  _____
int entero;
string str;
cin >> entero;
cin.ignore(); // Ignora todos los espacios vacíos
// hasta llegar al siguiente caracter
getline(cin, str);
cout << entero << endl;</pre>
cout << str;</pre>
// Input
// Hola, Jorge!
```

Table 3.3: cctype Functions

- 1		
	isalnum(c)	true if c is a letter or a digit.
	isalpha(c)	true if c is a letter.
	iscntrl(c)	true if c is a control character.
	isdigit(c)	true if c is a digit.
	isgraph(c)	true if c is not a space but is printable.
	islower(c)	true if c is a lowercase letter.
	isprint(c)	true if c is a printable character (i.e., a space or a character that has a visible representation).
	ispunct(c)	true if c is a punctuation character (i.e., a character that is not a control character, a digit, a letter, or a printable whitespace).
	isspace(c)	true if c is whitespace (i.e., a space, tab, vertical tab, return, newline, or formfeed).
	isupper(c)	true if c is an uppercase letter.
	isxdigit(c)	true if c is a hexadecimal digit.
	tolower(c)	If c is an uppercase letter, returns its lowercase equivalent; otherwise returns c unchanged.
	toupper(c)	If c is a lowercase letter, returns its uppercase equivalent; otherwise returns c unchanged.
- 10		

```
isdigit('0'); // true
isdigit('#'); // true

isalpha('A'); // true
isalpha('a'); // true
isalpha('0'); // false

isupper('Z'); // true
isupper('z'); // false
isupper('a'); // false

toupper('a'); // 'A'
tolower('A'); // 'a'
```

¡Vamos a practicar!