

# Week 11 Lecture Notes: Characters, C-Strings, Objectives

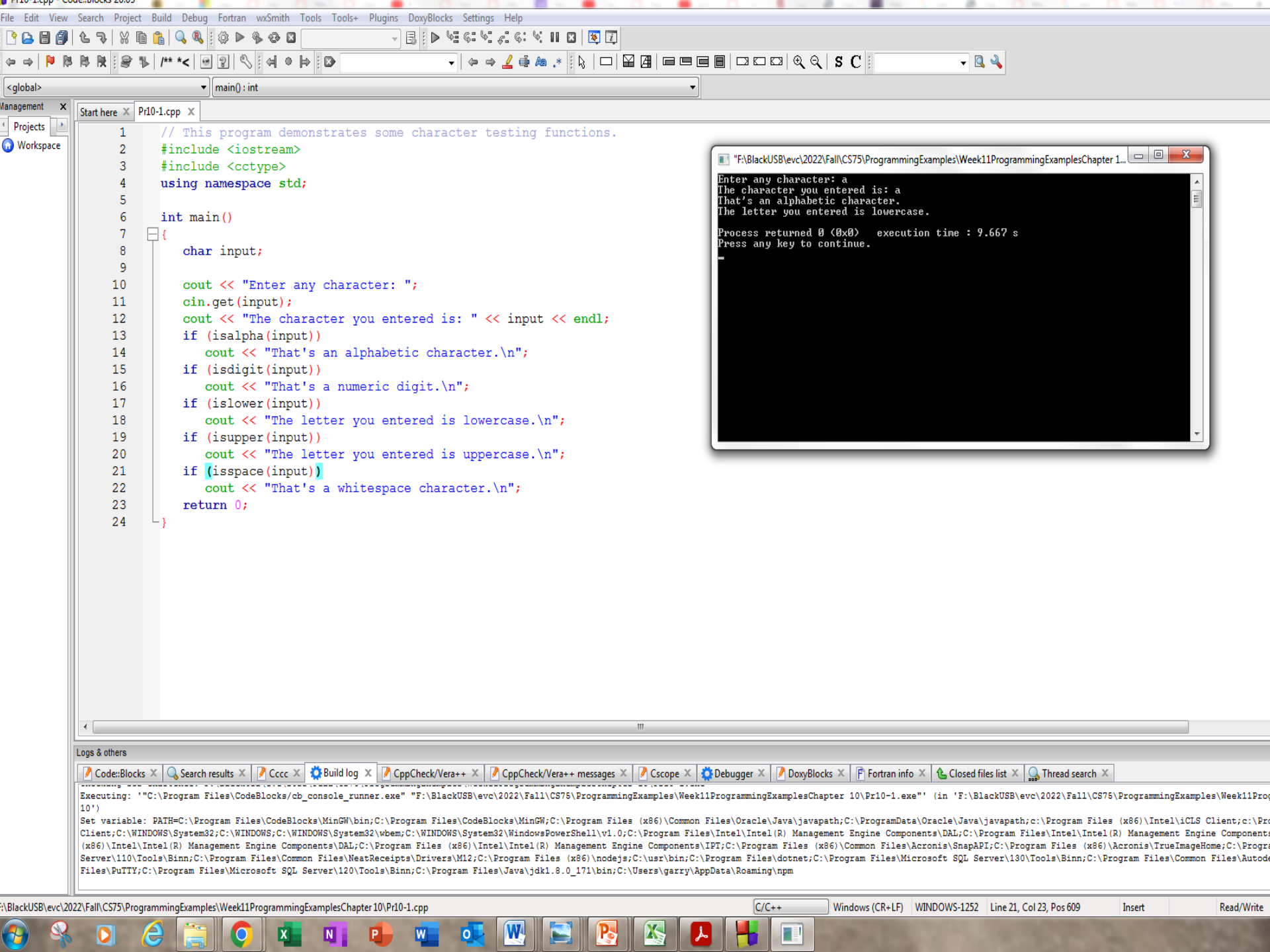
## Concepts covered in this lesson:

- Character Testing
- Character Case Conversion
- Review of the Internal Storage of C-Strings
- Library Functions for Working with C-Strings
- String/Numeric Conversion Functions
- Writing Your Own C-String-Handling Functions
- The C++ string Class

