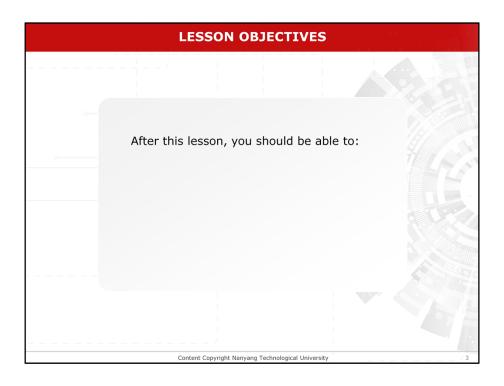
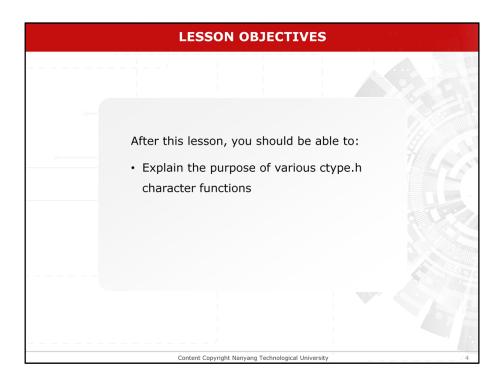


There are 6 main sections to cover for Character Strings as shown. This video lesson focuses on the fourth part on the Character Functions

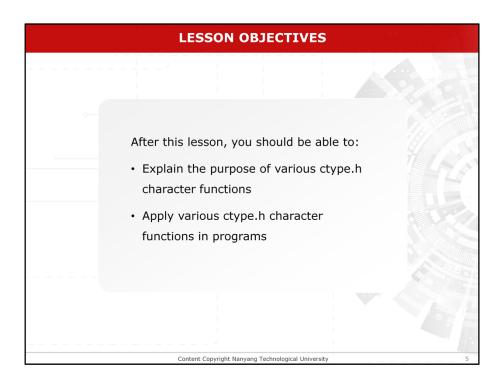


After this lesson, you should be able to:



Explain the purpose of various

character functions



Apply various

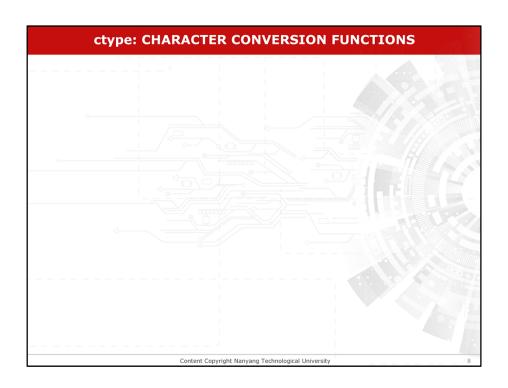
character functions in programs

ctype.h FUNCTIONS		
Must have: #include <ctype.h> •Return true (non-zero) if the character belongs to a particular class; •Return false (zero) otherwise</ctype.h>		
Name	True If Argument is	
isalnum	Alphanumeric (alphabetic or numeric)	
isalpha	Alphabetic	
iscntrl	A control character, e.g. Control-B	
isdigit	A digit	
isgraph	Any printing character other than a space	
islower	A lowercase character	
isprint	A printing character	
ispunct	A punctuation character (any printing character other than a space or an alphanumeric character)	
isspace	A whitespace character: space, newline, form feed, carriage return, etc.	
isupper	An uppercase character	
isxdigt	A hexadecimal-digit character	

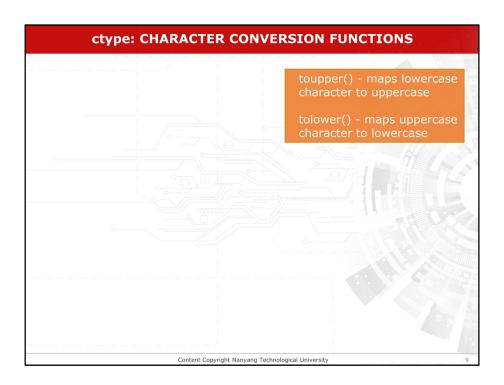
C also contains the character processing library, whose functions are declared in the header file. These functions are used to test the nature of a character. It returns *true* if the condition being tested is satisfied, or *false* otherwise. To use these functions, we must include the header file in the programs. Some of the most commonly used functions are given in the table.

