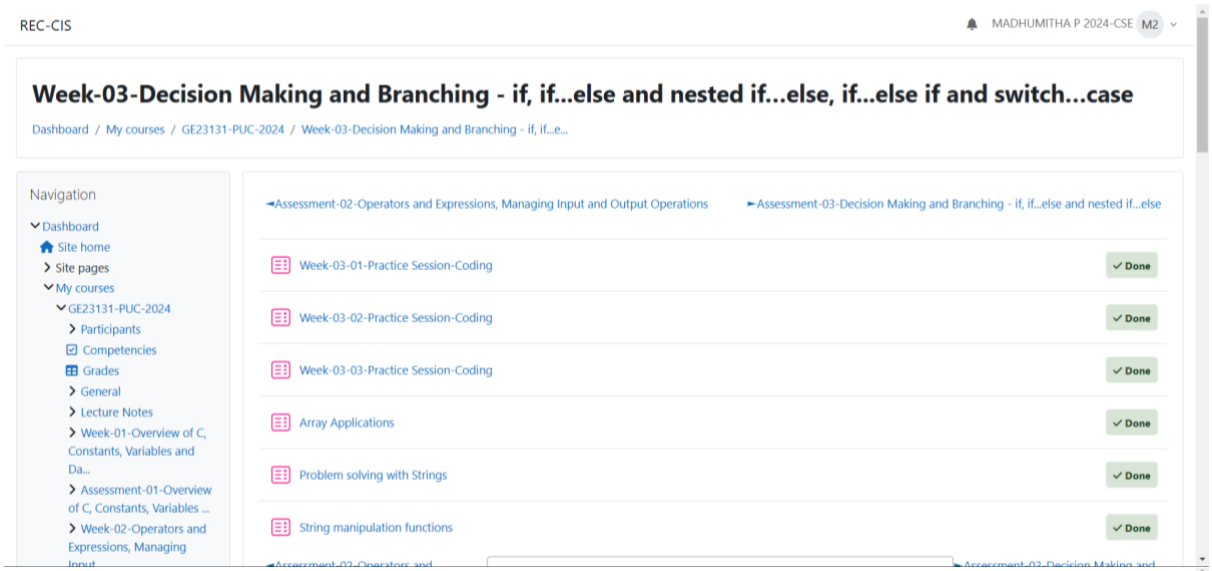
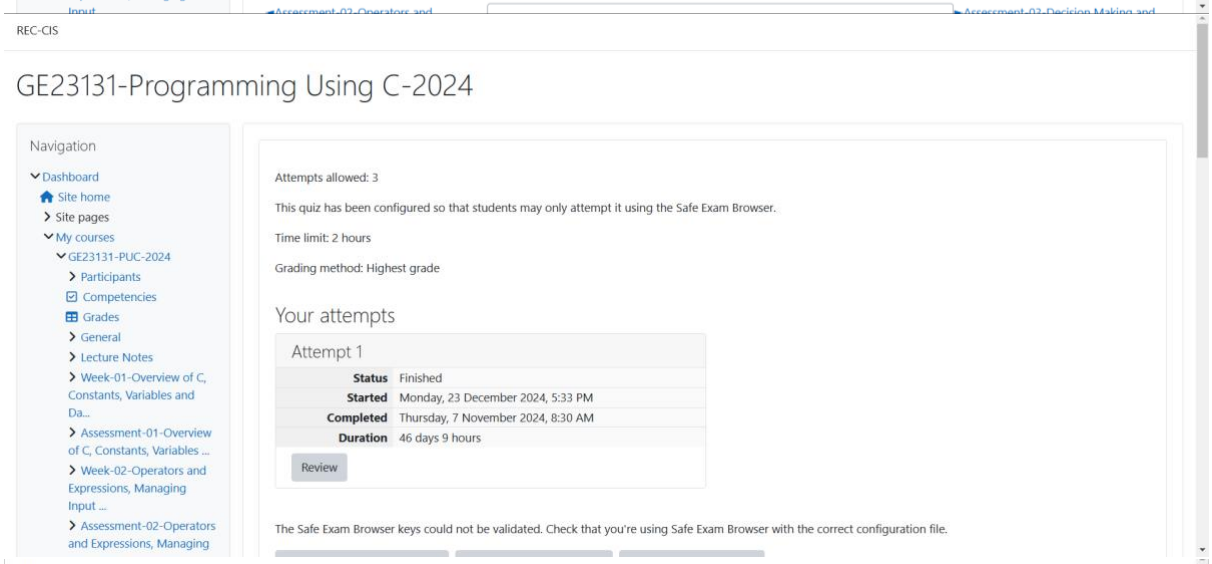
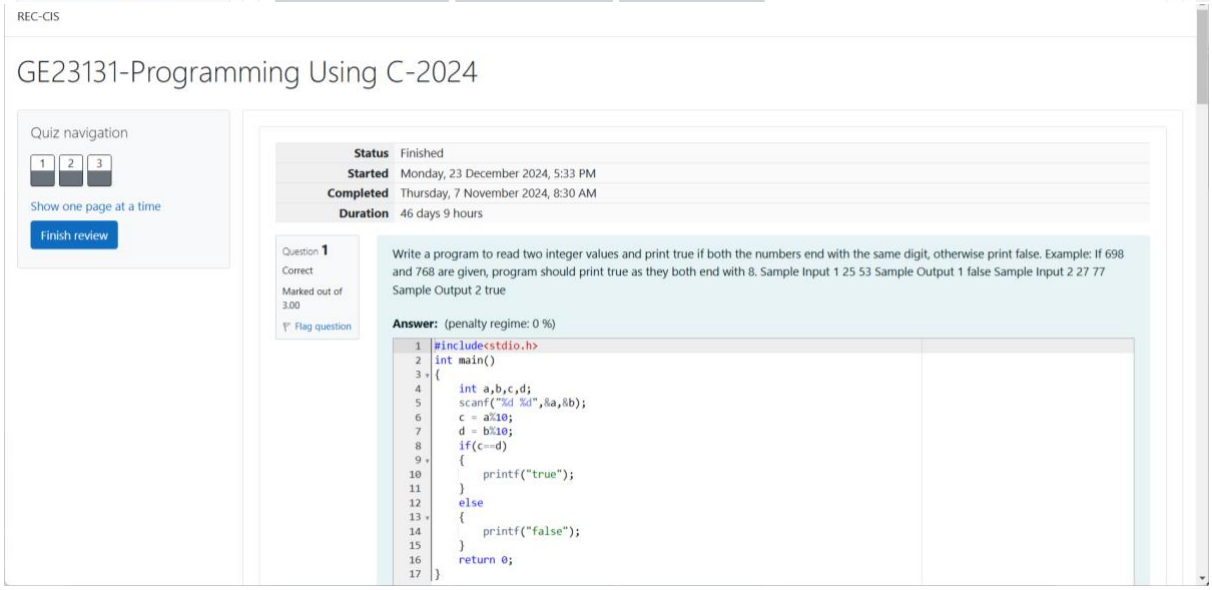

REC-CIS
MADHUMITHA P 2024-CSE M2
Week-03-Decision Making and Branching - if, if...else and nested if...else, if...else if and switch...case
Dashboard / My courses / GE23131-PUC-2024 / Week-03-Decision Making and Branching - if, if...e...
Navigation
Dashboard
Site home
Site pages
My courses
GE23131-PUC-2024
Participants
Competencies
Grades
General
Lecture Notes
Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Da...
Assessment-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables ...
Week-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input
Assessment-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input and Output Operations
Assessment-03-Decision Making and Branching - if, if...else and nested if...else
Week-03-01-Practice Session-Coding
Done
Week-03-02-Practice Session-Coding
Done
Week-03-03-Practice Session-Coding
Done
Array Applications
Done
Problem solving with Strings
Done
String manipulation functions
Done


REC-CIS
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024
Navigation
Dashboard
Site home
Site pages
My courses
GE23131-PUC-2024
Participants
Competencies
Grades
General
Lecture Notes
Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Da...
Assessment-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables ...
Week-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input ...
Assessment-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing
Attempts allowed: 3
This quiz has been configured so that students may only attempt it using the Safe Exam Browser.
Time limit: 2 hours
Grading method: Highest grade
Your attempts
Attempt 1
Status Finished
Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed Thursday, 7 November 2024, 8:30 AM
Duration 46 days 9 hours
Review
The Safe Exam Browser keys could not be validated. Check that you're using Safe Exam Browser with the correct configuration file.


REC-CIS
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024
Quiz navigation
1 2 3
Show one page at a time
Finish review
Status Finished
Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed Thursday, 7 November 2024, 8:30 AM
Duration 46 days 9 hours
Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question
Write a program to read two integer values and print true if both the numbers end with the same digit, otherwise print false. Example: If 698 and 768 are given, program should print true as they both end with 8. Sample Input 1 25 53 Sample Output 1 false Sample Input 2 27 77 Sample Output 2 true
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a,b,c,d;
scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
c = a%10;
d = b%10;
if(c==d)
{
printf("true");
}
else
{
printf("false");
}
return 0;
}

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	25 53	false	false	✓
✓	27 77	true	true	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

Objective

In this challenge, we're getting started with conditional statements.

Task

Given an integer, ***n***, perform the following conditional actions:

- If ***n*** is odd, print Weird
- If ***n*** is even and in the inclusive range of ***2*** to ***5***, print ***Not Weird***
- If ***n*** is even and in the inclusive range of ***6*** to ***20***, print ***Weird***
- If ***n*** is even and greater than ***20***, print ***Not Weird***

Complete the stub code provided in your editor to print whether or not ***n*** is weird.

