

ARRAYs | MANIPULATING STRING

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1:42 PM

String manipulation functions

- `length([string])`
- `index(string, target)`
- `match(string, regexp)`
- `substr(string, start [, length])`

index() example

```
index("antidisestablishmentarianism", "blish")
```

- Returns 12

match() example


```
match("antidisestablishmentarianism", /b[a-z]*n/)
```

- Returns 12
- Sets RSTART to 12
- Sets RLENGTH to 14

substr() example

```
substr("antidisestablishmentarianism", 12, 5)
```

- Returns "blish"

```
substr("antidisestablishmentarianism", 12)
```

- Returns "blishmentarianism"

String manipulation functions

- `sub(regexp, newval [, string])`
- `gsub(regexp, newval [, string])`
- `split(string, array [, regexp])`

MATH FUNCTIONS

Math functions

- `int(x)`
- `rand()` `int(rand() * 6) + 1`
- `srand([x])`
- `sqrt(x)`

Question 1 of 1

Using the `for(index in array)` approach to iterate over all elements of an associative array will always evaluate the elements in the same order.

✔ You are correct!

FALSE

