

Capítulo 18

This activity contains 26 questions.

1.

Section 18.1 Introduction

18.1 Q1: Which of the following is an invalid definition?

- ☐ `string sb("computers");`.
- ☐ `string sc('c');`.
- ☐ `string sa = "computers";`.
- ☐ `string sd(9, 'c');`.

2.

18.1 Q2: strings:

- ☐ Can use the subscript operator to access individual characters.
- ☐ Have a first subscript of 1.
- ☐ Are pointers.
- ☐ Must be null-terminated.

3.

Section 18.2 string Assignment and Concatenation

18.2 Q1: Which of the following is not an argument of the `assign` member function?

- ☐ The end location.
- ☐ The string to copy.
- ☐ The number of characters to copy.
- ☐ The start location.

4.

18.2 Q2: Which of the following is not overloaded for strings?

- ☐ `+=`.
- ☐ `getline()`.
- ☐ `>>`.
- ☐ `-=`.

5.

18.2 Q3: Which of the following can not be used to concatenate strings?

- ☐ +=.
- ☐ assign.
- ☐ append.
- ☐ +.

6.

Section 18.3 Comparing strings

18.3 Q1: Given the strings defined below, which statement will return 0?

```
string s1 = "Mighty Mouse";  
string s2 = "Mickey Mouse";
```

- ☐ s1.compare(7, 5, s2, 7, 5);.
- ☐ s1.compare(8, 12, s2, 8, 12);.
- ☐ s1.compare(0, 3, s2, 0, 3);.
- ☐ s1.compare(7, 11, s2, 7, 11);.

7.

18.3 Q2: What type of value is returned by the overloaded equality and relational operators for strings?

- ☐ double.
- ☐ bool.
- ☐ int.
- ☐ null.

8.

18.3 Q3: If string s1 is lexicographically greater than string s2, then the value returned by s2.compare(0, s2.size(), s1) must be?

- ☐ A negative number.
- ☐ -1.
- ☐ 0.
- ☐ d. A positive number.

9.

Section 18.4 Substrings

18.4 Q1: If string s contains "antidisestablishmentarianism", then

s.substr(7, 13) would be:

- ☐ "establish".
- ☐ "ishmenta".
- ☐ "establi".
- ☐ "establishment".

10.

Section 18.5 Swapping strings

18.5 Q1: Class string has member function _____ to interchange the data stored in two string objects

- ☐ switch.
- ☐ copyto.
- ☐ swap.
- ☐ exchange.

11.

Section 18.6 string Characteristics

18.6 Q1: The total number of elements that can be stored in a string without increasing its current amount of allocated memory is called its:

- ☐ Capacity.
- ☐ Length.
- ☐ Maximum size.
- ☐ Size.

12.

18.6 Q2: Which of the following returns a bool?

- ☐ empty.
- ☐ capacity.
- ☐ resize.
- ☐ length.

13.

18.6 Q3: Which function changes the actual string stored in the string object (i.e., is not a const member function)?

- ☐ capacity.
- ☐ length.
- ☐ resize.

- ☐ empty.

14.

Section 18.7 Replacing Characters in a string

18.7 Q1: Which of the following searches through a string object from right-to-left?

- ☐ find_first_not_of.
- ☐ find_last_of.
- ☐ find.
- ☐ find_first_of.

15.

18.7 Q2: Which of the following would not return `string::npos` when used on the string `s` which contains "rack":

- ☐ `s.find_first_not_of("packrat");`.
- ☐ `s.rfind("car");`.
- ☐ `s.find("ack");`.
- ☐ `s.find_first_not_of("crackling");`.

16.

Section 18.8 Replacing Characters in a string

18.8 Q1: The function call `string1.erase(5)` will:

- ☐ Return a copy of `string1` minus every fifth character.
- ☐ Erase all characters up to and including the character in position 5 from `string1`.
- ☐ Erase all characters starting from and including the character in position 5 to the end of `string1`.
- ☐ Return a copy of `string1` minus the character that occupied position 5.

17.

18.8 Q2: The arguments passed to `replace` do not include:

- ☐ The element in the replacement character string where the replacement substring begins.
- ☐ The subscript of the element where the replace operation begins.
- ☐ The subscript of the element where the replace operation ends.
- ☐ A replacement character string from which a substring is used to replace characters.

18.

Section 18.9 Inserting Characters into a string

18.9 Q1: If string *s1* has the value "computer" and string *s2* has the value "promise", which call to insert will produce the string "compromise"?

- ☐ *s1.insert(4, s2, 0, string::npos);*.
- ☐ *b. s1.insert(string::npos, s2, 0, 4);*.
- ☐ *s2.insert(3, s1, 0, 3);*.
- ☐ *s2.insert(0, s1, 0, 3);*.

19.

*Section 18.10 Conversion to C-Style Pointer-Based char * Strings*

18.10 Q1: Which of the following is not true?

- ☐ *d. copy implicitly converts a string to a non-null terminated character array.*
- ☐ *Converting a string containing one or more null characters to a C-style string can cause logic errors.*
- ☐ *c_str returns a character array of the same length as the string object it is called on.*
- ☐ *If a string is converted to a C-style array using data, modifying the string could cause the pointer previously returned by data to become invalid.*

20.

Section 18.11 Iterators

18.11 Q1: Iterators do not:

- ☐ *Have syntax similar to pointer operations.*
- ☐ *Allow backward traversal of strings.*
- ☐ *Have range checking.*
- ☐ *Allow the characters to be modified.*

21.

18.11 Q2: What is the code for a loop that iterates from the end of a string toward the beginning?

- ☐

```
string::reverse_iterator i = s.rbegin()
while ( i != s.rend() ) {
    cout << *i;
    ++i;
}.
```
- ☐

```
string::reverse_iterator i = s.end()
```

```
while ( i != s.begin() ) {  
    cout << *i;  
    --i;  
}.  

```

☐

```
string::reverse_iterator i = s.rbegin()  
while ( i != s.rend() ) {  
    cout << *i;  
    --i;  
}.  

```

☐

```
string::reverse_iterator i = s.begin()  
while ( i != s.end() ) {  
    cout << *i;  
    ++i;  
}.  

```

22.**18.11 Q3: string iterators:**

- ☐ Come in const and non-const forms.
- ☐ All of the above.
- ☐ Are not range checked.
- ☐ Must be dereferenced in order to access the character at each location.

23.**18.11 Q4: Which of the following provides bounds checking?**

- ☐ iterator.
- ☐ reverse_iterator.
- ☐ at.
- ☐ [].

24.**Section 18.12 String Stream Processing****18.12 Q1: The capabilities of inputting and outputting strings in memory are known as:**

- ☐ Dynamic string operations.
- ☐ Character handling.
- ☐ String stream processing.
- ☐ String i/o manipulation.

25.

18.12 Q2: All of the following are true of an ostream object except that:

- ☐ A stream insertion operation cannot be used to append additional data to it.
- ☐ It uses a string to store output data.
- ☐ The string data it stores is dynamically allocated.
- ☐ The data it stores can be accessed using the function str.

26.

18.12 Q3: Which of the following does not apply to an istream object?

- ☐ Data in a string can be appended to it.
- ☐ Data is stored in the object as characters.
- ☐ It is used to inputs data from a string in memory to program variables.
- ☐ Input from the object works identically to input from any file stream.

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