Input Format

A single line containing a positive integer, ***n***.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 100$

Output Format

Print Weird if the number is weird; otherwise, print Not Weird.

Sample Input 0

3

Sample Output 0

Weird

Sample Input 1

24

Sample Output 1

Not Weird

Explanation

Sample Case 0: ***n = 3***

n is odd and odd numbers are weird, so we print ***Weird***.

Sample Case 1: ***n = 24***

n > 20 and ***n*** is even, so it isn't weird. Thus, we print ***Not Weird***.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    if(n%2==0)
    {
        if(n>=2&&n<=5)
        {
            printf("Not Weird");
        }
        else if(n>=6&&n<=20)
        {
```

```
        {
            printf("Weird");
        }
        else if(n>20)
        {
            printf("Not Weird");
        }
    }
    else
    {
        printf("Weird");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	Weird	Weird	✓
✓	24	Not Weird	Not Weird	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 7.00
Flag question

Three numbers form a Pythagorean triple if the sum of squares of two numbers is equal to the square of the third. For example, 3, 5 and 4 form a Pythagorean triple, since 3*3 + 4*4 = 25 = 5*5 You are given three integers, a, b, and c. They need not be given in increasing order. If they form a Pythagorean triple, then print "yes", otherwise, print "no". Please note that the output message is in small letters. Sample Input 1 3 5 4 Sample Output 1 yes Sample Input 2 5 8 2 Sample Output 2 no

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b,c;
    scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c);
    if(a*a+b*b==c*c)
    {
        printf("yes");
    }
    else if(b*b+c*c==a*a)
    {
        printf("yes");
    }
    else if(c*c+a*a==b*b)
    {
        printf("yes");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("no");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 5 4	yes	yes	✓
✓	5 8 2	no	no	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

REC-CIS

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Navigation

- Dashboard
  - Site home
  - Site pages
  - My courses
    - GE23131-PUC-2024
      - Participants
      - Competencies
      - Grades
      - General
      - Lecture Notes
      - Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Da...
      - Assessment-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables ...
      - Week-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input ...
      - Assessment-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing

Attempts allowed: 2

This quiz has been configured so that students may only attempt it using the Safe Exam Browser.

Time limit: 2 hours

Grading method: Highest grade

Your attempts

Attempt 1

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Thursday, 7 November 2024, 9:26 AM
Duration	46 days 8 hours

Review

The Safe Exam Browser keys could not be validated. Check that you're using Safe Exam Browser with the correct configuration file.

REC-CIS

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation

1 2 3

Show one page at a time

Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Thursday, 7 November 2024, 9:26 AM
Duration	46 days 8 hours

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Write a program that determines the name of a shape from its number of sides. Read the number of sides from the user and then report the appropriate name as part of a meaningful message. Your program should support shapes with anywhere from 3 up to (and including) 10 sides. If a number of sides outside of this range is entered then your program should display an appropriate error message.

Sample Input 1

3

Sample Output 1

Triangle

Sample Input 2

7

Sample Output 2

Heptagon

Sample Input 3

11

Sample Output 3

The number of sides is not supported.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    if(n>=3&&n<=10)
    {
        if(n==3)
        {
            printf("Triangle");
        }
        else if(n==4)
        {
            printf("Square Or Rectangle");
        }
        else if(n==5)
        {
            printf("Pentagon");
        }
        else if(n==6)
        {
            printf("Hexagon");
        }
        else if(n==7)
        {
            printf("Heptagon");
        }
        else if(n==8)
        {
            printf("Octagon");
        }
        else if(n==9)
        {
            printf("Nonagon");
        }

    }
    else
    {
        printf("The number of sides is not supported.");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	

✓	3	Triangle	Triangle	✓
✓	7	Heptagon	Heptagon	✓
✓	11	The number of sides is not supported.	The number of sides is not supported.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

The Chinese zodiac assigns animals to years in a 12-year cycle. One 12-year cycle is shown in the table below. The pattern repeats from there, with 2012 being another year of the Dragon, and 1999 being another year of the Hare.

Year	Animal
2000	Dragon
2001	Snake
2002	Horse
2003	Sheep
2004	Monkey
2005	Rooster
2006	Dog
2007	Pig
2008	Rat
2009	Ox
2010	Tiger
2011	Hare

Write a program that reads a year from the user and displays the animal associated with that year. Your program should work correctly for any year greater than or equal to zero, not just the ones listed in the table.

Sample Input 1

2004

Sample Output 1

Monkey

Sample Input 2

2010

Sample Output 2

Tiger

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int y;
    scanf("%d",&y);
    if(y%12==8)
    {
        printf("Dragon\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==9)
    {
        printf("Snake\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==10)
    {
        printf("Horse\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==11)
    {
        printf("Sheep\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==0)
    {
        printf("Monkey\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==1)
    {
        printf("Rooster\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==2)
    {
        printf("Dog\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==3)
    {
        printf("Pig\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==4)
    {
```

```
    {
        printf("Rat\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==5)
    {
        printf("Ox\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==6)
    {
        printf("Tiger\n");
    }
    else if(y%12==7)
    {
        printf("Hare");
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2004	Monkey	Monkey	✓
✓	2010	Tiger	Tiger	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

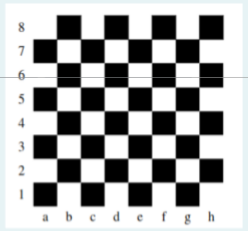
Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

Flag question

Positions on a chess board are identified by a letter and a number. The letter identifies the column, while the number identifies the row, as shown below:



Write a program that reads a position from the user. Use an if statement to determine if the column begins with a black square or a white square. Then use modular arithmetic to report the color of the square in that row. For example, if the user enters a1 then your program should report that the square is black. If the user enters d5 then your program should report that the square is white. Your program may assume that a valid position will always be entered. It does not need to perform any error checking.

Sample Input 1

a 1

Sample Output 1

The square is black.

Sample Input 2

d 5

Sample Output 2

The square is white.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char r;
    int c;
    scanf("%c %d",&r,&c);
    if(((r=='a'||r=='c'||r=='e'||r=='g')&&(c%2!=0))||((r=='b'||r=='d'||r=='f'||r=='h')&&(c%2==0)))
    {
        printf("The square is black.");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("The square is white.");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a 1	The square is black.	The square is black.	✓
✓	d 5	The square is white.	The square is white.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Navigation

- Dashboard
  - Site home
  - Site pages
  - My courses
    - GE23131-PUC-2024
      - Participants
      - Competencies
      - Grades
      - General
      - Lecture Notes
      - Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Da...
      - Assessment-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables ...
      - Week-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input ...
      - Assessment-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing

Attempts allowed: 3

This quiz has been configured so that students may only attempt it using the Safe Exam Browser.

Time limit: 2 hours

Grading method: Highest grade

Your attempts

Attempt 1

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 12 November 2024, 11:36 AM
Duration	41 days 5 hours

Review

The Safe Exam Browser keys could not be validated. Check that you're using Safe Exam Browser with the correct configuration file.

REC-CIS

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation

1 2 3

Show one page at a time

Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 12 November 2024, 11:36 AM
Duration	41 days 5 hours

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Some data sets specify dates using the year and day of year rather than the year, month, and day of month. The day of year (DOY) is the sequential day number starting with day 1 on January 1st.

There are two calendars - one for normal years with 365 days, and one for leap years with 366 days. Leap years are divisible by 4. Centuries, like 1900, are not leap years unless they are divisible by 400. So, 2000 was a leap year.

To find the day of year number for a standard date, scan down the Jan column to find the day of month, then scan across to the appropriate month column and read the day of year number. Reverse the process to find the standard date for a given day of year.

Write a program to print the Day of Year of a given date, month and year.

Sample Input 1

18
6
2020

Sample Output 1

170

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int d,m,y,i,x=0;
    scanf("%d %d %d",&d,&m,&y);
    for(i=1;i<m;i++)
    {
        if(y%4==0)
        {
            if(i==2)
            {
                x=x+29;
            }
            else if(i%2==0&&i!=0)
            {
                x=x+30;
            }
            else
            {
                x=x+31;
            }
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            if(i==2)
            {
                x=x+28;
            }
            else if(i%2==0&&i!=1)
            {
                x=x+30;
            }
            else
            {
                x=x+31;
            }
        }

    }
    printf("%d",x+d);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	18 6 2020	170	170	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

Suppandi is trying to take part in the local village math quiz. In the first round, he is asked about shapes and areas. Suppandi, is confused, he was never any good at math. And also, he is bad at remembering the names of shapes. Instead, you will be helping him calculate the area of shapes.

- When he says rectangle he is actually referring to a square.
- When he says square, he is actually referring to a triangle.
- When he says triangle he is referring to a rectangle
- And when he is confused, he just says something random. At this point, all you can do is say 0.

Help Suppandi by printing the correct answer in an integer.

Input Format

- Name of shape (always in upper case R à Rectangle, S à Square, T à Triangle)
- Length of 1 side
- Length of other side

Note: In case of triangle, you can consider the sides as height and length of base

Output Format

- Print the area of the shape.

