Programación Avanzada I
Tarea 10

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Problema 4.

```
explicit string ( );
```

Content is initialized to an empty string.

```
string ( const string& str );
```

Content is initialized to a copy of the string object str.

```
string ( const string& str, size_t pos, size_t n = npos );
```

Content is initialized to a copy of a substring of str. The substring is the portion of str that begins at the character position pos and takes up to n characters (it takes less than n if the end of str is reached before).

```
string ( const char * s, size_t n );
```

Content is initialized to a copy of the string formed by the first n characters in the array of characters pointed by s.

```
string ( const char * s );
```

Content is initialized to a copy of the string formed by the null-terminated character sequence (C string) pointed by s. The length of the caracter sequence is determined by the first occurrence of a null character (as determined by traits.length(s)). This version can be used to initialize a string object using a string literal constant.

```
string ( size_t n, char c );
```

Content is initialized as a string formed by a repetition of character c, n times.

```
template<class InputIterator> string (InputIterator begin, InputIterator end);
```

If InputIterator is an integral type, behaves as the sixth constructor version (the one right above this) by typecasting begin and end to call it:

```
string(static_cast<size_t>(begin),static_cast<char>(end));
```

In any other case, the parameters are taken as iterators, and the content is initialized with the values of the elements that go from the element referred by iterator begin to the element right before the one referred by iterator end.