Module04-06 C++ 标准库:字符串

# C++ 编程语言 - 标准库

# 种较工档训

- 数据结构简介
- 标准容器
- 常用算法简介
- 标准算法与函数对象
- 迭代器
- → 字符串
- I/O 流
- 数值

# 标准库 - 字符串

种转工结训

- 字符串 (String)
  - 关于字符串类
  - 常用操作
  - C 标准库字符串函数



- 字符特征 (char\_traits)
  - 字符特征类是将字符类型的差异与字符串操作分离的一种方式
  - 涉及到字符的比较、字符的 int 型值、从 int 值转化为字符等等 操作都由 class char\_traits 完成

#### ■ 构造函数

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
    inline basic string();
    explicit basic string(const Alloc& a);
    basic string(const basic string& str);
    basic string(const basic string& str, size type pos,
size type n = npos);
    basic string(const basic string& str, size type pos,
size type n, const Alloc& a);
    basic string(const CharT* s, size type n, const Alloc& a =
Alloc());
    basic string(const CharT* s, const Alloc& a = Alloc());
    basic string(size type n, CharT c, const Alloc& a =
Alloc());
    template<class InputIterator>
    basic string(InputIterator beg, InputIterator end, const
Alloc& a = Alloc());
    ~basic string();
};
```

#### ■ 赋值操作

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
    //
    basic string& operator=(const basic string& str);
    basic string& operator=(const CharT* s);
    basic string& operator=(CharT c);
    basic string& assign(const basic string& str);
    basic string& assign(const basic string& str, size type
pos, size type n);
    basic string& assign(const Traits* s, size type n);
    basic string& assign(const Traits* s);
    basic string& assign(size type n, Traits c);
    template<class InputIterator>
    basic string& assign(InputIterator first, InputIterator
last);
    // . . .
};
```

#### ■ 元素的访问

- 通过下标访问(不检查数组越界)
- 通过成员函数 at() 访问(检查数组越界)
- 通过迭代器访问

```
void f() {
    string s("hello world!");
    char c1 = s[1]; // const char& operator[](size_t n) const
    s[2] = 'T'; // char& operator[](size_t n)
    char c2 = s.at(3); // const char& at(size_t n) const
    s.at(5) = '^'; // char& at(size_t n)
    string::const_iterator it = s.begin();
    for (; it != s.end(); ++it)
        cout << *it;
    cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

#### npos

 basic\_string 中定义的静态数据成员,通常是为该类型 (size\_t) 最大的值,用来表示字符串操作的返回结果,如果是 nops 表示 此次操作未果

```
static const size_type npos = static_cast<size_type>(-1);
```

#### ■ 错误和异常

- 通过成员函数 at() 访问字符串元素,如果下标越界,抛出 out\_of\_range 异常
- 由于 size\_t 是无符号整型,所以当传入负数时,被当作一个很大的正整数,往往造成数组越界

```
void f() {
    string s("hello world!");
    string s2(s, -3, 4); // -3转换成一个大正整数, 越界, 抛出
out_of_range
}
```

#### • 转换到 C 风格的字符串

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic_string {
    // ...
    size_type copy(CharT* s, size_type n, size_type pos = 0)
const;
    const CharT* c_str() const; // 返回指向带'\0'结尾的字符数组
    const CharT* data() const; // 注意: 返回指向不带'\0'结尾的字符数组的指针
    //...
};
```

#### 注意:

- 1, c\_str()和 data()都是将 string 中的字符写入数组,返回指向该数组的指针,但数组仍归该 string 对象拥有,在 string 内容发生改变后,该数组将失效!
- 2,如果要将 string 对象的字符数组复制出来,可以通过 copy() 函数,注意 copy() 函数不会在数组尾部加 '\0'