# Character Testing

- Requires `cctype` header file

FUNCTION	MEANING
<code>isalpha</code>	true if arg. is a letter, false otherwise
<code>isalnum</code>	true if arg. is a letter or digit, false otherwise
<code>isdigit</code>	true if arg. is a digit 0-9, false otherwise
<code>islower</code>	true if arg. is lowercase letter, false otherwise
<code>isprint</code>	true if arg. is a printable character, false otherwise
<code>ispunct</code>	true if arg. is a punctuation character, false otherwise
<code>isupper</code>	true if arg. is an uppercase letter, false otherwise
<code>isspace</code>	true if arg. is a whitespace character, false otherwise



# Character Case Conversion

- Require `cctype` header file
- Functions:

`toupper`: if `char` argument is lowercase letter, return uppercase equivalent; otherwise, return input unchanged

```
char ch1 = 'H';  
char ch2 = 'e';  
char ch3 = '!';  
  
cout << toupper(ch1); // displays 'H'  
cout << toupper(ch2); // displays 'E'  
cout << toupper(ch3); // displays '!'
```

# Character Case Conversion

- Functions:

`tolower`: if char argument is uppercase letter, return lowercase equivalent; otherwise, return input unchanged

```
char ch1 = 'H';
```

```
char ch2 = 'e';
```

```
char ch3 = '!';
```

```
cout << tolower(ch1); // displays 'h'
```

```
cout << tolower(ch2); // displays 'e'
```

```
cout << tolower(ch3); // displays '!'
```

# C-Strings

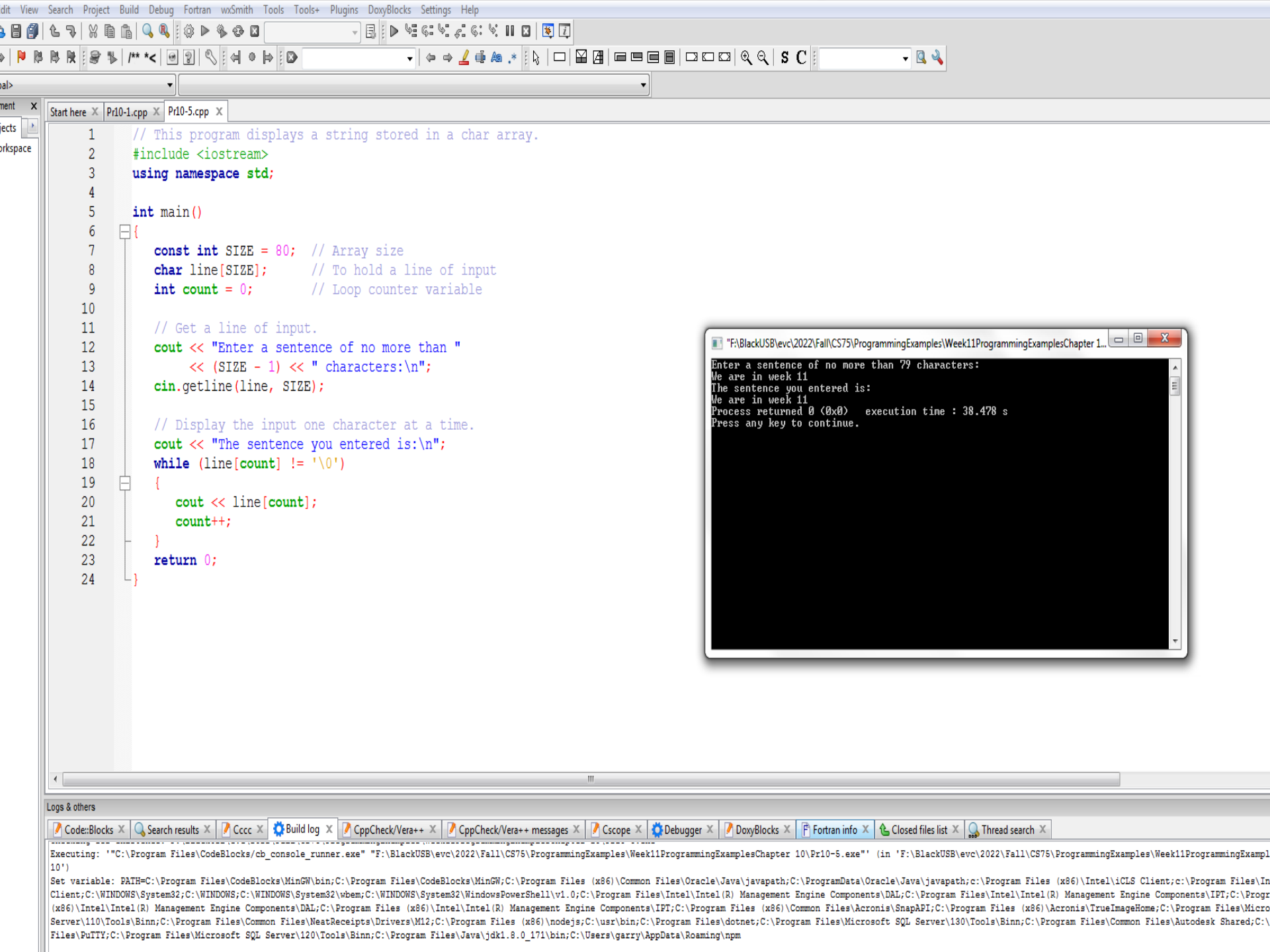
- C-string: sequence of characters stored in adjacent memory locations and terminated by NULL character
- String literal (string constant): sequence of characters enclosed in double quotes " " :  
"Hi there!"