ctype.h FUNCTIONS		
Must have: #include <ctype.h> •Return true (non-zero) if the character belongs to a particular class; •Return false (zero) otherwise</ctype.h>		
Name	True If Argument is	
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isspace	A whitespace character: space, newline, form feed, carriage return, etc.	
	An uppercase character	
isupper		

The character testing functions are very useful. For example, when an input might contain any sequence of input characters, we can use the function such as **is** lower(), is upper(), is digit(), is alpha(), is alpha numeric() or is space() to test each input character and then process the character accordingly.

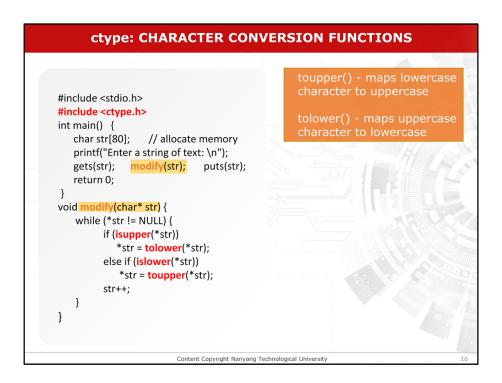


The Functions: Character Conversion Functions

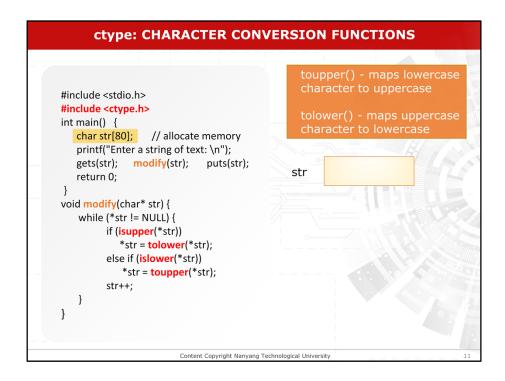


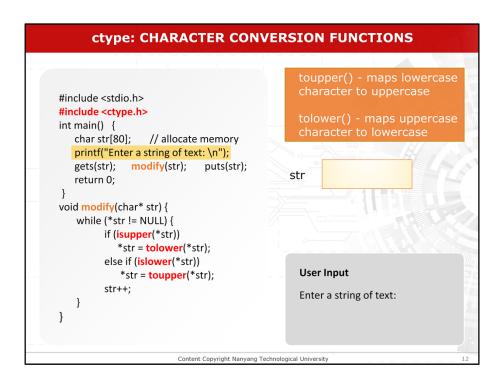
In addition to the functions that test characters in , there are several character conversion functions for converting characters. The two most commonly used are **to upper()** and **to lower()**.

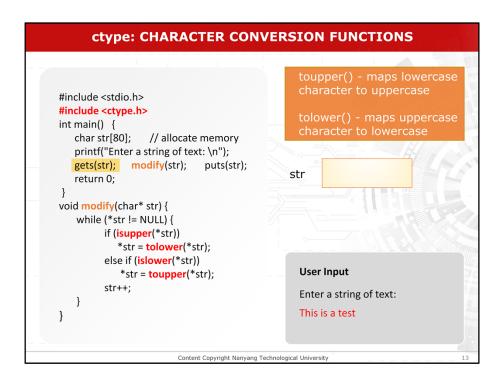
The function **to upper()** converts lowercase characters to uppercase, while the function **to lower()** converts uppercase characters to lowercase. These two functions are commonly used to test character input, and convert all of them into either lowercase or uppercase, so that the program is not sensitive to the case of the letters the user enters.

