

1.)What header file must you include in a program using character testing functions such as isalpha and isdigit? -

#include <cctype>

3.)Assume c is a char variable. What value does c hold after each of the following statements executes?

Statement Contents of c

c = toupper('a'); _____

c = toupper('B'); _____

c = tolower('D'); _____

c = toupper('e'); _____ -

A

B

d

E

5.)What header file must you include in a program using string functions such as strlen and strcpy? -

#include <cstring>

7.)What header file must you include in a program using string class objects? -

#include <string>

9.)The ____ function returns true if the character argument is uppercase. -

isupper

11.)The ____ function returns true if the character argument is a digit. -

isdigit

13.)The ____ function returns the uppercase equivalent of its character argument. -

toupper

15.)The ____ file must be included in a program that uses character testing functions. -

cctype

17.)To ____ two strings means to append one string to the other. -

concatenate

19.)The ____ function copies one string to another. -

strcpy

21.)The ____ function compares two strings. -

strcmp

23.)The ____ function returns the value of a string converted to an integer. -

atoi

25.)The ____ function returns the value of a string converted to a float. -

atof

33.)T/F: Character testing functions, such as isupper, accept strings as arguments and test each character in the string.

False, accepts only characters

34.)T/F: If toupper's argument is already uppercase, it is returned as it, with no changes.

True

35.)T/F: If tolower's argument is already lowercase, it will be inadvertently converted to uppercase.

False, stays the same

36.)T/F: The strlen function returns the size of the array containing a string. -

False, returns length

37.)T/F: If the starting address of a string is passed into a pointer parameter, it can be assumed that all the characters, from that address up to the byte that holds the null terminator, are part of the string. -

True

38.)T/F: String-handling functions accept as arguments pointers to strings (array names or pointer variables), or literal strings. -

True

39.)T/F: The strcat function checks to make sure the first string is large enough to hold both strings before performing the concatenation. -

False, strcat

40.)T/F: The strcpy function will overwrite the contents of its first string argument.

True

41.)T/F: The strcpy function performs no bounds checking on the first argument. -

True

42.)T/F: There is no difference between "847" and 847. -

False, one is a string and one is an int