C++ Strings

One of the most useful data types supplied in the C++ libraries is the string. A string is a variable that stores a sequence of letters or other characters, such as "Hello" or "May 10th is my birthday!". Just like the other data types, to create a string we first declare it, then we can store a value in it.

```cpp
string testString;
testString = "This is a string.";
```

We can combine these two statements into one line:

```cpp
string testString = "This is a string.";
```

Often, we use strings as output, and `cout` works exactly like one would expect:

```cpp
cout << testString << endl;
```

will print the same result as

```cpp
cout << "This is a string." << endl;
```

In order to use the string data type, the C++ string header `<string>` must be included at the top of the program. Also, you’ll need to include `using namespace std;` to make the short name `string` visible instead of requiring the cumbersome `std::string`. (As a side note, `std` is a C++ namespace for many pieces of functionality that are provided in standard C++ libraries. For the purposes of this class, you won't need to otherwise know about namespaces.) Thus, you would have the following `#include`'s in your program in order to use the `string` type.

```cpp
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

Basic Operations

Let’s go into specifics about the string manipulations you’ll be doing the most.

Counting the number of characters in a string. The `length` method returns the number of characters in a string, including spaces and punctuation. Like many of the string operations, `length` is a member function, and we invoke member functions using dot notation. The string that is the receiver is to the left of the dot, the member function we are invoking is to the right, (e.g. `str.length()`). In such an expression, we are requesting the length from the variable `str`. 
example program:
```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "console.h"

int main() {
    string small, large;
    small = "I am short";
    large = "I, friend, am a long and elaborate string indeed";
    cout << "The short string is " << small.length() << " characters."
         << endl;
    cout << "The long string is " << large.length() << " characters."
         << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

output:
The short string is 10 characters.
The long string is 48 characters.

Accessing individual characters. Using square brackets, you can access individual characters within a string as if it's a `char` array. Positions within a string `str` are numbered from 0 through `str.length() - 1`. You can read and write to characters within a string using `[]`.

example program:
```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "console.h"

int main() {
    string test;
    test = "I am Q the omnipotent";
    char ch = test[5];       // ch is 'Q'
    test[18] = 'e';          // we correct misspelling of omnipotent
    cout << test << endl;
    cout << "ch = " << ch << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

output:
I am Q the omnipotent
ch = Q

Be careful not to access positions outside the bounds of the string. The square bracket operator is not range-checked and thus reading from or writing to an out-of-bounds index tends to produce difficult-to-track-down errors. There is an alternate member function
at(int index) that retrieves the character at a position with the benefit of built-in range-checking, but it’s used much less often.

**Passing, returning, assigning strings.** C++ strings are designed to behave like ordinary primitive types with regard to assignment. Assigning one string to another makes a deep copy of the character sequence.

```cpp
string str1 = "hello";
string str2 = str1;  // makes a new copy
str1[0] = 'y';      // changes str1, but not str2
```

Passing and returning strings from functions clones the string. If you change a string parameter within a function, changes are not seen in the calling function unless you have specifically passed the string by reference (e.g. using that & trick we learned about in the Queen Safety example.)

**Comparing two strings.** You can compare two strings for equality using the == and != operators. Suppose you ask the user for his or her name. If the user is Julie, the program prints a warm welcome. If the user is not Neal, the program prints the normal message. Finally… if the user is Neal, it prints a less enthusiastic response.

```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#include "console.h"
#include "simpio.h"

int main() {
    string myName = "Neal";
    while (true) {
        cout << "Enter your name (or 'quit' to exit): ";
        string userName = getline();
        if (userName == "Julie") {
            cout << "Hi, Julie! Welcome back!" << endl;
        } else if (userName == "quit") {
            // user is sick of entering names, so let's quit
            cout << endl;
            break;
        } else if (userName != myName) {
            // user did not enter quit, Julie, or Neal
            cout << "Hello, " << userName << endl;
        } else {
            cout << "Oh, it’s you, " << myName << endl;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```
You can use <, <=, >, and >= to compare strings lexicographically, character by character and are case-sensitive. The following comparisons all evaluate to true: "A" < "B", "App" < "Apple", "help" > "hello", "Apple" < "apple". The last one might be a bit confusing, but the ASCII value for 'A' is 65, and comes before 'a', whose ASCII value is 97. So "Apple" comes before "apple" (or, for that matter, any other word that starts with a lower-case letter).

