

This is the documentation for StringDefs version 1.0. I have written small demo apps to showcase the power of this API. Please go to www.consulttoday.com/API Labs.aspx and see the documentation and demo page for StringDefs.

I have seen some problems with IE 7.0 and Firefox. So if you please use IE 4 to IE 6 that will be great. Thanks.

StringDefs

Methods

| Method Name | Brief Introduction |
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| <code>AlphabeticalSort</code> | This method accepts a list of strings. The list can be an array, a list<> or any class that implements IList interface. This returns them alphabetically sorted. This method is static. |
| <code>Alphabets</code> | This method returns the alphabets used in the argument string as a list of characters. Alphabet is the set of unique characters used to create a string. For example the alphabet of the string "abracadabra" are a,b,d and r. Here also the return type is IList<char>. That's why the return type can be stored in any data structure that implements IList interface. |
| <code>IsValidIdentifier</code> | This method checks whether the |

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| | <p>passed string is a valid identifier name in C family languages that borrowed C style variable naming. For example. This method works for C,C++,C# and Java.</p> |
| GenPass | <p>This method generates passwords of arbitrary complexity of the passed length. This method accepts the length of the password as integer.</p> |
| HammingDistance | <p>This method calculates the Hamming Distance between two strings. Hamming distance is a very important function used in Approximate String Matching Algorithms which has tremendous application in Medicine Grouping, Error Correction, Auto Correct Technologies etc.</p> |
| LevenshteinDistance | <p>This method calculates Levensthein's distance between two strings. This measure carries some more importance than Hamming Distance because this method takes the modifications into account too.</p> |
| NeedlemanDistance | <p>This method calculates Needleman's distance between two strings. This algorithm is just a variation of Levenshtein where different weights are associated with edit, delete and modify.</p> |
| IsSameLevenshtein | <p>This is just a wrapper method added to the library to give a much "Close-To-English" feel to the client code. This takes three strings and calculates the distance between them keeping one</p> |

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| | <p>constant and returns true if both the strings have the same Levensthein Distance from the third one.</p> |
| Soundex | <p>This method returns the Soundex of the surname/argument passed. The word "Surname" is used because it's inventor Lawrence Philip first used this method to index American Surnames.</p> |
| IsSameSoundex | <p>This method returns true if the soundex value of two strings are same, else it returns false.</p> |
| NYSIIS | <p>This is also a very popular phonetic a.k.a New York State Identification and Intelligence System.</p> |
| IsValidUPC | <p>This method takes a string and returns true if the UPC passed is valid else it returns false. UPC stands for Universal Product Code.</p> |
| IsValidISBN | <p>This method takes a string and returns true if the ISBN passed is valid else it returns false. Each published work has a particular ISBN. Experienced people can figure details about a product from the ISBN. There are two types of ISBN present now-a-days. One is called a 10 digit ISBN and the other is a 13 digit ISBN. This method validates the 10 digit ISBN.</p> |
| IsValidSIN | <p>This method validates whether a string is a valid SIN (Social Insurance Number) of a Canadian Citizen or not. It is impossible to check whether a SIN is valid or not using Regular</p> |

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| | <p>Expressions because there is a logic that needs to be operated on each digit of the ISBN.</p> |
| IsAnagram | <p>This method returns true if the passed argument strings are anagrams of each other; else it returns false. For example it returns true if the argument strings are “army” and “mary” because these two are anagrams of each other.</p> |
| SetChars | <p>There are two overloaded versions of this method. The first one takes one string and a character. All characters in the string is set with the chars.</p> |
| SetChars | <p>This overloaded version takes one argument extra. This takes an integer. Up-to that location all the characters in the string are set to the specified character.</p> |
| WordCount | <p>This method returns the number of words assuming they are separated by white spaces.</p> |
| WordCount | <p>This method allows user to pass an array of characters as punctuations those can be used to separate words in the given string.</p> |
| SameTill | <p>This method returns the location till when they match. For example the Call SameTill(“Wonderful”,”Wonderland”) will return 5.</p> |
| ReverseString | <p>This method returns the argument string reversed.</p> |

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| StripChars | This method strips the specified characters from the argument string. |
| StripRepeatChars | This method deletes all the repeated characters in the argument string. In other words it is quite similar to the Alphabets method which returns the alphabets of the argument string. |
| StripConsecutiveRepeatChars | This method does exactly what its name says. It deletes Consecutive Repeat Characters only. This method may sometime be proven handy while trying to do a fast Online Spell Check (Where errors are single characters apart from the correct one) For example “Google” and “Gooogle” |
| StripWhiteSpaces | This method returns the argument string with all the white space deleted. |
| StripTags | This method deletes all the Markup Tags from the argument string. For example, StripTags(“<html>I love .NET</html>”) will return “I love .NET” save all the tags. |
| ToggleCase | This method toggles the case of the passed argument string. |
| InitialUpperCase | This method returns the string with all the initial letter capitalized. |
| SentenceCase | This is a special case of InitialUpperCase where the delimiter is assumed to be . (read period) |
| Quote | This method returns the argument string with double quotes at both ends of the argument string. |

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| <code>UnQuote</code> | This is just the reverse of the method <code>Quote</code> . |
| <code>MultiRemove</code> | This method takes a sentence and a list of words to remove from the sentence. Then it returns the sentence save all those words. |
| <code>NGrams</code> | This method implements N-Gram algorithm. It takes a string and an integer and splits the string by tokens of that length. I have used the First Online N-Gram Generator called Chips using this method. See it here www.consulttoday.com/Slicer.aspx |
| <code>IsCComment</code> | This method returns true if the argument string is a valid C comment else it returns false. |
| <code>IsCPPComment</code> | This method returns true if the argument string is a valid C++ comment else it returns false. |
| <code>IsJavaComment</code> | This method returns true if the argument string is a valid Java comment else it returns false. |
| <code>IsVBComment</code> | This method returns true if the argument string is a valid VB comment else it returns false. |
| <code>IsVowel</code> | This method returns true if the argument character is a vowel. |
| <code>IsUpperCase</code> | This method returns true if the argument character is in Upper Case. |
| <code>IsPalindrome</code> | This method returns true if the |

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| | argument string is a palindrome. It ignores all the punctuations so it works for famous Palindromes like “A Man, A Plan, A Canal , Panama!” |
| <code>IsPassiveVoice</code> | This method returns true if the argument string is written in Passive Voice. It employs the NGram algorithm. |
| <code>Metaphone</code> | This method is not complete yet. It is supposed to return the Metaphone of the string argument. |
| <code>IsSubSequence</code> | This method is not complete yet. It is supposed to return the subsequence of the string argument. |