Sample Input 1

T
10
20

Sample Output 1

200

Sample Input 2

S
30
40

Sample Output 2

600

Sample Input 3

R

10
10

Sample Output 3

100

Sample Input 4

G
8
8

Sample Output 4

0

Sample Input

C
9
10

Sample Output 4

0

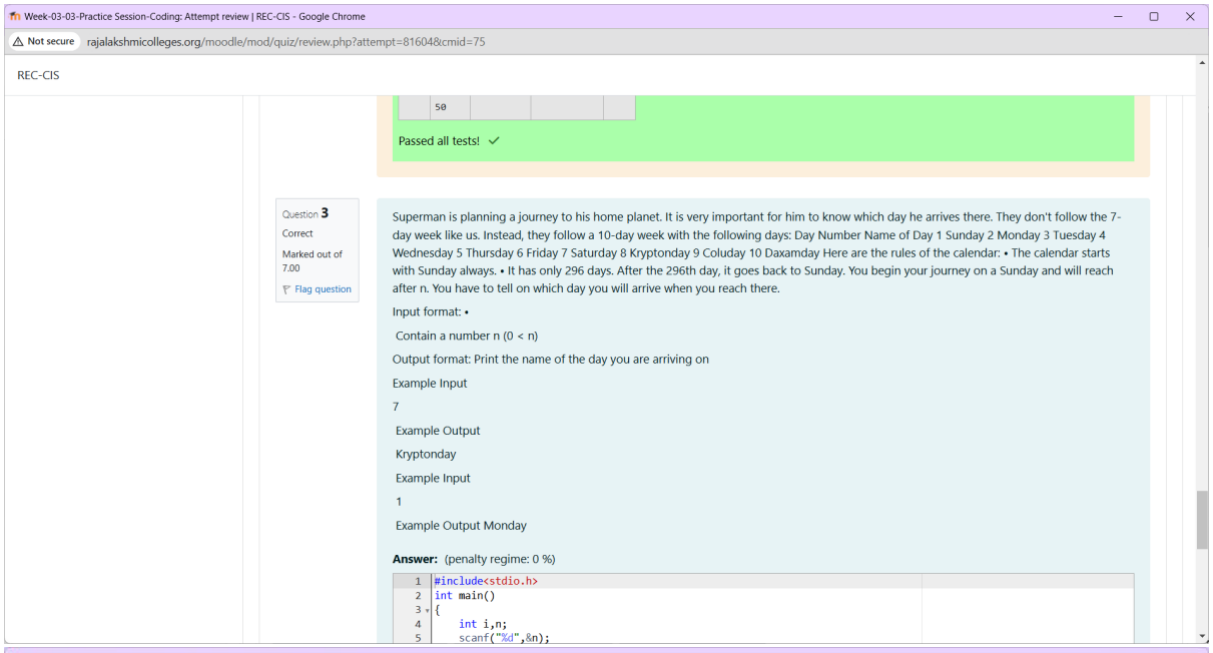
Explanation:

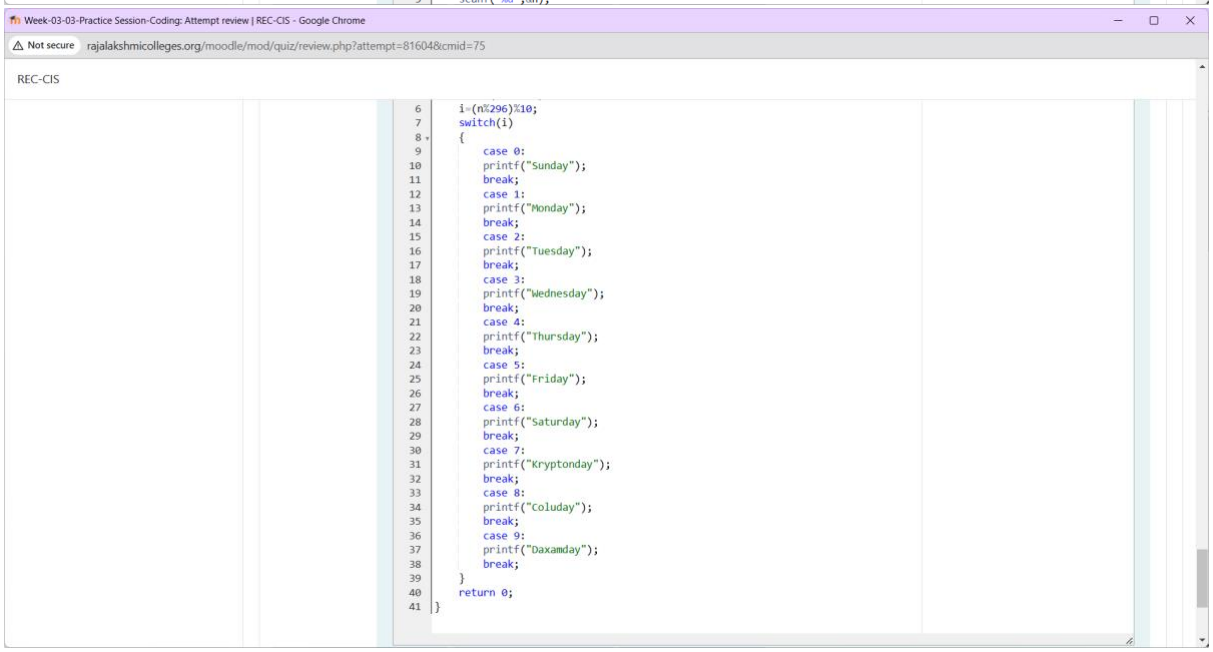
- First is output of area of rectangle
- Then, output of area of triangle
- Then output of area square
- Finally, something random, so we print 0

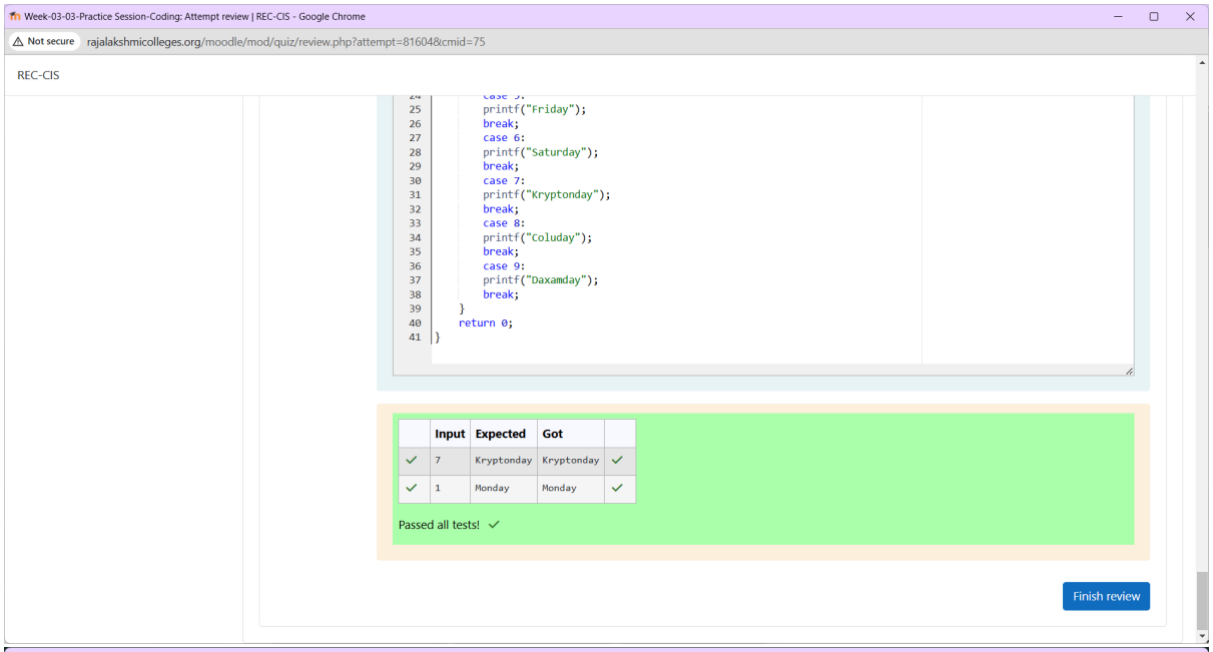
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