Appending to a string: C++ strings are wondrous things. Suppose you have two strings, s1 and s2 and you want to create a new string of their concatenation. Conveniently, you can just write s1 + s2, and you’ll get the result you’d expect. Similarly, if you want to append to the end of string, you can use the += operator. You can append either another string or a single character to the end of a string.

```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#include "console.h"

int main() {
    string firstname = "Leland";
    string lastname = " Stanford";

    string fullname = firstname + lastname; // concat the two strings
    fullname +=", Jr"; // append another string
    fullname += "."; // append a single char

    cout << firstname << lastname << endl;
    cout << fullname << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

output:
Leland Stanford
Leland Stanford, Jr.
More (Less Used) Operations
The string class has many more operations; we’ll show just a few of the more useful ones below.

Searching within a string. The string member function `find` is used to search within a string for a particular string or character. A sample usage such as `str.find(key)` searches the receiver string `str` for the `key`. The parameter `key` can either be a string or a character. (We say the `find` member function is overloaded to allow more than one usage). The return value is either the starting position where the key was found or the constant `string::npos` which indicates the key was not found.

Occasionally, you’ll want to control what part of the string is searched, such as to find a second occurrence past the first. There is an optional second integer argument to `find` which allows you to specify the starting position; when this argument is not given, 0 is assumed. Thus, `str.find(key, n)` starts at position `n` within `str` and will attempt to find `key` from that point on. The following code should make this slightly clearer:

```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string sentence = "Yes, we went to Gates after we left the dorm.";

    int firstWe = sentence.find("we"); // finds the first "we"
    int secondWe = sentence.find("we", firstWe + 1); // finds "we" in "went"
    int thirdWe = sentence.find("we", secondWe + 1); // finds the last "we"
    int gPos = sentence.find('G');
    int zPos = sentence.find('Z'); // returns string::npos

    cout << "First we: " << firstWe << endl;
    cout << "Second we: " << secondWe << endl;
    cout << "Third we: " << thirdWe << endl;
    cout << "Is G there? ";
    cout << (gPos != string::npos ? "Yes!" : "No!") << endl;
    cout << "Is Z there? ";
    cout << (wPos != string::npos ? "Yes!" : "No!") << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
First we: 5
Second we: 8
Third we: 28
Is G there? Yes!
Is Z there? No!
```

Extracting substrings. Sometimes you would like to create new strings by extracting portions of a larger one. The `substr` member function creates substrings from pieces of
the receiver string. You specify the starting position and the number of characters. For example, \texttt{str.substr(start, length)} returns a new string consisting of the characters from \texttt{str} starting at the position \texttt{start} and continuing for \texttt{length} characters. Invoking this member function does not change the receiver string, as it makes a new string with a copy of the characters specified.

\begin{exampleprogram}
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#include "console.h"

int main() {
    string oldSentence;
    oldSentence = "The quick brown fox jumped WAY over the lazy dog";
    int len = oldSentence.length();
    cout << "Original sentence: " << oldSentence << endl;
    int found = oldSentence.find("WAY ");
    string newSentence = oldSentence.substr(0, found);
    cout << "Modified sentence: " << newSentence << endl;
    newSentence += oldSentence.substr(found + 4);
    cout << "Completed sentence: " << newSentence << endl;
    return 0;
}
\end{exampleprogram}

\begin{output}
Original sentence: The quick brown fox jumped WAY over the lazy dog
Modified sentence: The quick brown fox jumped
Completed sentence: The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog
\end{output}

There are a couple of special cases for \texttt{substr(start, length)}. If \texttt{start} is negative, it will cause a run-time error. If \texttt{start} is past the end of the string, it will return an empty string (e.g., \texttt{""}). If \texttt{length} is longer than the number of characters from the start position to the end of the string, it truncates to the end of the string. If \texttt{length} is negative, then the behavior is undefined, so make sure that \texttt{length} is always non-negative. If you leave off the second argument, the number of characters from the starting position to the end of the receiver string is assumed.
Modifying a string by inserting and replacing. Finally, let’s cover two other useful member functions that modify the receiver string. The first, `str1.insert(start, str2)`, inserts `str2` at position `start` within `str1`, shifting the remaining characters of `str1` over. The second, `str1.replace(start, length, str2)`, removes from `str1` a total of `length` characters starting at the position `start`, replacing them with a copy of `str2`. It is important to note that these member functions do modify the receiver string.

**Example program:**