## ■ 比较 (comparisons)

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
    // ...
    int compare(const basic string& str) const;
    int compare(size type pos, size type n,
            const basic string& str) const;
    int compare(size type pos1, size type n1,
            const basic string& str, size type pos2,
            size type n2) const;
    int compare(const CharT* s) const;
    int compare(size type pos, size type n1, const CharT* s)
const;
    int compare(size type pos, size type n1, const CharT* s,
            size_type n2) const;
    //...
};
```

## ■ 插入 (Insert)

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
   // ...
    basic string& operator+=(const basic string& str);
    basic string& operator+=(const CharT* s);
    basic string& operator+=(CharT c);
    basic string& append(const basic string& str);
    basic string& append(const basic string& str, size type
pos, size type n);
    basic string& append(const CharT* s, size type n);
    basic string& append(const CharT* s);
    basic string& append(size type n, CharT c);
    template<class InputIterator>
    basic string& append(InputIterator first, InputIterator
last);
    void push back(CharT c);
```

## ■ 插入 (Insert) (续)

```
void insert(iterator p, size type n, CharT c);
    template<class InputIterator>
    void insert(iterator p, InputIterator beg, InputIterator
end);
    basic string& insert(size type pos1, const basic string&
str);
   basic string& insert(size type pos1, const basic string&
str, size type pos2, size type n);
    basic string& insert(size type pos, const CharT* s,
size type n);
    basic string& insert(size type pos, const CharT* s);
    basic string& insert(size type pos, size type n, CharT c);
    iterator insert(iterator p, CharT c);
    //...
};
```

# 字符串 - 常用操作

軒轅工培训

- 拼接 (Concatenation)
  - 通过操作符 + 进行拼接

## ■ 查找 (Find)

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
    // . . .
    size type find(const CharT* s, size type pos, size type n)
const:
    size type find(const basic string& str, size type pos = 0)
const;
    size type find(const CharT* s, size type pos = 0) const;
    size type find(CharT c, size type pos = 0) const;
    size type rfind(const basic string& str, size type pos =
npos) const;
    size type rfind(const CharT* s, size type pos, size type
n) const;
    size type rfind(const CharT* s, size type pos = npos)
const;
    size type rfind(CharT c, size type pos = npos) const;
```

### ■ 查找 (Find) (续1)

```
size type find first of(const basic string& str, size type
pos = 0) const;
    size type find first of(const CharT* s, size type pos,
size type n) const;
    size type find first of(const CharT* s, size type pos = 0)
const:
    size type find first of(CharT c, size type pos = 0) const;
    size type find last of(const basic string& str, size type
pos = npos) const;
    size type find last of(const CharT* s, size type pos,
size type n) const;
    size type find last of(const CharT* s, size type pos =
npos) const;
    size type find last of (CharT c, size type pos = npos)
const:
```

### ■ 查找 (Find) (续2)

```
size type find first not of(const basic string& str,
size type pos = 0) const;
    size type find first not of(const CharT* s, size type pos,
            size type n) const;
    size type find first not of(const CharT* s, size type pos =
0) const;
    size type find first not of(CharT c, size type pos = 0)
const:
    size type find last not of(const basic string& str,
size type pos = npos) const;
    size type find last not of(const CharT* s, size type pos,
            size type n) const;
    size type find last not of(const CharT* s, size type pos =
npos) const;
    size type find last not of (CharT c, size type pos = npos)
const;
   // . . .
};
```

### ■ 替换 (Replace)

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
    basic string& replace(size type pos, size type n, const
basic string& str);
    basic string& replace(size type pos1, size type n1,
       const basic string& str, size type pos2, size type n2);
    basic string& replace(size type pos, size type n1, const
CharT* s, size type n2);
   basic string& replace(size_type pos, size_type n1, const
CharT* s);
    basic string& replace(size type pos, size type n1,
size type n2, CharT c);
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, const
basic string& str);
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, const
CharT* s, size type n);
   basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, const
CharT* s);
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, size type
n, CharT c);
```

## ■ 替换 (Replace) (续)

```
template<class InputIterator>
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2,
InputIterator k1, InputIterator k2);
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, CharT* k1,
CharT* k2):
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, const
CharT* k1, const CharT* k2);
    basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2, iterator
k1, iterator k2);
   basic string& replace(iterator i1, iterator i2,
const iterator k1, const iterator k2);
    basic string& erase(size type pos = 0, size type n =
npos);
    iterator erase(iterator position);
    iterator erase(iterator first, iterator last);
   void clear();
   //...
};
```