H	i		t	h	e	r	e	!	\0
---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

# C-Strings

- Array of `chars` can be used to define storage for string:  

```
const int SIZE = 20;  
char city[SIZE];
```
- Leave room for `NULL` at end
- Can enter a value using `cin` or `>>`
  - Input is whitespace-terminated
  - No check to see if enough space
- For input containing whitespace, and to control amount of input, use `cin.getline()`





# Library Functions for Working with C-Strings

- Require the `cstring` header file
- Functions take one or more C-strings as arguments. Can use:
  - C-string name
  - pointer to C-string
  - literal string

# Library Functions for Working with C-Strings

## Functions:

- `strlen(str)`: returns length of C-string `str`  

```
char city[SIZE] = "Missoula";  
cout << strlen(city); // prints 8
```
- `strcat(str1, str2)`: appends `str2` to the end of `str1`  

```
char location[SIZE] = "Missoula, ";  
char state[3] = "MT";  
strcat(location, state);  
// location now has "Missoula, MT"
```

# Library Functions for Working with C-Strings

## Functions:

- `strcpy(str1, str2)`: **copies** `str2` to `str1`  

```
const int SIZE = 20;  
char fname[SIZE] = "Maureen", name[SIZE];  
strcpy(name, fname);
```

**Note:** `strcat` and `strcpy` perform no bounds checking to determine if there is enough space in receiving character array to hold the string it is being assigned.

# C-string Inside a C-string

## Function:

- `strstr(str1, str2)`: finds the first occurrence of `str2` in `str1`. Returns a pointer to match, or `NULL` if no match.

```
char river[] = "Wabash";  
char word[] = "aba";  
cout << strstr(state, word);  
// displays "abash"
```

# C-String/Numeric Conversion Functions

- Requires `<cstdlib>` header file

FUNCTION	PARAMETER	ACTION
<code>atoi</code>	C-string	converts C-string to an <code>int</code> value, returns the value
<code>atol</code>	C-string	converts C-string to a <code>long</code> value, returns the value
<code>atof</code>	C-string	converts C-string to a <code>double</code> value, returns the value
<code>itoa</code>	<code>int</code> , C-string, <code>int</code>	converts 1 <sup>st</sup> <code>int</code> parameter to a C-string, stores it in 2 <sup>nd</sup> parameter. 3 <sup>rd</sup> parameter is base of converted value

# C-String/Numeric Conversion Functions

```
int iNum;  
long lNum;  
double dNum;  
char intChar[10];  
iNum = atoi("1234"); // puts 1234 in iNum  
lNum = atol("5678"); // puts 5678 in lNum  
dNum = atof("35.7"); // puts 35.7 in dNum  
itoa(iNum, intChar, 8); // puts the string  
    // "2322" (base 8 for 123410) in intChar
```

# C-String/Numeric Conversion Functions - Notes

- if C-string contains non-digits, results are undefined
  - function may return result up to non-digit
  - function may return 0
- `itoa` does no bounds checking – make sure there is enough space to store the result

# string to Number Conversion

**Table 10-5** string to Number Functions

Function	Description
<code>stoi(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to an int.
<code>stol(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to a long.
<code>stoul(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to an unsigned long.
<code>stoll(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to a long long.
<code>stoull(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to an unsigned long long.
<code>stof(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to a float.
<code>stod(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to a double.
<code>stold(string <i>str</i>)</code>	Accepts a string argument and returns that argument's value converted to a long double.