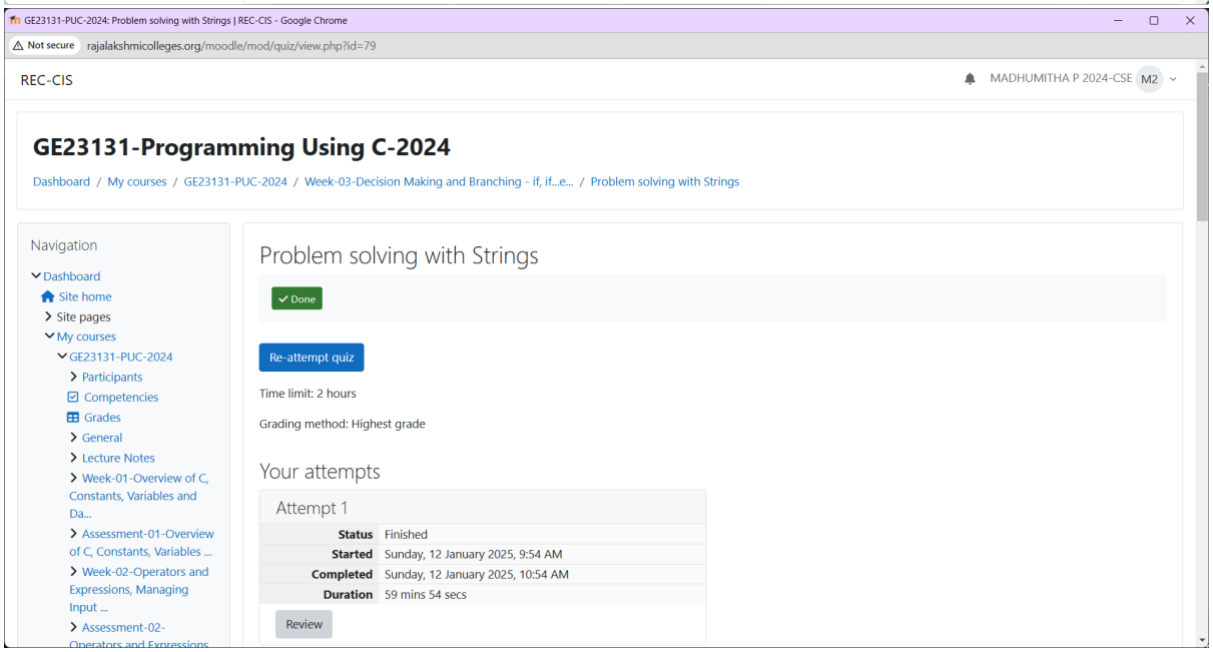
```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char n;
    int l,b;
    scanf("%c %d %d",&n,&l,&b);
    if(n=='R')
    {
        printf("%d",(l*b));
    }
    else if(n=='S')
    {
        printf("%f",(0.5*l*b));
    }
    else if(n=='T')
    {
        printf("%f",(0.5*l*b));
    }
    else if(n=='T')
    {
        printf("%d",(l*b));
    }
    else
    {
        printf("%d",0);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

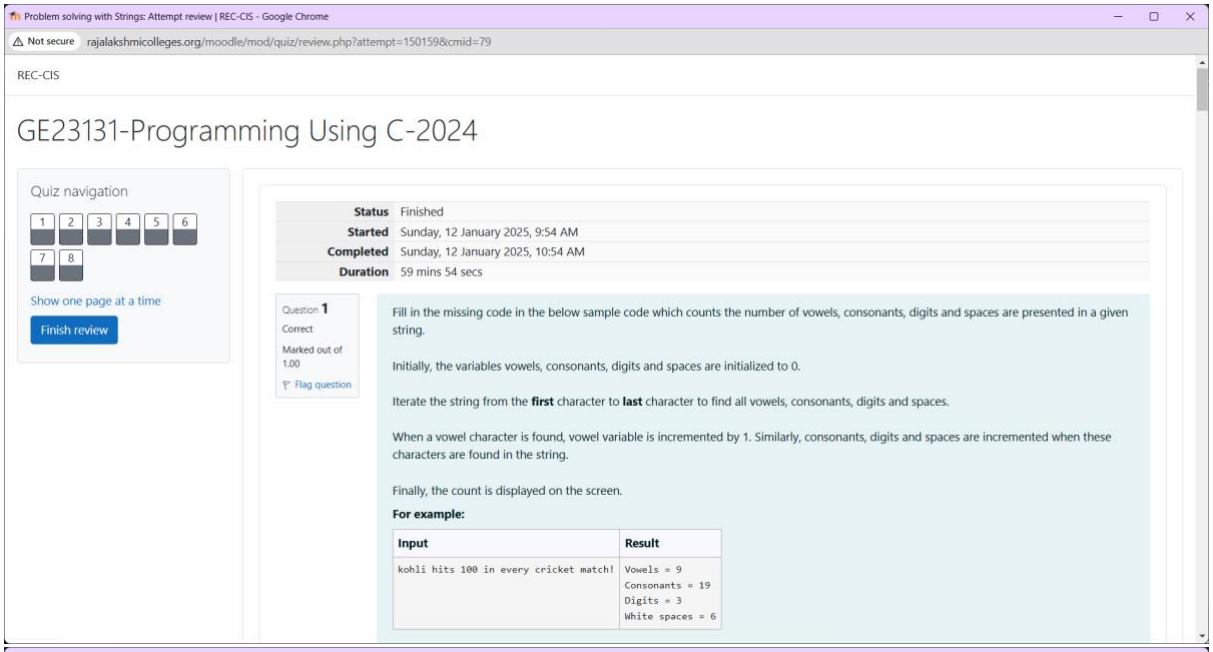
	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	T 10 20	200	200	✓
✓	S 30 40	600	600.000000	✓
✓	B 2 11	0	0	✓
✓	R 10 30	300	300	✓
✓	S 40 50	1000	1000.000000	✓

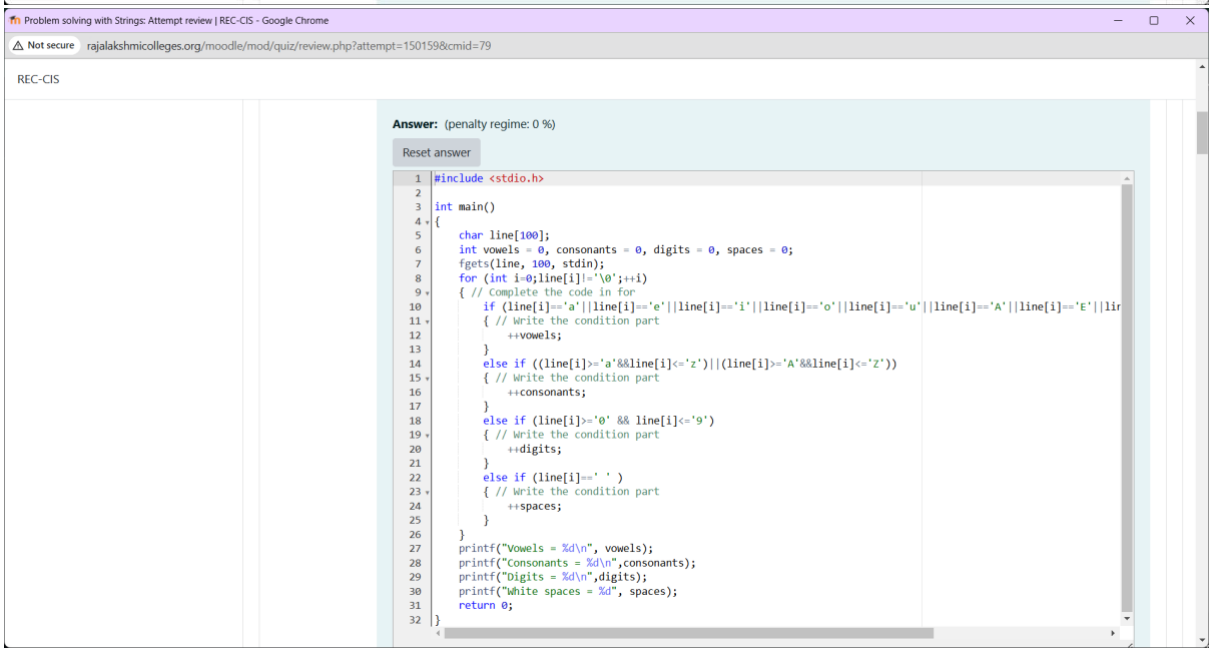

Week-03-03-Practice Session-Coding: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
Not secure
rajalakshmicolleges.org/moodle/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=81604&cmid=75
REC-CIS
50
Passed all tests!
Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 7.00
Flag question
Superman is planning a journey to his home planet. It is very important for him to know which day he arrives there. They don't follow the 7-day week like us. Instead, they follow a 10-day week with the following days: Day Number Name of Day 1 Sunday 2 Monday 3 Tuesday 4 Wednesday 5 Thursday 6 Friday 7 Saturday 8 Kryptonday 9 Coluday 10 Daxamday Here are the rules of the calendar: • The calendar starts with Sunday always. • It has only 296 days. After the 296th day, it goes back to Sunday. You begin your journey on a Sunday and will reach after n. You have to tell on which day you will arrive when you reach there.
Input format: •
Contain a number n (0 < n)
Output format: Print the name of the day you are arriving on
Example Input
7
Example Output
Kryptonday
Example Input
1
Example Output Monday
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i,n;
scanf("%d",&n);


Week-03-03-Practice Session-Coding: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
Not secure
rajalakshmicolleges.org/moodle/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=81604&cmid=75
REC-CIS
i=(n%296)%10;
switch(i)
{
case 0:
printf("Sunday");
break;
case 1:
printf("Monday");
break;
case 2:
printf("Tuesday");
break;
case 3:
printf("Wednesday");
break;
case 4:
printf("Thursday");
break;
case 5:
printf("Friday");
break;
case 6:
printf("Saturday");
break;
case 7:
printf("Kryptonday");
break;
case 8:
printf("Coluday");
break;
case 9:
printf("Daxamday");
break;
}
return 0;
}


Week-03-03-Practice Session-Coding: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
Not secure
rajalakshmicolleges.org/moodle/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=81604&cmid=75
REC-CIS
printf("Friday");
break;
case 6:
printf("Saturday");
break;
case 7:
printf("Kryptonday");
break;
case 8:
printf("Coluday");
break;
case 9:
printf("Daxamday");
break;
}
return 0;
}
Input
Expected
Got
7
Kryptonday
Kryptonday
1
Monday
Monday
Passed all tests!
Finish review


GE23131-PUC-2024: Problem solving with Strings | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
Not secure
rajalakshmicolleges.org/moodle/mod/quiz/view.php?id=79
REC-CIS
MADHUMITHA P 2024-CSE M2
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024
Dashboard / My courses / GE23131-PUC-2024 / Week-03-Decision Making and Branching - if, if...e... / Problem solving with Strings
Navigation
Dashboard
Site home
Site pages
My courses
GE23131-PUC-2024
Participants
Competencies
Grades
General
Lecture Notes
Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Da...
Assessment-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables ...
Week-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input ...
Assessment-02-Operators and Expressions
Problem solving with Strings
Done
Re-attempt quiz
Time limit: 2 hours
Grading method: Highest grade
Your attempts
Attempt 1
Status Finished
Started Sunday, 12 January 2025, 9:54 AM
Completed Sunday, 12 January 2025, 10:54 AM
Duration 59 mins 54 secs
Review


Problem solving with Strings: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
Not secure
rajalakshmicolleges.org/moodle/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=150159&cmid=79
REC-CIS
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024
Quiz navigation
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Show one page at a time
Finish review
Status Finished
Started Sunday, 12 January 2025, 9:54 AM
Completed Sunday, 12 January 2025, 10:54 AM
Duration 59 mins 54 secs
Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
Fill in the missing code in the below sample code which counts the number of vowels, consonants, digits and spaces are presented in a given string.
Initially, the variables vowels, consonants, digits and spaces are initialized to 0.
Iterate the string from the first character to last character to find all vowels, consonants, digits and spaces.
When a vowel character is found, vowel variable is incremented by 1. Similarly, consonants, digits and spaces are incremented when these characters are found in the string.
Finally, the count is displayed on the screen.
For example:
Input
Result
kohli hits 100 in every cricket match!
Vowels = 9
Consonants = 19
Digits = 3
White spaces = 6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Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char line[100];
int vowels = 0, consonants = 0, digits = 0, spaces = 0;
fgets(line, 100, stdin);
for (int i=0;line[i]!='\0';++i)
{ // Complete the code in for
if (line[i]=='a'||line[i]=='e'||line[i]=='i'||line[i]=='o'||line[i]=='u'||line[i]=='A'||line[i]=='E'||lir
{ // Write the condition part
++vowels;
}
else if ((line[i]>='a'&&line[i]<='z')||(line[i]>='A'&&line[i]<='Z'))
{ // Write the condition part
++consonants;
}
else if (line[i]>='0' && line[i]<='9')
{ // Write the condition part
++digits;
}
else if (line[i]==' ')
{ // Write the condition part
++spaces;
}
}
printf("Vowels = %d\n", vowels);
printf("Consonants = %d\n",consonants);
printf("Digits = %d\n",digits);
printf("White spaces = %d", spaces);
return 0;
}

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	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	kohli hits 100 in every cricket match!	Vowels = 9 Consonants = 19 Digits = 3 White spaces = 6	Vowels = 9 Consonants = 19 Digits = 3 White spaces = 6	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Fill in the missing code in the below sample code which copies a given string into another string.

