

## **Learning Objectives: String Comparison**

- Compare strings with `==` and `!=`
- Compare strings with `compare()`

## == & !=

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### Comparing with ==

The == operator can be used with strings just like it is with numbers or boolean values. **Note** that without the boolalpha flag, the system will return 1 if true and 0 if false. 1 represents string equality and 0 represents inequality.

```
string string1 = "It's Friday!";  
string string2 = "It's Friday!";  
  
cout << (string1 == string2);
```

challenge

#### What happens if you:

- Change the value of string1 to "it's friday!"?
- Change the value of string2 to "it's friday!"?
- Change the cout statement to cout << boolalpha << (string1 == string2);?

### Comparing with !=

You can also test for string inequality with the != operator.

```
string string1 = "It's Friday!";  
string string2 = "It's Monday."  
  
cout << (string1 != string2);
```

challenge

### **What happens if you:**

- Change the value of `string2` to "It's Friday"?
- Change the value of `string2` to "It's Friday!"?
- Change the `cout` statement to `cout << boolalpha << (string1 != string2);?`

# Compare

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## Lexicographical Order

In C++, strings can be compared lexicographically, meaning they can be compared according to how they will appear in the dictionary. You can use the `compare()` method to determine which of two strings comes first. A return value of a **negative** integer means the first string comes first, a return value of a **positive** integer means the second string comes first, and a return value of `0` means the strings are equal and neither comes first.

```
string string1 = "apple";
string string2 = "cat";

if (string1.compare(string2) < 0) {
    cout << "string1 comes first" << endl;
}
else if (string1.compare(string2) > 0) {
    cout << "string2 comes first" << endl;
}
else {
    cout << "the strings are equal" << endl;
}
```

challenge

### What happens if you:

- Change `string2` to "apple"?
- Change `string2` to "10"?
- Change `string1` to "2" in your current code?

## Why Does “10” Come Before “2”?

When C++ compares strings lexicographically, it compares each character of the strings one by one from left to right. Since the first character in 10 is 1, and 1 comes before 2, 10 is considered to come before 2 even though numerically 2 is supposed to come first.

```
string string1 = "123";
string string2 = "9";

if (string1.compare(string2) < 0) {
    cout << "string1 comes first" << endl;
}
else if (string1.compare(string2) > 0) {
    cout << "string2 comes first" << endl;
}
else {
    cout << "the strings are equal" << endl;
}
```

challenge

### What happens if you:

- Change string1 to "apple"?
- Change string2 to "Apple" in your current code?
- Change string1 to an empty string "" in your current code?

## Letters vs. Numbers vs. Empty Strings

Lexicographically speaking, empty strings always come first, followed by numbers, then uppercase letters, and finally lowercase letters.