## String Operations

## Reverse:

Input: a string
Output: a string of the same length with the characters in the opposite order
Example: Reverse (1011)= 1101
Complement (two's complement):
Input: binary string
Output: a binary string where all the original 1 s are changed to 0 s and original string 0 s are changed to 1 s
Example: complement (1011 0001)=0100 1110
Transpose:
Linear: Transpose a string n places
Input: a string
Output: a string of the same length the bit in position 0 moves $n$ places to the left to $n+1$, position 2 to $n+2$, and so on.
Any bits that move beyond the original string length are brought around to the right side of the string.
Example: Transpose (ABCDEF) 3 places= DEFABC (D is at the A's place so the next character wraps around)

Stringlength:
Input: a string length
Output: a whole number equal to the number of characters in the string length Example: stringlength (computer)= 8

Checksum:
Input: a binary string
Output: a whole number equal to the sum of the binary values (the number of 1 s in the string)
Example: checksum (1001)=2
MSB/LSB:
Most significant/ Least significant
Left most Rightmost
Bits Bits (the number of bits must be stated or known)
Bit
Bit
Byte
Byte

Concatenate: (the string length of the concatenation is the sum of its two parts) Input: two strings
Output: a string where the characters of the second string are to the right of the first in the same order as the originals
Example: concatenate ( 1101 with/ and 0011)= 11010011

Pad:
Input: a binary/ hex string of length n , where $\mathrm{n}<\mathrm{m}$
Output: a string of length $m$, starting with $m-n 0 s$, concatenated with the original string (left fill with 0s until the desired length)
Example: pad until 6 bits(1001): 001001
Split a string into $n$ partitions:
Input: a string of length $m$
Output: If $m$ is divisible by $n$, the number of splits, $(m / n, R=0)$, then write the first $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{n}$ bits as an individual string, the next $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{n}$ bits as a string and so on.
If $m$ is not divisible by $n$, keep padding the string until the string length is divisible by n .

