# Adding Elements to Strings Solutions

## append()

- Explain what the append() member function of std::string does
  - It adds its argument at the end of the string
- In the code below, what are the final values of hello and hello?

Write a program to check your answer

## insert()

- Explain what the insert() member function of std::string does
  - Adds characters before a specified position in the string
- For each of the code samples which follow
  - State the final value of the string after the insert operation
  - Write a program to check your answer

# insert()

```
string str{ "for" };
str.insert(2, "lde");  // string is now "folder"

string str2{ "care" };
string str3{ "omp" };
str2.insert(1, omp);  // string is now "compare"
```

## insert() Contd

```
string str { "xx" };
string str2{ "trombone" };
str.insert(1, str2, 4, 2);  // string is now "xbox" (TM)

string str3("cash");
str3.insert(1, 3, 'r');  // string is now "crrrash"

auto opos = hello.find('o');
hello.insert(opos, 2, 'o');  // string is now "hellooo"
```

#### Iterators

### Iterator Invalidation

- What is meant by "iterator invalidation" in the context of calling insert() on std::string?
  - When elements are added to an std::string, the string object may not have enough storage to hold the new characters
  - In this case, it will allocate a new memory buffer and copy all the characters there
  - If the program saved any iterators to the string object before the insert()
    operation, these will still be pointing to the old buffer
  - These iterators will be invalid
- Write a simple program which demonstrates iterator invalidation

#### Iterator Invalidation Contd

- How can we deal with iterator invalidation?
  - We must assume that all iterators which were saved before the insert() call are now invalid
  - If we need to use them again, we must reassign them
- Alter your program from the previous slide, so that it handles iterator invalidation correctly