# The to\_string Function

**Table 10-6** Overloaded Versions of the to\_string Function

Function	Description
to_string(int <i>value</i> );	Accepts an int argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(long <i>value</i> );	Accepts a long argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(long long <i>value</i> );	Accepts a long long argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(unsigned <i>value</i> );	Accepts an unsigned argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(unsigned long <i>value</i> );	Accepts an unsigned long argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(unsigned long long <i>value</i> );	Accepts an unsigned long long argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(float <i>value</i> );	Accepts a float argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(double <i>value</i> );	Accepts a double argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.
to_string(long double <i>value</i> );	Accepts a long double argument and returns that argument converted to a string object.

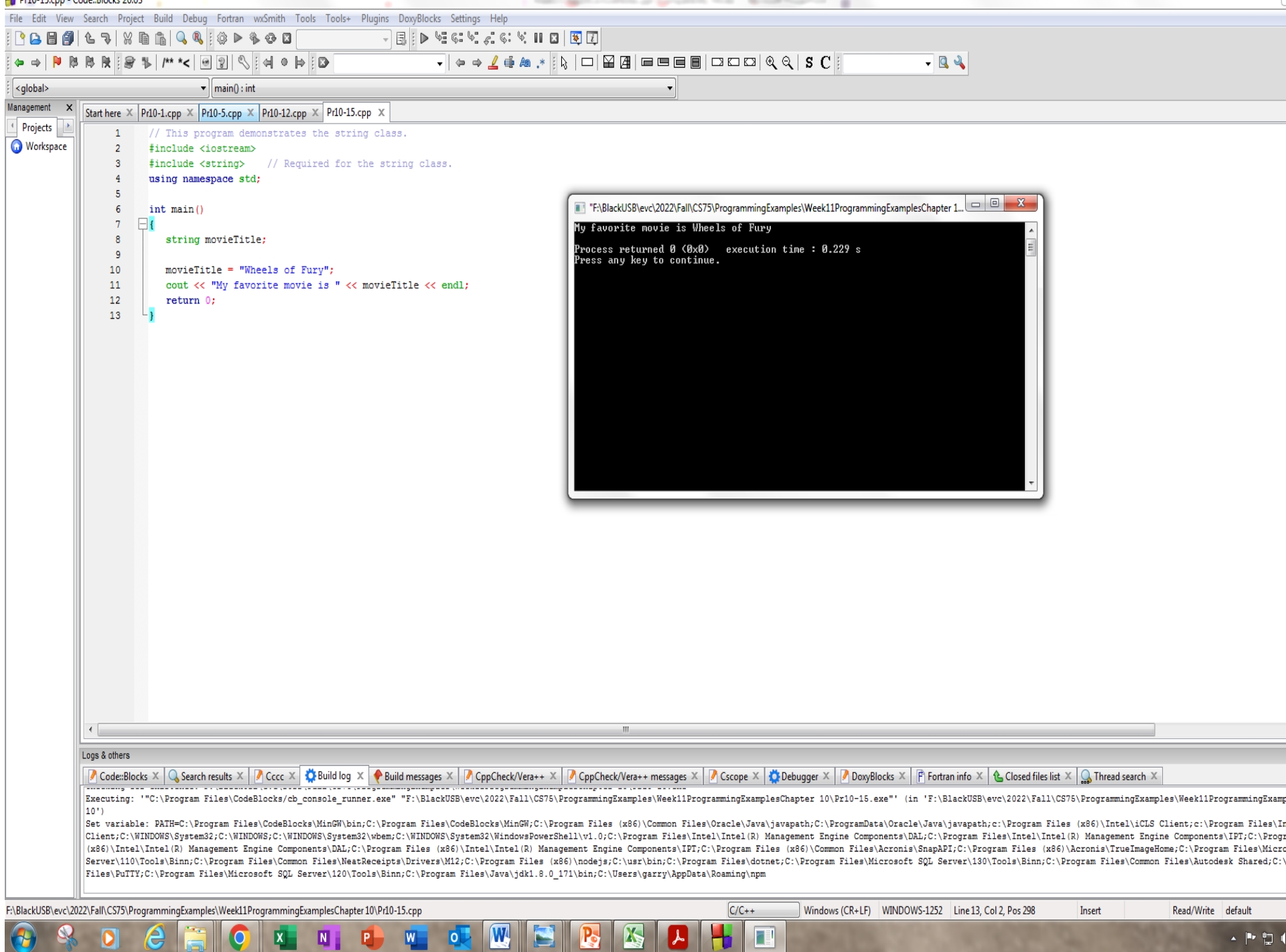
# Writing Your Own C-String Handling Functions

