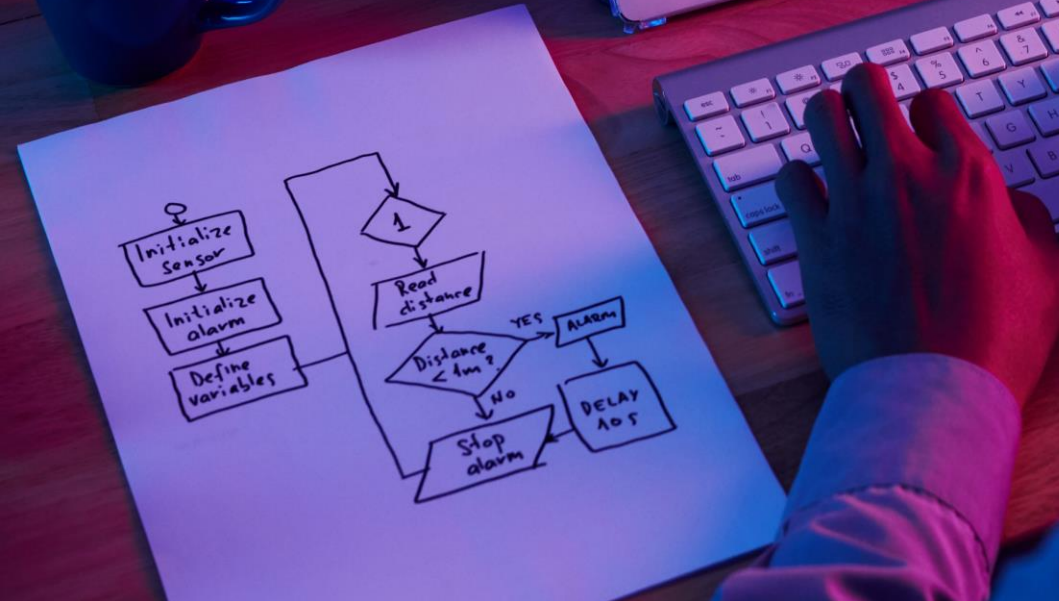




Fundamentals of Computer Programming (CS-110)

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Strings & Character Arrays

String in C++

```
graph TD; A[String in C++] --> B[C Style string]; A --> C[C++ Style string]; B --> D["char e[] = \"geeks\"  
char e1[] = {'g', 'f', 'g', '\\0'};  
char * c = \"geeksforgeeks\";"]; C --> E["string str = (\"gfg\");  
string str = \"gfg\";  
string str; str = \"gfg\";"]
```

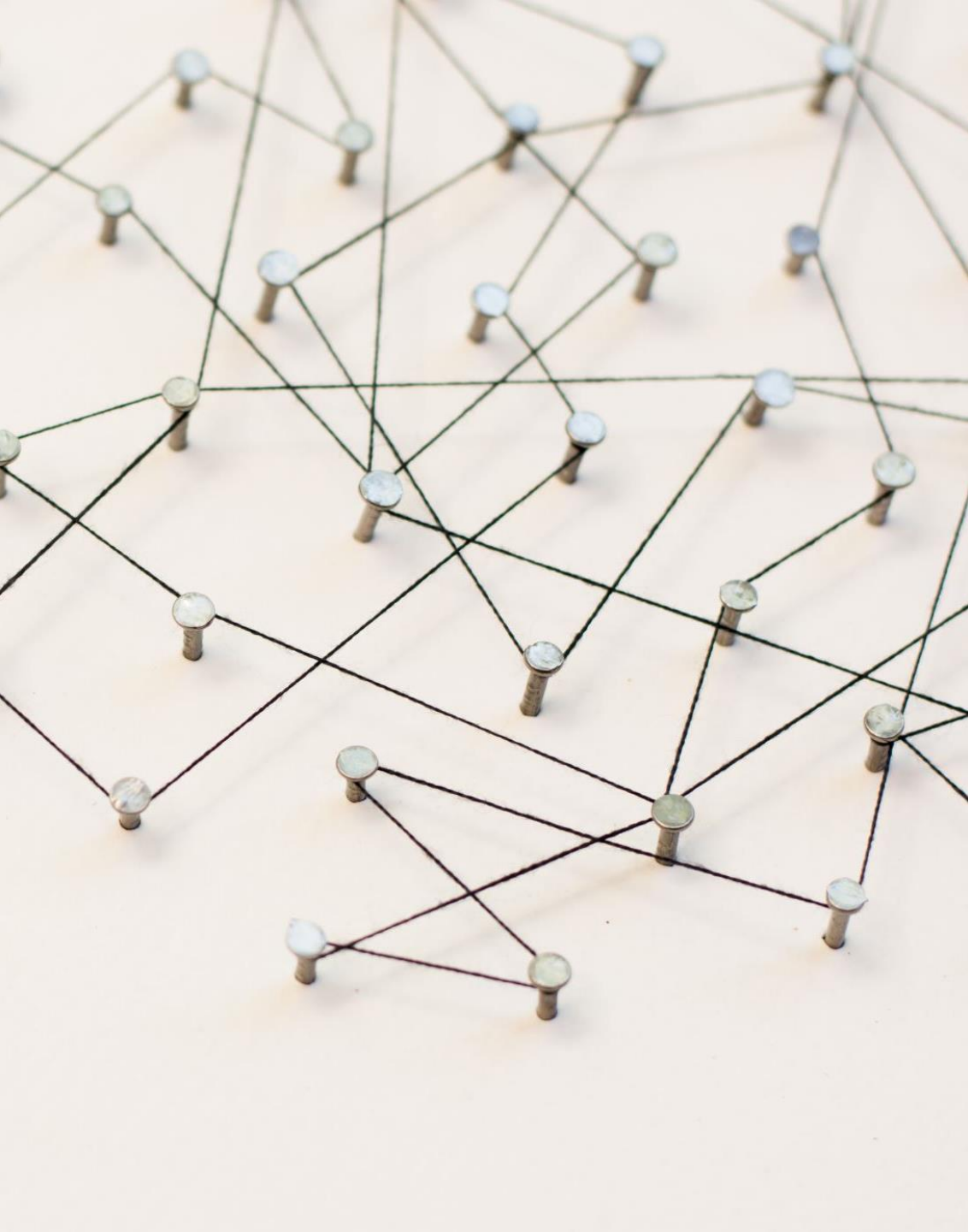
C Style string

```
char e[] = "geeks"  
char e1[] = {'g', 'f', 'g', '\\0'};  
char * c = "geeksforgeeks";
```