Initially, read a string from the standard input device and write a loop to copy each character of given string into another string till the end of the string is reached.

Place '\0' at the end of the copied string.

Finally, the copied string is displayed on the screen.

For example:

Input	Result
GangaRiver	The copied string = GangaRiver

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char str1[50], str2[50];
    int i;
    scanf("%s", str1);
    for (i=0;str1[i]!='\0';i++)
    { //Complete the code in for
        str2[i] = str1[i];
    }
    str2[i] = '\0' ; //Complete the statement
    printf("The copied string = %s\n", str2);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	GangaRiver	The copied string = GangaRiver	The copied string = GangaRiver	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

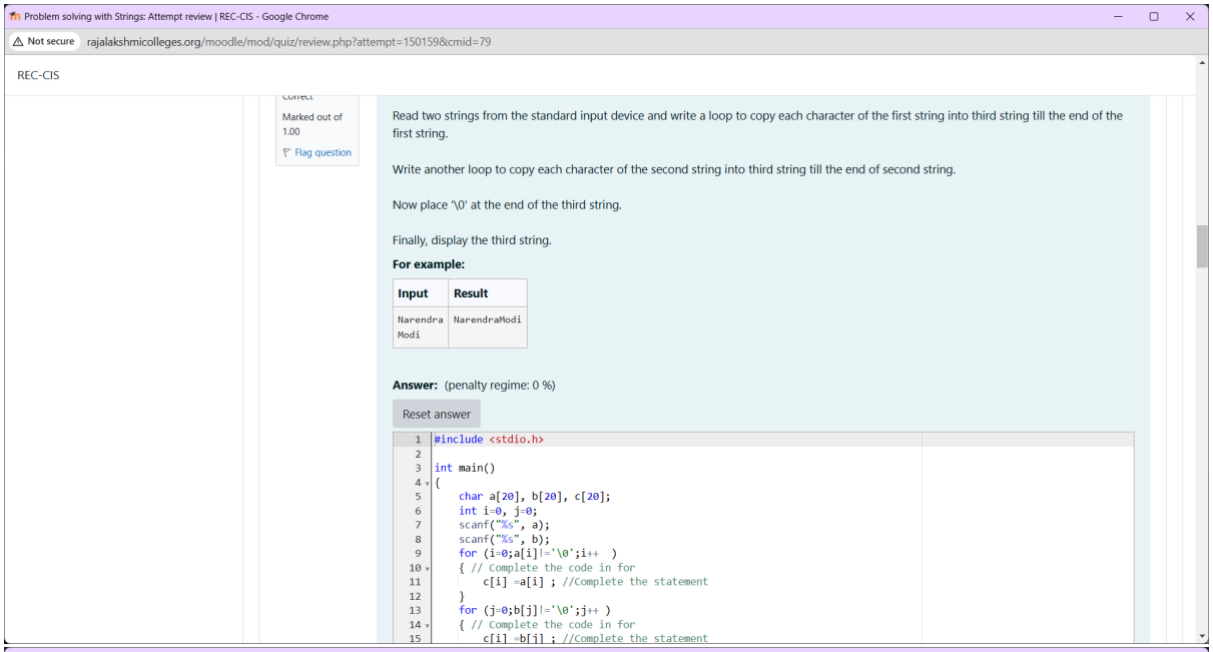
Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of

Fill in the missing code in the below sample code which concatenates two given strings and store the result in another string.

Read two strings from the standard input device and write a loop to copy each character of the first string into third string till the end of the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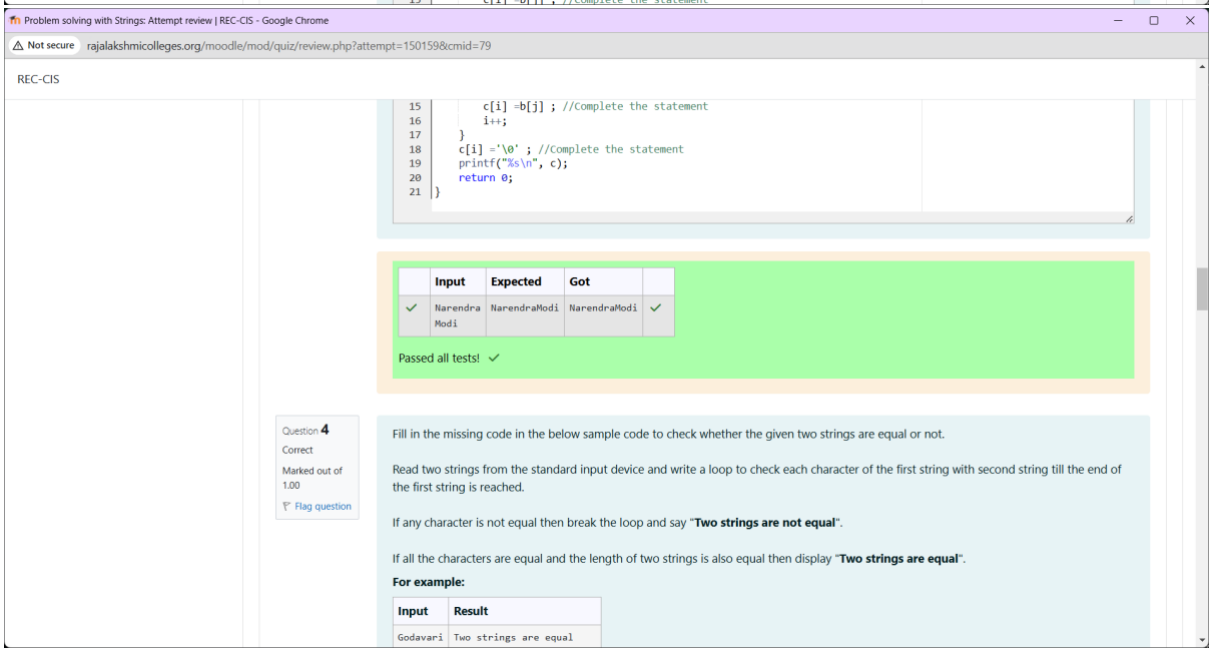
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
Read two strings from the standard input device and write a loop to copy each character of the first string into third string till the end of the first string.
Write another loop to copy each character of the second string into third string till the end of second string.
Now place '\0' at the end of the third string.
Finally, display the third string.
For example:
Input
Result
Narendra Modi
NarendraModi
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char a[20], b[20], c[20];
int i=0, j=0;
scanf("%s", a);
scanf("%s", b);
for (i=0;a[i]!='\0';i++)
{ // Complete the code in for
c[i] =a[i] ; //Complete the statement
}
for (j=0;b[j]!='\0';j++)
{ // Complete the code in for
c[i] =b[j] ; //Complete the statement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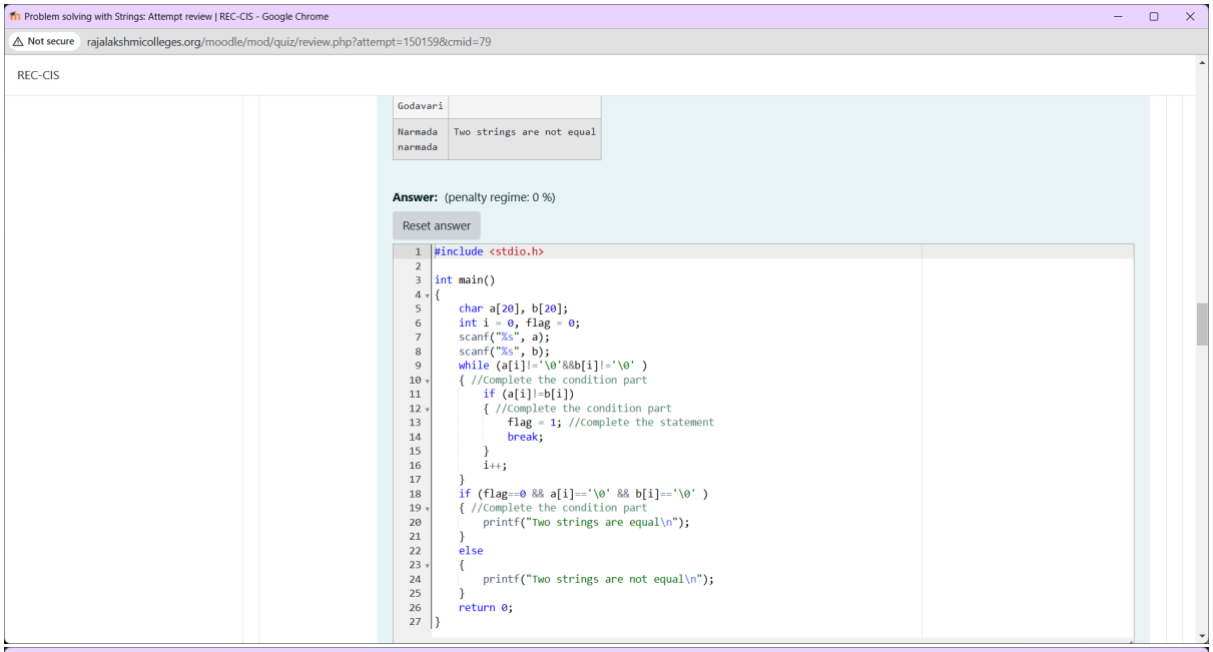
c[i] =b[j] ; //Complete the statement
i++;
}
c[i] ='\0' ; //Complete the statement
printf("%s\n", c);
return 0;
}
Input
Expected
Got
Narendra Modi
NarendraModi
NarendraModi
Passed all tests!
Question 4
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
Fill in the missing code in the below sample code to check whether the given two strings are equal or not.
Read two strings from the standard input device and write a loop to check each character of the first string with second string till the end of the first string is reached.
If any character is not equal then break the loop and say "Two strings are not equal".
If all the characters are equal and the length of two strings is also equal then display "Two strings are equal".
For example:
Input
Result
Godavari
Two strings are equal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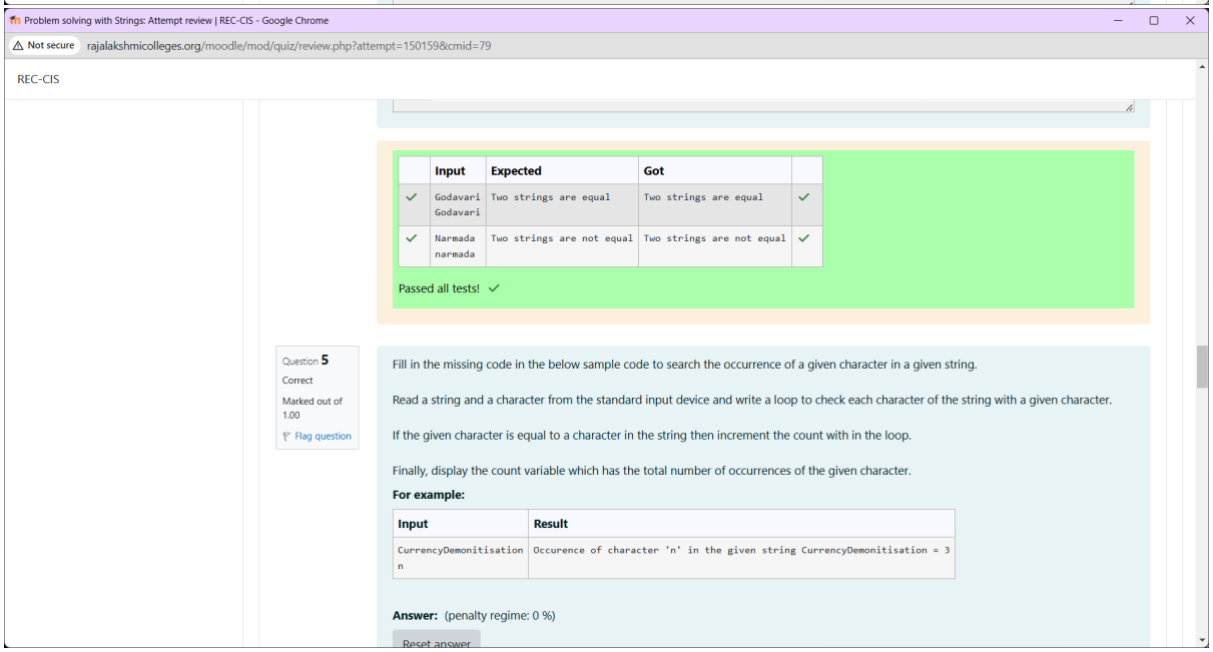
REC-CIS
Godavari
Narmada narmada
Two strings are not equal
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char a[20], b[20];
int i = 0, flag = 0;
scanf("%s", a);
scanf("%s", b);
while (a[i]!='\0'&&b[i]!='\0')
{ //Complete the condition part
if (a[i]!=b[i])
{ //Complete the condition part
flag = 1; //Complete the statement
break;
}
i++;
}
if (flag==0 && a[i]=='\0' && b[i]=='\0')
{ //Complete the condition part
printf("Two strings are equal\n");
}
else
{
printf("Two strings are not equal\n");
}
return 0;
}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REC-CIS
Input
Expected
Got
Godavari Godavari
Two strings are equal
Two strings are equal
Narmada narmada
Two strings are not equal
Two strings are not equal
Passed all tests!
Question 5
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
Fill in the missing code in the below sample code to search the occurrence of a given character in a given string.
Read a string and a character from the standard input device and write a loop to check each character of the string with a given character.
If the given character is equal to a character in the string then increment the count with in the loop.
Finally, display the count variable which has the total number of occurrences of the given character.
For example:
Input
Result
CurrencyDemonitisation n
Occurence of character 'n' in the given string CurrencyDemonitisation = 3
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer

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REC-CIS

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char str[20], ch;
    int count = 0, i;
    scanf("%s", str);
    scanf(" %c", &ch);
    for (i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++ )
    { // Complete the code in for
        if (str[i]==ch)
        { // Write the condition part
            count++;
        }
    }
    if (count==0 )
    { // Write the condition part
        printf("The character '%c' is not presented in the string %s\n", ch, str);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("Occurence of character '%c' in the given string %s = %d\n", ch, str, count);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	CurrencyDemonitisation n	Occurence of character 'n' in the given string CurrencyDemonitisation = 3	Occurence of character

Passed all tests! ✓

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REC-CIS

Question **6**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Fill in the missing code in the below sample code to count total number of uppercase and lowercase characters from the accepted string.

Read a string from the standard input device and write a loop to check each character, whether it is uppercase or lowercase of the given string.

If the given character is uppercase then increment the upper_count with in the loop.

If the given character is lowercase then increment the lower_count with in the loop.

Finally display the upper_count and lower_count.

For example:

Input	Result
KrishnaAndGodavariAreRivers	Number of uppercase letters = 5 Number of lowercase Letters = 22

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<ctype.h>
int main()
{
    int upper_count = 0, lower_count = 0;
    char ch[80];
    int i;
    scanf("%s", ch); // Complete the statement
    i =0 ; // Complete the statement
```