- Designing C-String Handling Functions
  - can pass arrays or pointers to `char` arrays
  - Can perform bounds checking to ensure enough space for results
  - Can anticipate unexpected user input



# The C++ `string` Class

- Special data type supports working with strings
- `#include <string>`
- Can define `string` variables in programs:  
`string firstName, lastName;`
- Can receive values with assignment operator:  
`firstName = "George";`  
`lastName = "Washington";`
- Can be displayed via `cout`  
`cout << firstName << " " << lastName;`



# Input into a `string` Object

- Use `cin >>` to read an item into a string:  
    `string firstName;`  
    `cout << "Enter your first name: ";`  
    `cin >> firstName;`

# Using `cin` and `string` objects in program 10-16

## Program 10-16

```
1  // This program demonstrates how cin can read a string into
2  // a string class object.
3  #include <iostream>
4  #include <string>
5  using namespace std;
6
7  int main()
8  {
9      string name;
10
11      cout << "What is your name? ";
12      cin >> name;
13      cout << "Good morning " << name << endl;
14      return 0;
15  }
```

### Program Output with Example Input Shown in Bold

What is your name? **Peggy** [Enter]  
Good morning Peggy

# Input into a `string` Object

- Use `getline` function to put a line of input, possibly including spaces, into a string:

```
string address;  
cout << "Enter your address: ";  
getline(cin, address);
```



# string Comparison

- Can use relational operators directly to compare string objects:

```
string str1 = "George",  
        str2 = "Georgia";  
if (str1 < str2)  
    cout << str1 << " is less than "  
        << str2;
```

- Comparison is performed similar to `strcmp` function. Result is `true` or `false`

# Other Definitions of C++ strings

Definition	Meaning
<code>string name;</code>	defines an empty string object
<code>string myname("Chris");</code>	defines a string and initializes it
<code>string yourname(myname);</code>	defines a string and initializes it
<code>string aname(myname, 3);</code>	defines a string and initializes it with first 3 characters of <code>myname</code>
<code>string verb(myname, 3, 2);</code>	defines a string and initializes it with 2 characters from <code>myname</code> starting at position 3
<code>string noname('A', 5);</code>	defines string and initializes it to 5 'A's

# string Operators

OPERATOR	MEANING
>>	extracts characters from stream up to whitespace, insert into string
<<	inserts string into stream
=	assigns string on right to string object on left
+=	appends string on right to end of contents on left
+	concatenates two strings
[ ]	references character in string using array notation
>, >=, <, <=, ==, !=	relational operators for string comparison. Return <code>true</code> or <code>false</code>

# string Operators

```
string word1, phrase;  
string word2 = " Dog";  
cin >> word1; // user enters "Hot Tamale"  
               // word1 has "Hot"  
phrase = word1 + word2; // phrase has  
                        // "Hot Dog"  
phrase += " on a bun";  
for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)  
    cout << phrase[i]; // displays  
                        // "Hot Dog on a bun"
```

# string Member Functions

- Are behind many overloaded operators
- Categories:
  - **assignment:** `assign`, `copy`, `data`
  - **modification:** `append`, `clear`, `erase`, `insert`, `replace`, `swap`
  - **space management:** `capacity`, `empty`, `length`, `resize`, `size`
  - **substrings:** `find`, `front`, `back`, `at`, `substr`
  - **comparison:** `compare`
- See Table 10-8 for a list of functions.



