







Rank
Leaderboard







Points: 0.00 Rank: 140175



All Domains > C++ > Strings > Strings

Strings |



Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

C++ provides a nice alternative data type to manipulate strings, and the data type is conveniently called *string*. Some of its widely used features are the following:

Declaration:

```
string a = "abc";
```

• Size:

```
int len = a.size();
```

• Concatenate two strings:

```
string a = "abc";
string b = "def";
string c = a + b; // c = "abcdef".
```

Accessing ith element:

```
string s = "abc";
char c0 = s[0];  // c0 = 'a'
char c1 = s[1];  // c1 = 'b'
char c2 = s[2];  // c2 = 'c'
s[0] = 'z';  // s = "zbc"
```

P.S.: We will use cin/cout to read/write a string.

Input Format

You are given two strings, a and b, separated by a new line. Each string will consist of lower case Latin characters ('a'-'z').

Output Format

In the first line print two space-separated integers, representing the length of a and b respectively.

In the second line print the string produced by concatenating a and b (a + b).

In the third line print two strings separated by a space, a' and b' are the same as a and b, respectively, except that their first characters are swapped.

Sample Input

```
abcd
ef
```

Sample Output

```
4 2
abcdef
ebcd af
```

Explanation

- **a** = "abcd"
- **b** = "ef"
- |a| = 4
- |b| = 2
- a+b= "abcdef"
- **a'** = "ebcd"
- **b'** = "af"

Submissions: 27445 Max Score: 10 Difficulty: Easy

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```
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) &
                                                                                                 C++
 1 #include <iostream>
    #include <string>
 3
    using namespace std;
 4
 5 ▼ int main() {
 6
       // Complete the program
 7
        string a;
 8
         string b;
        char temp;
 9
       // cout << "Enter a string";</pre>
10
11
        cin >> a;
        // cout << "Enter a string";</pre>
12
        cin >> b;
13
14
15
        int lenA=a.size();
        int lenB=b.size();
cout << lenA << " " << lenB << "\n";</pre>
16
17
        cout << a+b << "\n";
18
19
20
         temp=b[0];
21
         b[0]=a[0];
         a[0]=temp;
22
23
24
25
         cout << a << " " << b;
26
```

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