



# Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation



Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation



## Raptor Flowchart Interpreter

### Using Strings in Raptor Flow chart

## Strings

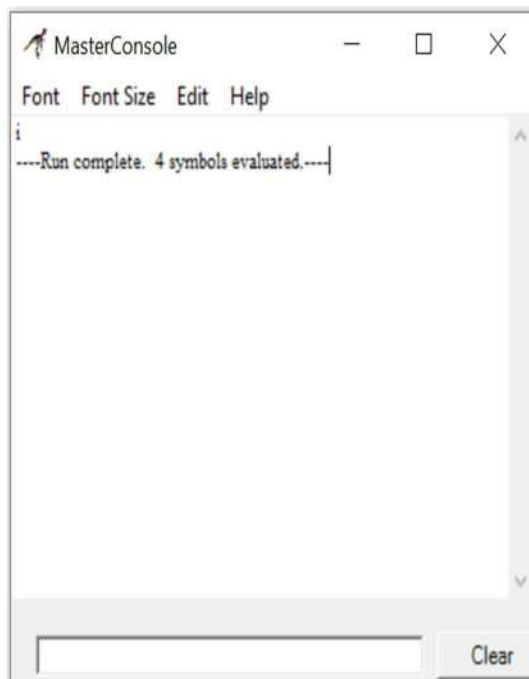
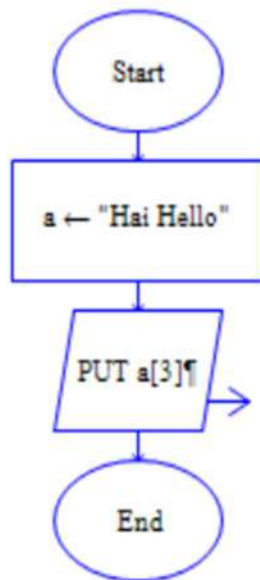
### String:

A string is a data type used in programming, such as an integer and floating-point unit, but is used to represent text rather than numbers. It is comprised of a set of characters that can also contain spaces and numbers. Strings in Raptor are nothing more than one-dimensional arrays in which each element is one character in the string.

### Application of Strings:

Strings in Raptor are nothing more than one-dimensional arrays in which each element is one character in the string: Because characters within a string can be accessed individually, they can also be manipulated individually: Notice that we can use characters in much the same way that we use literal numbers.

Printing string program:

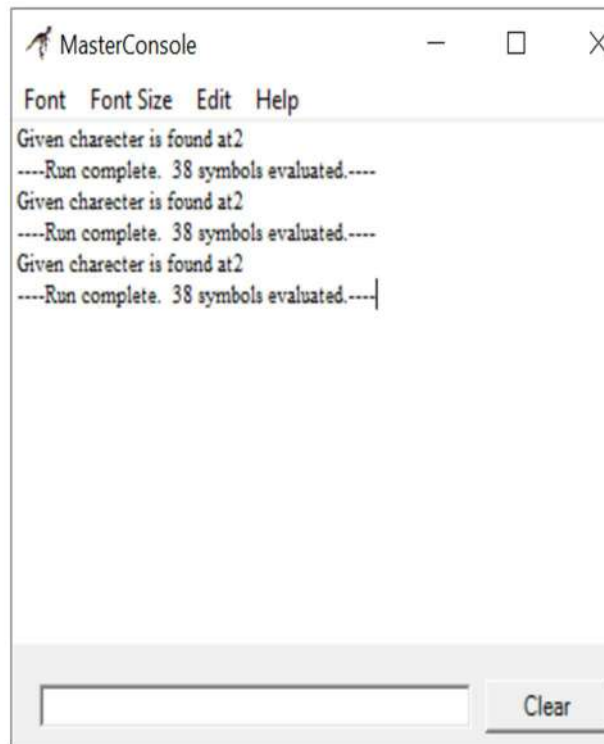
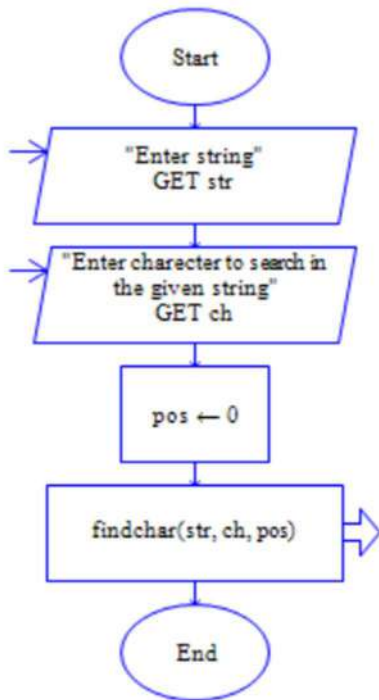


### Strings Variables:

String variables, simply speaking, are variables that contain not just numbers, but also other

characters (possibly mixed with numbers). ... Another term that is often used is "alphanumeric" variables, obviously referring the "alphabet" and therefore to letters.