- 子串 (Substrings)
  - ▶ 从 string 中取字串,可以通过成员函数 substr()

```
basic_string
substr(size_type pos = 0, size_type n = npos) const
```

- 交换 (Swap)
  - 交换 2 个 string 对象的内容,使用 string 的 swap() 成员函数比算法库的 swap() 函数高效

```
void swap(basic_string& s);
```

■ 大小和容量 (Size and Capacity)

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Alloc>
class basic string {
    // ...
    size type size() const;
    size type length() const;
    bool empty() const;
    size type max size() const;
    void resize(size type n, CharT c);
    void resize(size type n);
    size type capacity() const;
    void reserve(size type res arg = 0);
    //...
};
```

# 字符串 - C 标准库字符串函数

#### ■ 常用字符串操作函数

```
// in <string.h>
char* strcpy (char* dest, const char* src);
/* Copy no more than N characters of SRC to DEST. */
char* strncpy (char* dest, const char* src, size t n);
/* Append SRC onto DEST. */
char* strcat (char* dest, const char* src);
/* Append no more than N characters from SRC onto DEST. */
char* strncat (char* dest, const char* src, size t n);
/* Compare S1 and S2. */
int strcmp (const char* s1, const char* s2);
/* Compare N characters of S1 and S2. */
int strncmp (const char* s1, const char* s2, size t n);
char* strchr (char* s, int c);
const char* strchr (const char* s, int c);
char* strrchr (char* s, int c);
const char* strrchr (const char* s, int c);
```

■ 常用字符串操作函数(续)

```
char* strstr (char* haystack, const char* needle);
const char* strstr (const char* haystack, const char* needle);
char* strpbrk (char* s, const char* accept);
const char* strpbrk (const char* s, const char* accept);
size t strcspn (const char* s, const char* reject);
/* Return the length of the initial segment of S which
   consists entirely of characters in ACCEPT. */
size t strspn (const char* s, const char* accept);
size t strlen (const char* s);
/* Divide S into tokens separated by characters in DELIM.
                                                            * /
char* strtok (char* s, const char* delim);
```

■ 字符串转换为数值

```
// in <stdlib.h>
/* Convert a string to an integer. */
int atoi (const char* nptr);
/* Convert a string to a long integer. */
long int atol (const char* nptr);
/* Convert a string to a long integer. */
long int strtol (const char* nptr, char** endptr, int base);

/* Convert a string to a floating-point number. */
double atof (const char* nptr);
/* Convert a string to a floating-point number. */
double strtod (const char* nptr, char** endptr);
```

# 字符串 - C 标准库字符串函数

■ 字符类别 (Character Classification)

```
// in <ctype.h>
int isalnum(int); //[a-zA-Z0-9]
int isalpha(int); //[a-zA-Z]
int iscntrl(int); //ASCII (0 to 31, 127)
int isdigit(int); //[0-9]
int islower(int); //[a-z]
int isgraph(int); //ispunct|isalnum
int isprint(int); //可打印字符, ASCII (' ' to '~')
int ispunct(int); //标点符号
int isspace(int); //空白字符
int isupper(int); //[A-Z]
int isxdigit(int); //[0-9a-fA-F]
// 操作
int toupper(int);
int tolower(int);
```

# 字符串 - Bjarne's Advices



## Bjarne's Advices

- ▶ 尽量用 string 操作,少用 C 风格的字符串函数
- ▶ 用 string 作为变量或成员,不要作为基类
- string 可以作为参数或返回值,不必担心存储管理问题
- 如果希望做范围检查,用 at()而不是下标或迭代器
- ▶ 如果优化速度时,用[]而不是 at()
- 直接或间接使用 substr() 读子串, replace() 写子串
- 使用 string::npos 表示 "字符串剩余的部分"
- 注意不要将带 0 字符串的 char\* 传给字符串函数
- 只有在必要的情况下,才将 string 内容用 c\_str() 转为 C 字符串
- 使用字符类别操作 (isalpha 等),而不是检测字符的数值