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```c
    while (ch[i]!='\0' )
    { // Write the condition part
        if (isupper(ch[i]) )
        { // Write the condition part
            upper_count++;
        }
        if (islower(ch[i]) )
        { // Write the condition part
            lower_count++;
        }
        i++;
    }
    printf("Number of uppercase letters = %d\n",upper_count  );
    printf("Number of lowercase Letters = %d\n",lower_count  );
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	KrishnaAndGodavariAreRivers	Number of uppercase letters = 5 Number of lowercase Letters = 22	Number of uppercase letters = 5 Number of lowercase Letters = 22	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 7

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Fill in the missing code in the below sample code to reverse the given string.

Hints

Step:1 Read a string from the standard input device.

Step:2 Write a loop to find the length of the string.

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Step:3 Write another loop to interchange the characters from first to last of the string.

Step:4 Finally display the reverse of a string.

For example:

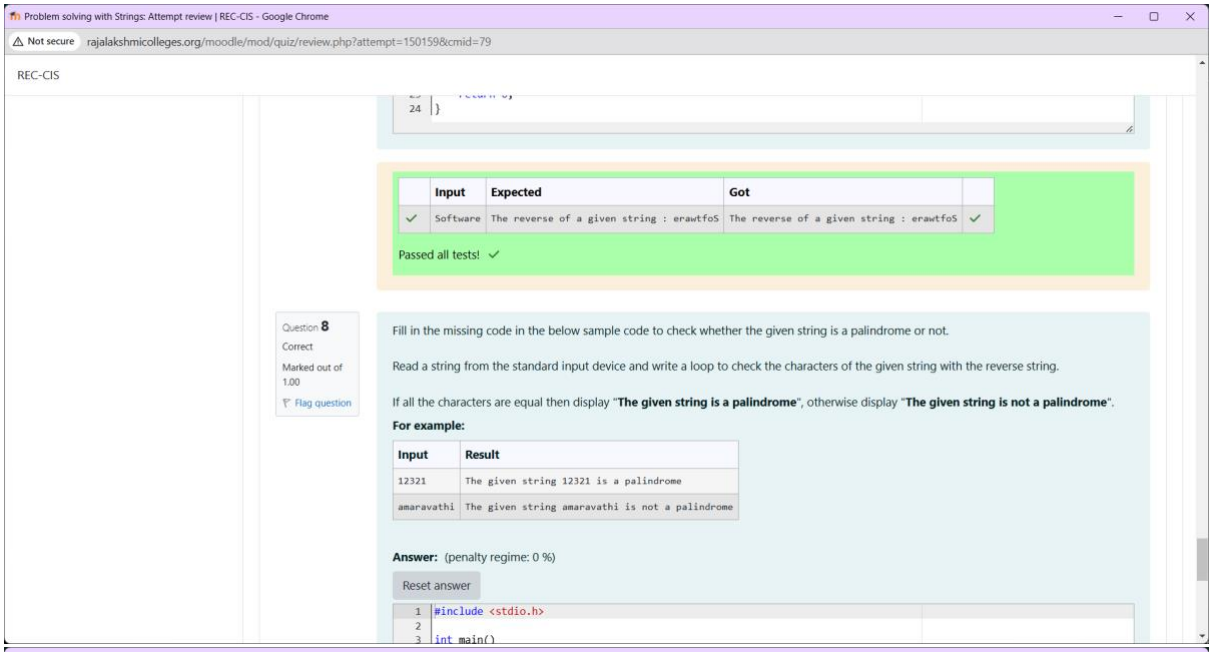
Input	Result
Software	The reverse of a given string : erawtfoS

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char ch[80], temp;
    int i, j;
    scanf("%s", ch);
    i = j = 0;
    while (ch[j]!='\0' )
    { // Write the condition part
        j++;
    }
    j--;
    while (i<j )
    { // Write the condition part
        temp = ch[i]; // Complete the statement
        ch[i] = ch[j]; // Complete the statement
        ch[j] = temp; // Complete the statement
        i++;
        j--;
    }
    printf("The reverse of a given string : %s\n", ch);
    return 0;
```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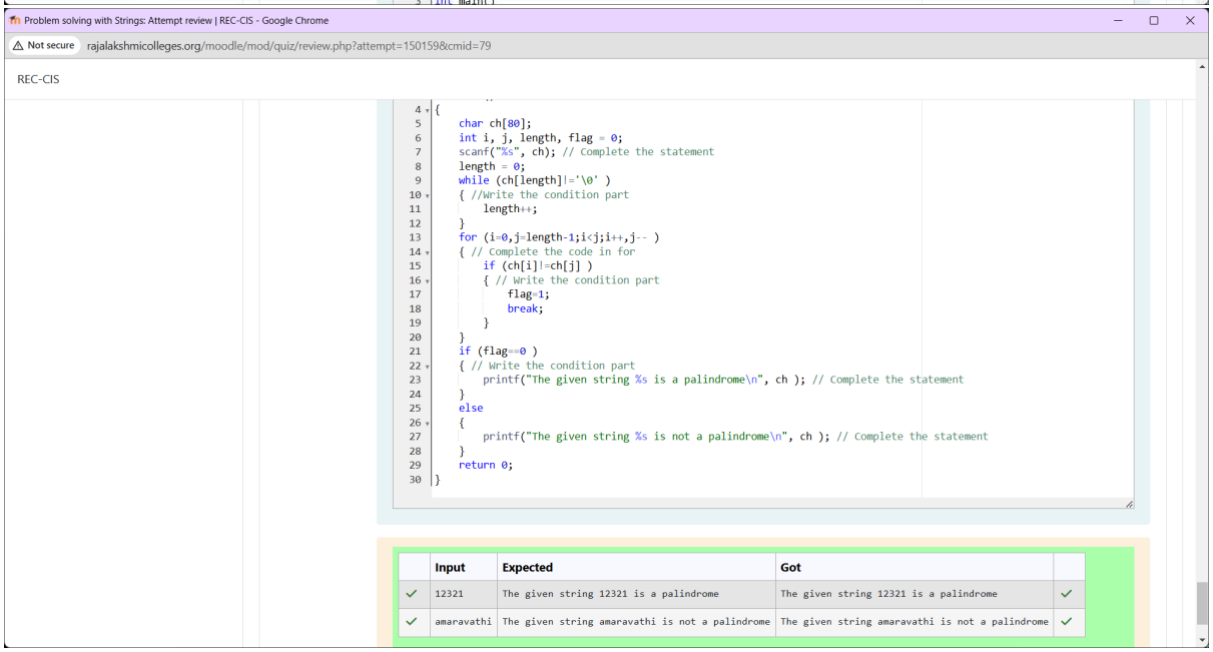
REC-CIS
}
Input
Expected
Got
Software
The reverse of a given string : erawtfoS
The reverse of a given string : erawtfoS
Passed all tests!
Question 8
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
Fill in the missing code in the below sample code to check whether the given string is a palindrome or not.
Read a string from the standard input device and write a loop to check the characters of the given string with the reverse string.
If all the characters are equal then display "The given string is a palindrome", otherwise display "The given string is not a palindrome".
For example:
Input
Result
12321
The given string 12321 is a palindrome
amaravathi
The given string amaravathi is not a palindrome
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer
#include <stdio.h>
int main()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REC-CIS
{
char ch[80];
int i, j, length, flag = 0;
scanf("%s", ch); // Complete the statement
length = 0;
while (ch[length]!='\0')
{ //Write the condition part
length++;
}
for (i=0,j=length-1;i<j;i++,j--)
{ // Complete the code in for
if (ch[i]!=ch[j])
{ // Write the condition part
flag=1;
break;
}
}
if (flag==0)
{ // Write the condition part
printf("The given string %s is a palindrome\n", ch); // Complete the statement
}
else
{
printf("The given string %s is not a palindrome\n", ch); // Complete the statement
}
return 0;
}
Input
Expected
Got
12321
The given string 12321 is a palindrome
The given string 12321 is a palindrome
amaravathi
The given string amaravathi is not a palindrome
The given string amaravathi is not a palindrome


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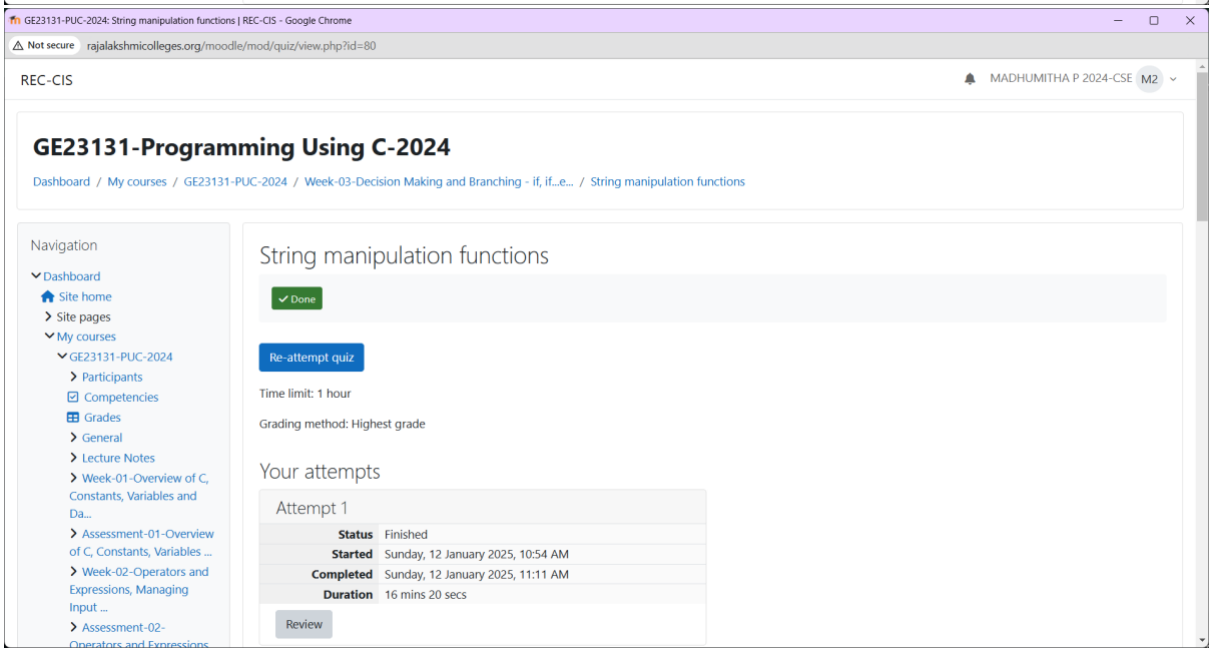
REC-CIS
for (i=0,j=length-1;i<j;i++,j--)
{ // Complete the code in for
if (ch[i]!=ch[j])
{ // Write the condition part
flag=1;
break;
}
}
if (flag==0)
{ // Write the condition part
printf("The given string %s is a palindrome\n", ch); // Complete the statement
}
else
{
printf("The given string %s is not a palindrome\n", ch); // Complete the statement
}
return 0;
}
Input
Expected
Got
12321
The given string 12321 is a palindrome
The given string 12321 is a palindrome
amaravathi