```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#include "console.h"

int main() {
    string sentence = "CS106X sucks.";
    cout << sentence << endl;
    // Insert "kind of" at position 8 in sentence
    sentence.insert(7, "kind of ");
    cout << sentence << endl;
    // Replace the 10 characters "kind of su"
    // with the string "ro" in sentence
    sentence.replace(7, 10, "ro");
    cout << sentence << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**Output:**

CS106X sucks.
CS106X kind of sucks.
CS106X rocks.

Obtaining a C-style char * from a string

Remember, a C++ string is not the same thing as a C-style string (which is merely a `char *` pointer to a sequence of characters terminated by a null character `\0`). Although old-style C `char *` strings and C++ strings can co-exist in a program, almost all our use will be of C++ strings, since they have a much richer set of operations and are less error-prone to work with. I say "almost always" because in a few unavoidable situations, we are forced to use old-style C strings, most notably when working with file streams. We can convert a C++ string to the old-style representation using the `.c_str()` member function. One use we will see of this is to get a `char *` to pass to the `iostream::open` function.
example program:
```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

#include "console.h"

int main() {
    ifstream fs;
    string filename = "courseinfo.txt";
    string s;

    // open function requires a C-style string, must convert!
    fs.open(filename.c_str());

    if (fs.fail()) return -1; // could not open the file!

    // process the file
    fs.close();
    return 0;
}
```

The CS106 Library: strlib.h
In addition to the standard library support for strings, there are a few extensions that the CS106 libraries provide. To use these functions, the strlib.h library must be included.

**integerToString, realToString, stringToInteger, stringToReal:** Often your programs will need to convert a string to a number or vice versa. These functions do just that, with the 'integer' functions operating on `int` and the 'real' functions on `double`.

type program:
```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#include "genlib.h"
#include "strlib.h"

int main() {
    string str1 = "5.6";
    double num = stringToReal(str1);
    string str2 = integerToString(45);

    cout << "The original string is " << str1 << "." << endl;
    cout << "The number is " << num << "." << endl;
    cout << "The new string is " << str2 << "." << endl;
    return 0;
}
```
Any integer or real can be safely converted to a string. However, when converting in the other direction, if you pass an improperly formatted string to convert to an integer or real, an error is raised by the conversion functions.

**topUpperCase, toLowerCase:** These functions take a string, and return a new string with all letters in lower or upper case respectively. These can be used to change two strings to a uniform case before comparing to allow a case-insensitive comparison.

**example program:**

```cpp
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#include "genlib.h"
#include "strlib.h"

int main() {
    string appleFruit = "apples";
    string orangeFruit = "ORANGES";

    cout << "Do " << appleFruit << " come before " << orangeFruit << "? ";
    cout << (appleFruit < orangeFruit ? "Yes!" : "Nope....") << endl;

    string lowerOrangeFruit = toLowerCase(orangeFruit);

    cout << "Do " << appleFruit << " come before " << lowerOrangeFruit << "? ";
    cout << (appleFruit < lowerOrangeFruit ? "Yes!" : "Nope....") << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**output:**

```
Do apples come before ORANGES? Nope....
Do apples come before oranges? Yes!
```

There are a few other functions within the **strlib** library (**equalsIgnoreCase, startsWith, endsWith, and trim**) as well.