Example on Checking the given character is present in given string or not



In the above program I have given string 'Suresh' after I want find the position of 'u' then it shows the output 2.

## String Operations:

Raptor supports two operations on strings. The first of these is concatenation.

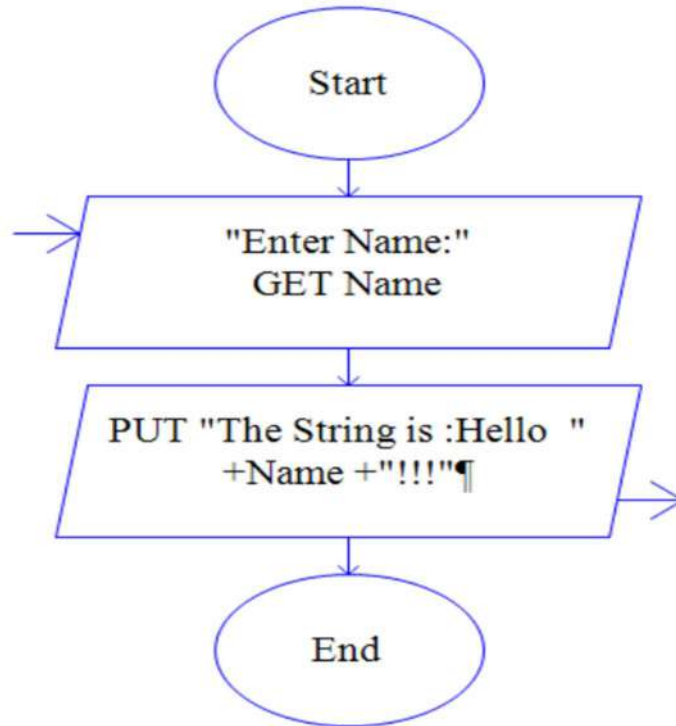
Concatenation ('+')

The operator for concatenation is the plus (+) sign. The result of concatenation is that the string expression on the right of the + is appended to the string on the left, thereby giving a new string value. A string expression can contain multiple plus signs to glue together many strings.

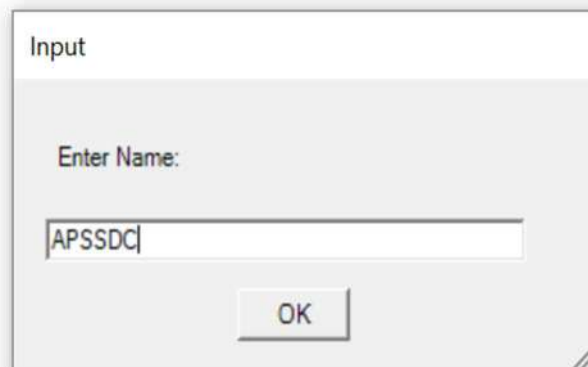
The string expression "xyz" + "uvw" has the value "xyzuvw".

Assuming the variable name has the value "Charan", then "Hi, " + name + "." has the value "Hi, Charan."

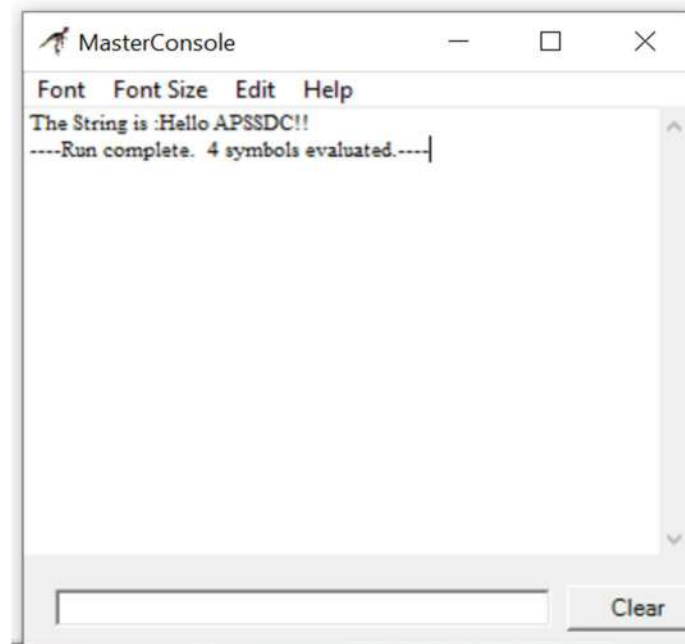
Example:



When you run the above program, it shows the below window



There we should enter a random string after it display output as below



## Indexing ([])

A string variable is, in effect, an array of characters with some special properties and operations. Because a string is an array, we can access the individual characters making up the string by using the array indexing notation.

For example, if the string variable Name has the value "India is my country", then an assignment like the following:

```
initial <- Name [1]
```

gives the variable initial the value 'I'.

Similarly, the assignment

```
Name [7] <- 'I'
```

changes the value of Name from "India is my country" to "India Is my country".

# THANK YOU