

* Tokenization using 'strtok()'.

→ we can use this inbuilt function to break the string in ^a list of token

// char *strtok(char *s, char *delimiters) ^{string} ^{abt which you want to break the string.}

eg int main()
{

char s[100] = "Today is a rainy day";

char *ptr = strtok(s, " "); ^{delimeter}

cout << ptr << endl; → Today

ptr = strtok(s, " ");

cout << ptr << endl; → Today

Now ~~for~~ to get other tokens

// on the first call function should be passed with string argument for 's'.

// on subsequent calls we should pass the string argument as null.

→ when you pass NULL the strtok actually maintains a static variable/array that stores the state of the string.

→ it maintains that I have already covered this part of the string

So, in main()

```
char s[100] = "Today is a rainy day";
char *ptr = strtok(s, " ");
```

```
cout << ptr << endl; → Today
ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
cout << ptr << endl; → is
}
```

Thus, to get all values

```
int main()
{
    char s[100] = "Today is a rainy day";
    char *ptr = strtok(s, " ");
    cout << ptr << endl;
    ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
    while (ptr != NULL) {
        ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
        cout << ptr << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

last wala
NULL

it will accept as well as return char.

Remember:

this must be char * so if 's' is string then you'll write

`char *pp = strtok(s, " ")`

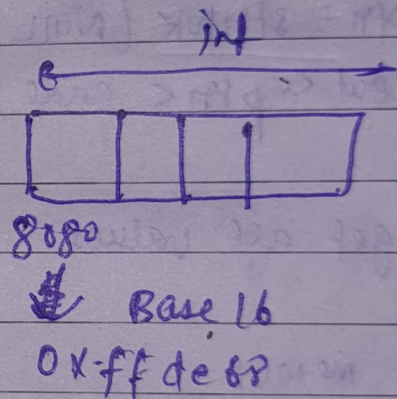
`strtok((char *)s, " ")`

`strtok((char *)s, " ")`

we can push-back pp to any string vector
of vector <string> result.
result.push_back(pp);
pointers

* Address of operator '&'

`int x = 10;`
`cout << &x << endl;`
↓
C++ display address in hexadecimal form.



0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 9, A, B, ..., F.

exception

it doesn't work for character variables

`char ch = 'A';`

`cout << &ch << endl;` → it will print 'A'.

it happen because of operator overloading
because of `<<` this operator.