The given string amaravathi is not a palindrome
The given string amaravathi is not a palindrome
Passed all tests!
Finish review


GE23131-PUC-2024: String manipulation functions | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
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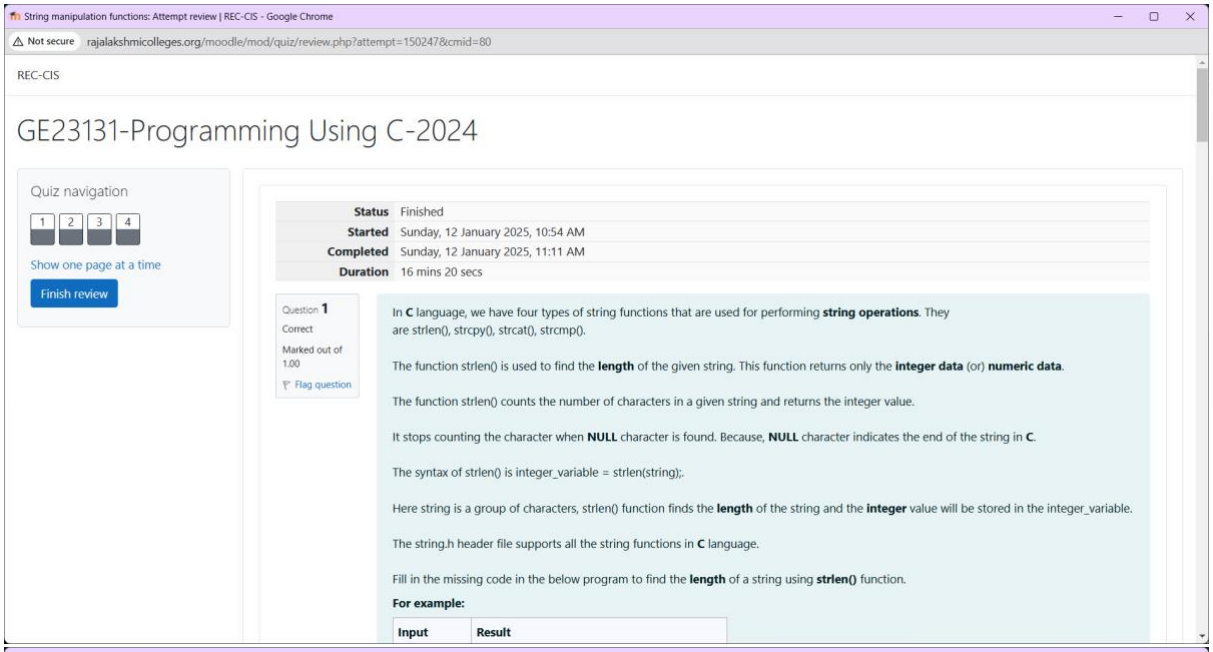
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024
Dashboard / My courses / GE23131-PUC-2024 / Week-03-Decision Making and Branching - if, if...e... / String manipulation functions
Navigation
Dashboard
Site home
Site pages
My courses
GE23131-PUC-2024
Participants
Competencies
Grades
General
Lecture Notes
Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Da...
Assessment-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables ...
Week-02-Operators and Expressions, Managing Input ...
Assessment-02-Operators and Expressions
String manipulation functions
Done
Re-attempt quiz
Time limit: 1 hour
Grading method: Highest grade
Your attempts
Attempt 1
Status Finished
Started Sunday, 12 January 2025, 10:54 AM
Completed Sunday, 12 January 2025, 11:11 AM
Duration 16 mins 20 secs
Review


String manipulation functions: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
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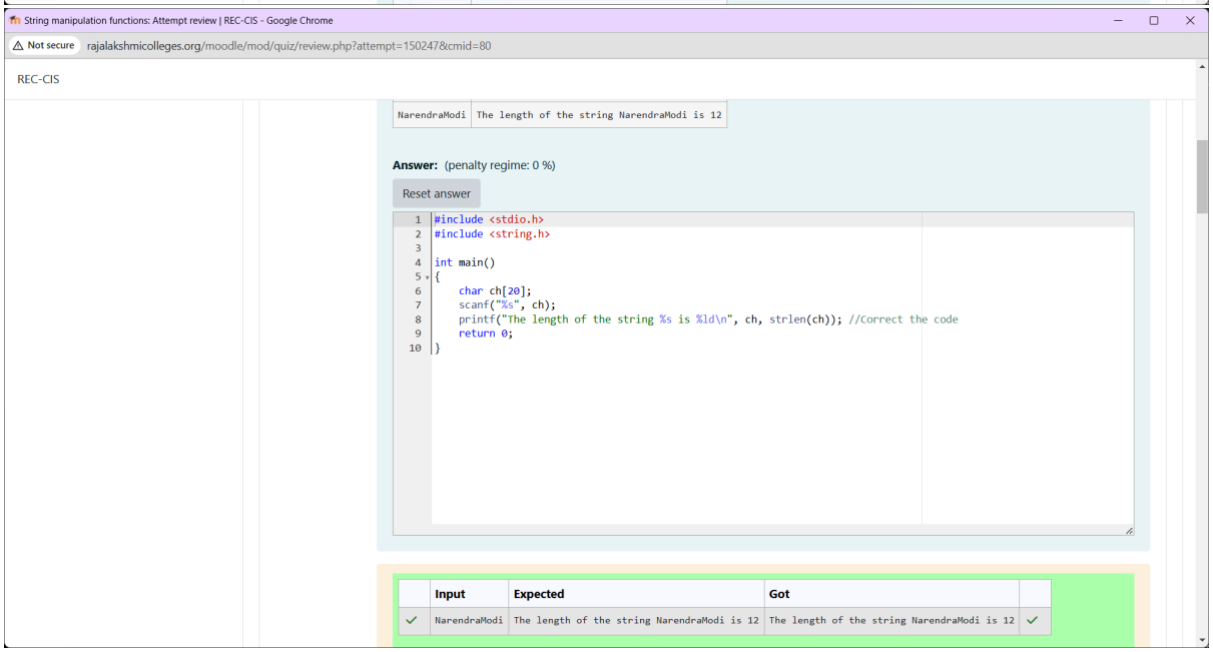
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024
Quiz navigation
1 2 3 4
Show one page at a time
Finish review
Status Finished
Started Sunday, 12 January 2025, 10:54 AM
Completed Sunday, 12 January 2025, 11:11 AM
Duration 16 mins 20 secs
Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
In C language, we have four types of string functions that are used for performing string operations. They are strlen(), strcpy(), strcat(), strcmp().
The function strlen() is used to find the length of the given string. This function returns only the integer data (or) numeric data.
The function strlen() counts the number of characters in a given string and returns the integer value.
It stops counting the character when NULL character is found. Because, NULL character indicates the end of the string in C.
The syntax of strlen() is integer_variable = strlen(string);.
Here string is a group of characters, strlen() function finds the length of the string and the integer value will be stored in the integer_variable.
The string.h header file supports all the string functions in C language.
Fill in the missing code in the below program to find the length of a string using strlen() function.
For example:
Input
Result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NarendraModi
The length of the string NarendraModi is 12
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
char ch[20];
scanf("%s", ch);
printf("The length of the string %s is %ld\n", ch, strlen(ch)); //Correct the code
return 0;
}
Input
Expected
Got
NarendraModi
The length of the string NarendraModi is 12
The length of the string NarendraModi is 12

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Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

The function strcpy() is used to **copy** one string into another string including the NULL character (terminator char '\0').

The syntax of strcpy( ) is strcpy(string1, string2);.

Where string1, string2 are two strings and the string2 is copied into string1. In this case the copied string is available in string1 and both strings contains the same data.

If the length of string1 is less than the length of string2 then entire string2 value will not be copied into string1.

For example, consider the length of string1 is **20** and the length of string2 is **30**. Then, only the first **20** characters from string2 will be copied into string1, the remaining **10** characters will not be copied and will be **truncated**.

Understand and retype the below code which demonstrates the usage of **strcpy()** function.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main()
{
   char str1[20], str2[20];
   scanf("%s", str2);
   strcpy(str1, str2);
   printf("The copied string = %s", str1);
   return 0;
}
```

