**AP Classes: apstring**

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| **Code** | **Effect** |
| apstring s, t; | constructs s and t as empty strings |
| apstring s("Hello"); | constructs s from string literal "Hello" |
| apstring s = "Hello"; | another way to construct s from "Hello" |
|  |  |
| apstring s = 'k'; | illegal construction |
| apstring s = "k"; | OK |
|  |  |
| t = s; | assignment works for apstrings, |
| s = "Hello"; | for string literals, |
| s = 'c'; | and for single characters |
|  |  |
| s.length(); | returns number of characters in string |
|  |  |
| s.find(t); | returns index of first character of first occurrence of apstring t in s; npos if t does not occur in s |
| char ch; s.find(ch); | returns index of first occurrence of char ch in s; npos if ch does not occur in s |
| int pos, len; s.substr(pos, len); | return substring of length len starting at pos |
|  |  |
| cout << s[0] << endl; | can index as array |
| s[0] = 'M'; | also works on lhs of assignment operator |
|  |  |
| cout << s << endl; | output works ... |
| cin >> s; | as does input |
| getline(istream, s); | gets an entire line (and throws away '\n') |
|  |  |
| s += t; | appends a copy of apstring t to s |
| s += ch; | appends a copy of char ch to s |
| newstring = s + t; | can concatenate two apstrings ... |
| newstring = s + ch; | as well as a string and a character ... |
| newstring = ch + s; | and vice versa |