Computer Programming
Bachelor in Biomedical Engineering
Bachelor in Applied Mathematics and Computing

String functions

List of most commonly used functions when working with strings:

b=strcmp(s1,s2)	compares two strings and returns 1 if they are the same and 0 if they are different
b=strcmpi(s1,s2)	works the same way as strcmp but ignores the case (lower, upper)
s1==s2	returns a vector containing 1s (equal) and 0s (different) for each position of the characters of the strings (both strings must have the same length)
s1=[s1,s2]	concatenate the second string (s2) to the first one (s1) (s1=[s1 s2] works the same)
d=strfind(s1,s2)	returns the starting index/indices (positions) of any occurrences of string s2 in string s1
[t,r]=strtok(s1)	returns the first token in string s1 delimited by a white space character in t. The remainder of the original string is returned in r. strtok ignores any leading white space (i.e. white space at the beginning of a string)
[t,r]=strtok(s1,delim)	returns the first token in string s1 delimited by the characters of delim in t. The remainder of the original string is returned in r. strtok ignores any leading delimiters.
s2=lower(s1)	converts string s1 to lowercase
s2=upper(s1)	converts string s1 to uppercase
d=str2num(s)	converts a string which represents a number to the corresponding numeric value
s=num2str(x)	converts the elements of the matrix x into a string representation (with about 4 digits and an exponent if necessary)
d=double(c)	converts a character into its corresponding ASCII number
s=char(v)	converts a vector of numbers into a chain of characters