

Exercise walk-through

Strings ■ 3.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- explain how a **string** 字符串 is an ordered sequence of characters
- use **concatenation** 拼接 to join strings
- find the **length** 长度 of a string
- extract a **substring** 子串 or a single character

Method — Strings

A **string** is an ordered sequence of characters used to store text, e.g. "hello".

Method — Concatenation and length

Concatenation joins strings: "foot" + "ball" gives "football". The **length** is the number of characters: `length("cat")` is 3.

Method — Substrings

You can extract a **substring** or an individual character from within a string, and use these operations to process **user input** such as names.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

Define a string.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

an ordered sequence of characters used to store text **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

State the result of concatenating "sun" and "flower".

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

"sunflower" **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

State the length of the string "data".

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

4 **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Joining two strings into one is called

- A** iteration
- B** concatenation
- C** compression
- D** assignment

Solution 3.1

- A iteration
- B concatenation**
- C compression
- D assignment



Worked steps

B.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The length of the string "hello" is

A 4

B 5

C 6

D 1

Solution 3.2

Method: Strings

A 4

B 5



C 6

D 1

Worked steps

B.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A program greets a user by name.

- (a) State the result of concatenating "Hi, " and "Ana".
- (b) State the length of "Ana".
- (c) State the data type used to store a name.

Solution 3.3

Method: Strings

Worked steps

(a) "Hi, Ana" **B1**. (b) 3 **B1**. (c) a string **B1**.