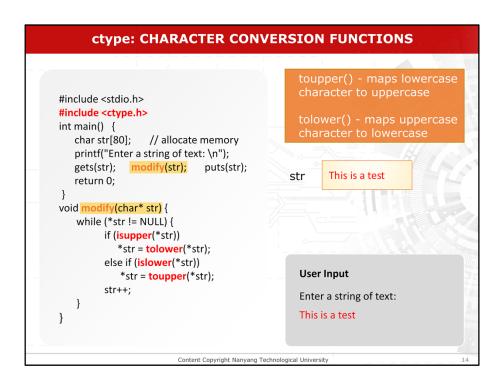


In the program, the function **modify()** aims to convert lower case letters to upper case letters and vice versa from an input string.

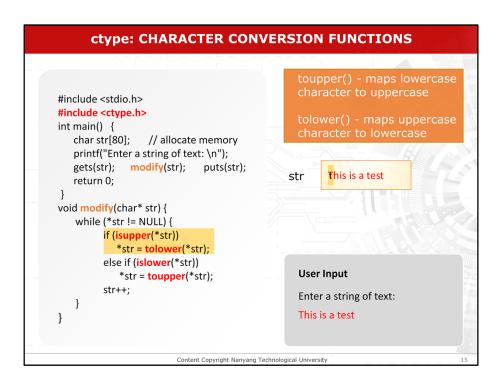




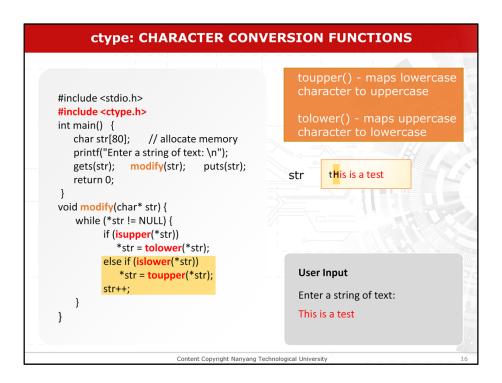




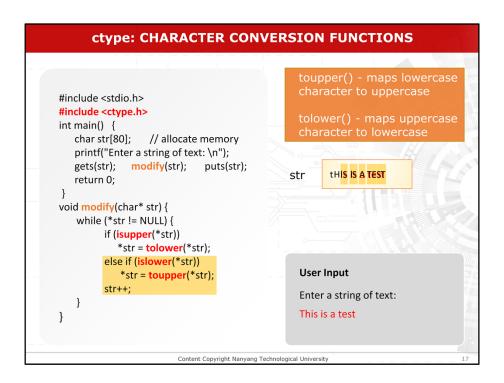
In the implementation of the **modify()** function, it uses the functions **is upper()**, **is lower()**, **to lower()** and **to upper()** for implementing character conversion.



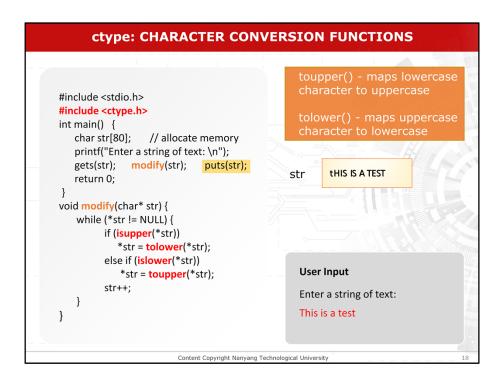
If a character in the input string is tested to be in uppercase, it will be converted into lowercase using the function **to lower()**.

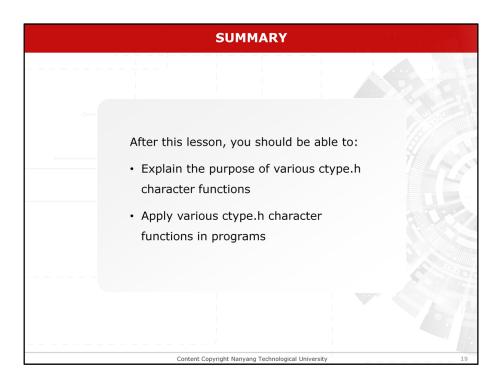


Similarly, if a character in the input string is tested to be in lowercase, it will be converted to uppercase using the function **to upper()**.



[no audio]





In summary, after viewing this video lesson, you should be able to do the points listed.