Monitoria de Linguagem C

Manipulação de strings.

Caractere, a base das cadeias de caracteres.

- O caractere é representado internamente como um código numérico.
- O tipo "char" representa os caracteres ligados ao universo de 256 valores distintos.
- ➤ Tabela ASCII é a tabela que associa cada código ao repectivo caractere.



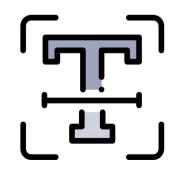


Tabela ASCII

р	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	×	У	Z		VERTICAL LINE	R. CURLY	TILDE	DEL
p	q	&# 114 ;	&#115;</th><th>t</th><th>&#117;</th><th>v</th><th>w</th><th>x</th><th>y</th><th>z</th><th>{</th><th> </th><th>}</th><th>~</th><th>127</th></tr><tr><th>GRAVE ACCENT</th><th>а</th><th>b</th><th>С</th><th>d</th><th>е</th><th>Т</th><th>g</th><th>h</th><th>1</th><th>ַ כ</th><th>k</th><th>1</th><th>m</th><th>n</th><th>О</th></tr><tr><th>@grave:</th><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th><th>d</th><th>e</th><th>f</th><th>g</th><th>h</th><th>i</th><th>Ä</th><th>k</th><th>l</th><th>m</th><th>n</th><th>&#111;</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>100</th><th></th><th>100</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>100</th><th>LEFT SQ. BRACKET</th><th>REVERSE SOLIDUS</th><th>RT. SQR. BRACKET</th><th>ACCENT</th><th>LOW LINE</th></tr><tr><th>P</th><th>О</th><th>R</th><th>S</th><th> T</th><th>U</th><th>V</th><th>W</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>l z</th><th>Γ</th><th>\</th><th>Ĩ</th><th>Λ</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>AT ∴#89;</th><th>8#81;</th><th>R</th><th>83;</th><th>8#84;</th><th>U</th><th>V</th><th>&#87;</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th><th>8 91;</th><th>8 92 ; bsol :</th><th>8 93; rsqb:</th><th>8#94;</th><th>8#95;</th></tr><tr><th>© COMM, INT</th><th>A</th><th> •</th><th> -</th><th>D</th><th> ⊑</th><th>F</th><th>٦</th><th> "</th><th> -</th><th> 3</th><th> ^</th><th> ∟</th><th>М</th><th>N</th><th>O</th></tr><tr><th>Commat</th><th>_</th><th>В</th><th>C</th><th> D</th><th>E</th><th>⊢ ⊏</th><th>G</th><th>∣н.</th><th>I</th><th>J</th><th>ĸ</th><th>l .</th><th>м</th><th>N.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>ZERO</th><th>ONE 65:</th><th>™0</th><th>THREE</th><th>FOUR</th><th>E 69</th><th>SIX</th><th>SEVEN</th><th>EIGHT</th><th>NINE</th><th>J</th><th>COLON E=75;</th><th>SIGN</th><th>SIGN</th><th>SIGN</th><th>ION MARK</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>COLON</td><td>SEMI.</td><td>LSTHAN</td><td>EQUAL S</td><td>GRTHAN</td><td>OUEST.</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>8.449;</td><td>2</td><td>8.051;</td><td>&#52;</td><td>8.453;</td><td>6</td><td>8.455;</td><td>8</td><td>8.057;</td><td>colon:</td><td>59; sem1;</td><td>8.060;</td><td>equals:</td><td>@#62; @gt;</td><td>quest:</td></tr><tr><td>SPACE</td><td>EXCLAM. MARK</td><td>QUOT. MARK</td><td>NUMBER SIGN</td><td>DOLLAR SIGN</td><td>PERCENT SIGN</td><td>AMPER- SAND</td><td>APOS- TROPHE</td><td>LEFT PAREN.</td><td>RIGHT PAREN.</td><td>ASTERISK</td><td>SIGN</td><td>COMMA</td><td>HYPHEN- MINUS</td><td>FULL STOP</td><td>SOLIDUS</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>!</td><td> ''</td><td>#</td><td> \$</td><td> %</td><td>&</td><td> '</td><td>(</td><td>)</td><td>*</td><td>+</td><td>٠,</td><td> -</td><td>١.</td><td>/</td></tr><tr><td>&#32;</td><td>@#33; @excl</td><td>@#34; equot;</td><td>@#35; enum:</td><td>@#36; @dollar;</td><td>@#37; opercnt;</td><td>@#38; @amp;</td><td>apos</td><td>40; lpar;</td><td>8#41; erpar:</td><td>8#42; ast;</td><td>plus</td><td>, comma;</td><td>8#45;</td><td>@#46; operiod:</td><td>8#47; sol:</td></tr></tbody></table>												

