

Quiz-5 Detailed Solutions

→ inbuilt function

1. `strlen()` is function to calculate the length of string.

2. *

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

3 parameters

3. `str.find` will return the index of first occurrence i.e 23 in this case.

4. Dependent on the compiler

5. $1 \rightarrow \frac{\text{int}}{\text{int}} = \text{int}$

$2 \rightarrow \frac{\text{int}}{\text{int}} \rightarrow (\text{typecasted})$

Hence both are true.

6. Both `append` & `+=` can be used to add more than one characters in a string at a time.

7. `rfind` \Rightarrow returns index of last occurrence. Here nobody is just once & hence `f=0`

replace nobody by everybody.

8. `bool empty()` does not change the String.

9. 1 or 2

```
str = "HelloWorld"  
str.resize(5); → Hello  
str.resize(5, '$'); → Hello  
str.resize(11, '$'); → HelloWorld$
```

10. `char myArray[10];` → Syntax to have array of size 10 containing characters.

```
11. char str[] = "Hello"; ✓  
    String str = "World"; ✓  
    char *str = "C++"; ✗  
    string str; ✓
```

12. null character indicates the end of String.

“\0”

13. `str.erase(x, y);`
Delete y characters from index $= x$

C++ Programming → C++ramming
 ↑
 3
 —
 5

The answer given in the quiz is wrong.

14.

transform function is used to convert the string to uppercase characters.

→ contiguous blocks of memory

15. `char arr[5] = { 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' } ;`
`string str = "abcd" ;` → collection of characters

16. `string s1 = "Hello" ;`
`s1.length() ;` → 5 is output

17. `char arr[10] = "Hello" ;` → This will work.

18. `char arr[10] = { 'a', 'b' } ;`
`sizeof(arr) ;` → 10 } in bytes

19. `C_str` is used to convert string to C-style string.
→ uses null terminator.

20. `string str = "Hello" ;`

`str[0]` → H

`str.at(0) ;` → H