

STRING

DSA

```
char arr[] = {'D', 'S', 'A'};
```

```
char arr[50];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 50; i++) {
```

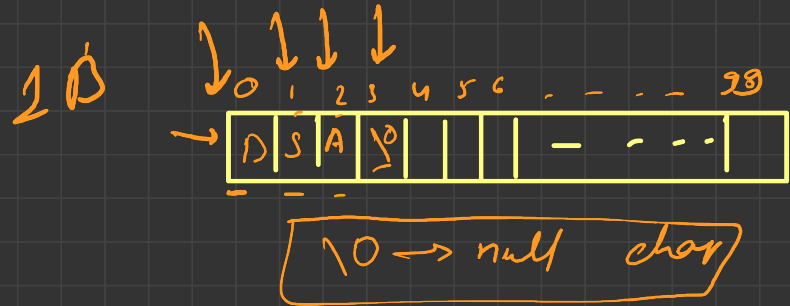
```
    cin >> arr[i];
```

DSA
string

add
↑
char arr[100];
= cin >> arr;
cout << arr;

max: 10000
10000B
[30]
≈ 9997B

DSA



arr

A	N	\0	K	I	T
---	---	----	---	---	---

↑

↑

↑

A

N

x

AN ✓

Ankit → 50.

DSA → 30

STRING

```
String S;  
cin >> S;  
cout << S;
```

Ankit

'A'

String S = "Ankit";

✓ String S1 = "Ankit Pathak";

A	N	K	I	T	_	P	A	T	H	A	K
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

String s1; → size
cin >> s1;

✓ → space
✓ → Tab
✓ → Enter
x
getline (cin, s1)

10

Arkit Pathak

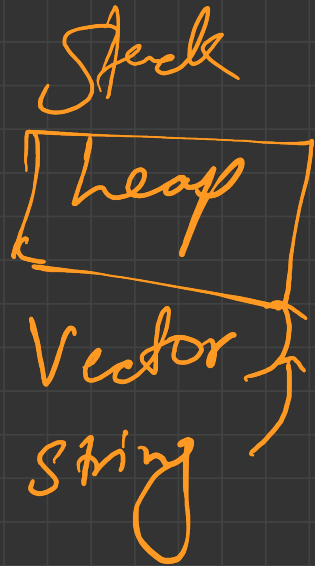
cout << s1.size()

- $S_1 = \text{"Ankit"} + \text{"YT"}$

- $S_2 = \text{"Pathak"}$

String $S_3 = S_1 + S_2$
 "AnkitPathak"

① $S_1.\text{push_back}(\text{"Y"})$
 $S_1.\text{push_back}(\text{"T"})$
 $S_1.\text{pop_back}();$



String S1 = "Ankit is a \"good\" man";

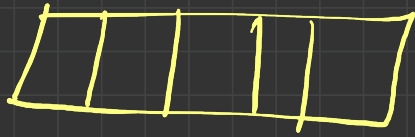
① Escape char
\\ → escape

escape escape

String S2 = "11";

"11"
11

String s8 = "Ankit"
↑ ↑ ↑
like n A



start = 0;

end = s8.size() - 1;

while (start < end) {

 swap(s8[start], s8[end])

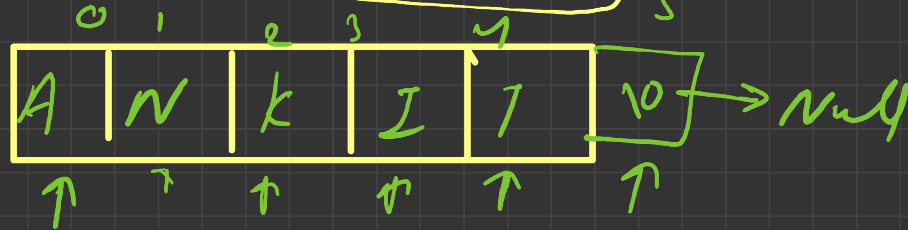
 start++

 end--

}

Sg: "Ankit"

Sg.size()



size = 5;

while (s[size] != '\0') {

size++;

}