C++ Style string

```
string str = ("gfg");  
string str = "gfg";  
string str; str = "gfg";
```

C++ strings are sequences of characters stored in a char array. Strings are used to store words and text. Strings in C++ can be defined either using the **std::string class** or the **C-style character arrays**.



Way to define strings

- Strings can be defined in several ways in C++.
- Strings can be accessed from the standard library using the string class.
- Character arrays can also be used to define strings.
- String provides a rich set of features, such as searching and manipulating, which are commonly used methods.
- Ways to define a string in C++ are:
 - Using String keyword
 - Using C-style strings

String Keyword

```
// C++ Program to demonstrate use of string keyword
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    string s = "GeeksforGeeks";
    string str("GeeksforGeeks");
    cout << "s = " << s << endl;
    cout << "str = " << str << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

C-Style Strings

```
// C++ Program to demonstrate C-style string declaration
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char s1[] = { 'g', 'f', 'g', '\0' };
```

```
    char s2[4] = { 'g', 'f', 'g', '\0' };
```

```
    char s3[4] = "gfg";
```

```
    char s4[] = "gfg";
```

```
    cout << "s1 = " << s1 << endl << "s2 = " << s2 << endl << "s3 = " << s3 << endl;
```

```
    cout << "s4 = " << s4 << endl;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

User input to Strings

- String input means accepting a string from a user.
- In C++, we have different ways of taking input from the user which depends on the string.
- Methods to take a string as input are:
 - cin
 - getline
 - stringstream

Example

```
// C++ Program to demonstrate string input using cin
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    string s;
```

```
    cout<<"Enter String"<<endl;
```

```
    cin>>s;
```

```
    cout<<"String is: "<<s<<endl;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Example

```
// C++ Program to demonstrate use of getline function
#include <iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    string s;
    cout << "Enter String" << endl;
    getline(cin, s);
    cout << "String is: " << s << endl;
    return 0;
}
```


Example

```
// C++ Program to demonstrate use of stringstream object
#include <iostream>
#include <sstream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    string s = " GeeksforGeeks to the Moon ";
    stringstream obj(s);
    // string to store words individually
    string temp;
    // >> operator will read from the stringstream object
    while (obj >> temp) {
        cout << temp << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Passing a string in Function

```
// C++ Program to print string using function
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void print_string(string s)
{
    cout << "Passed String is: " << s << endl;
    return;
}

int main()
{
    string s = "GeeksforGeeks";
    print_string(s);
    return 0;
}
```



Acknowledgment

- Content of these slides are taken from:
 - <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>
 - <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/>
 - <https://www.programiz.com/>
 - <https://www.w3schools.com/>