Fonte: https://github.com/tomgibara/ascii-table

Manipulando caracteres

```
C exercicio string.c
                     C exercicio caractere.c X C exercicio leitura string.c
 C exercicio caractere.c > (2) main()
       #include<stdio.h>
        /*2) Verifica se é dígito ou caractere baseado em constante*/
        void check character(char character){
            (character >= '0') && (character <= '9')?printf("É um digito\n"):printf("Não é um digito\n");</pre>
        /* 1) Manipulando caractere como constante */
       int main(){
            char caractere = '8';
            printf("%d\n", caractere);
            check character(caractere);
            return 0;
 PROBLEMS
                                                    SERIAL MONITOR
                                  TERMINAL

    joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$ ./exercicio caractere

 É um digito
o joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$
```



Hands-On

Cadeia de caracteres (Strings)

- Representados por vetor do tipo "char" terminados pelo caractere nulo '\0'.
- Funções que recebem um vetor char , manipulam um ponteiro para o primeiro elemento do vetor que representa a cadeia.
- ➤ Toda a cadeia de caracteres é percorrida até alcançar o '\0'.

Imagem: Vetor de caractere". Esta capa foi criada com os recursos de Freepik.com

Manipulando strings

Examples

```
C exercicio string.c X
                      C exercicio caractere.c
                                              C exercicio leitura string.c
 C exercicio string.c > 😭 main()
        #include<stdio.h>
        #include<string.h>
        int main(){
            /* la Representação de string*/
            char cidade[] = {'c', 'r', 'a', 't', 'e', 'u', 's'};
            printf("%s \n", cidade);
            /* 2a representação de string com aspas duplas*/
            char cidade2[] = "teresina";
            printf("%s \n", cidade2);
            return 0:
 PROBLEMS
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                                     SERIAL MONITOR

    joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$ ./exercicio string

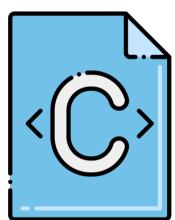
 crateus
 teresina
o joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$
```

Leitura de strings – Modo 1

```
C exercicio string.c
                     C exercicio caractere.c
                                             c exercicio leitura string.c ×
C exercicio leitura string.c > 分 main()
       #include<stdio.h>
       int main(){
           /* 1º exemplo leitura de string*/
           printf("Digite um nome \n");
           char nome[30]:
           scanf("%s", nome);
           printf("Nome lido da String: %s \n", nome);
PROBLEMS.
                                                    SERIAL MONITOR
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                             PORTS
joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$ ./exercicio leitura string
Digite um nome
joel
Nome lido da String: joel
joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Area de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$
```

Leitura de strings – Modo 2

```
C exercicio string.c
                      C exercicio caractere.c
                                              C exercicio leitura string.c X
 C exercicio leitura string.c > → main()
        #include<stdio.h>
        int main(){
            /* 2º exemplo leitura de string*/
            printf("Digite um nome \n");
            char nome2[30];
            scanf(" %[^\n]", nome2);
            printf("Nome lido da string 2: %s \n", nome2);
            return 0:
                                                                                                                        🔒 bash + 🔻
            OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                                     SERIAL MONITOR
• joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$ ./exercicio leitura string
 Digite um nome
 ioel sousa
 Nome lido da string 2: joel sousa
o joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Area de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$
```



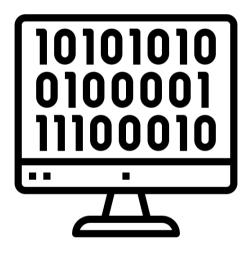
Examples

Impressão de string na função

```
C exercicio funcao com vetor.c > main()
      #include<stdio.h>
      void array print(char* word){
              int i=0;
              while(word[i]!='\0'){
                   printf("%c", word[i]);
                   i++:
               printf("\n");
      int main(){
          int tam:
          char city[] = "crateus";
          array print(city);
          return 0:
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT
                  DEBUG CONSOLE
                                           PORTS
                                                  SERIAL MONITOR
                                 TERMINAL
joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$ ./funcao com vetor
crateus
joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURSO DE C/monitoria c$
```

Tamanho de string na função

```
C exercicio strina.c
                      C exercicio caractere.c
                                               C exercicio leitura string.c
 c exercicio funcao com vetor.c > main()
       #include<stdio.h>
       int size(char* word){
            int i:
            int n = 0:
            for(i=0; word[i]!= '\0'; i++){
                n++:
            return n:
  11
        int main(){
            int tam:
            char citv[] = "crateus";
            tam=size(city);
            printf("A string %s tem %d caracteres \n", city, tam);
            return 0:
 PROBLEMS
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                              PORTS
                                                     SERIAL MONITOR
• joel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURS
 A string crateus tem 7 caracteres
  oel@joel-C14CR21:~/Desktop/Backup/Área de Trabalho/PROJETO MINICURS
```



Obrigado!