For example:

Input	Result
Rose	The copied string = Rose

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<string.h>
3  int main()
4  {
5      char str1[20],str2[20];
6      scanf("%s",str2);
7      strcpy(str1,str2);
8      printf("The copied string = %s",str1);
9      return 0;
10 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got

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✓	Rose	The copied string = Rose	The copied string = Rose	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

The function strcat() is used to concatenate two strings into a single string.

The syntax of strcat() is strcat(string1, string2);.

where string1, string2 are two different strings. Here string2 is concatenated with string1, and the **concatenated string** is stored in string1.

In strcat() operation, **NULL character ('\0')** of string1 is **overwritten** by first character of string2 and **NULL character ('\0')** is appended (added) at the end of **new** string1 which is created after strcat() operation.

Fill the missing code in the below program to display the **concatenated** string using **strcat()** function.

For example:

Input	Result
REC Chennai	RECChennai

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main()
{
    char str1[20], str2[20];
    scanf("%s", str1);
    scanf("%s", str2);
    strcat(str1,str2);
    printf("%s\n",str1 ); // Correct the code
    return 0;
}
```

String manipulation functions: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome

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REC-CIS

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	REC Chennai	RECChennai	RECChennai	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **4**
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

The function strcmp() is used for comparison of two strings and it always returns the numeric data. This function compares strings character by character using their ASCII values.

The syntax of strcmp() is variable_name = strcmp (string1, string2);.

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Where string1, string2 are two strings and the variable is of **integer** datatype.

The comparison of two strings is dependent on the **alphabets (characters)** and not on the size (length) of the strings.

If the function strcmp() returns zero, both strings are **equal**.
If the function strcmp() returns a value which is less than zero, **string2** is higher than **string1** (because the ASCII value of first unmatched character of **string1** is less than the ASCII value of the corresponding character in **string2**)
If the function strcmp() returns a value which is greater than zero, **string1** is higher than **string2** (because the ASCII value of first unmatched character of **string1** is greater than the ASCII value of the corresponding character in **string2**)

Fill the missing code in the below program to compare two strings using **strcmp()** function.

For example:

Input	Result
NarendraModi narendramodi	The string narendramodi is higher than the string NarendraModi
Krishna Godavari	The string Krishna is higher than the string Godavari
REC REC	The given two strings are equal

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

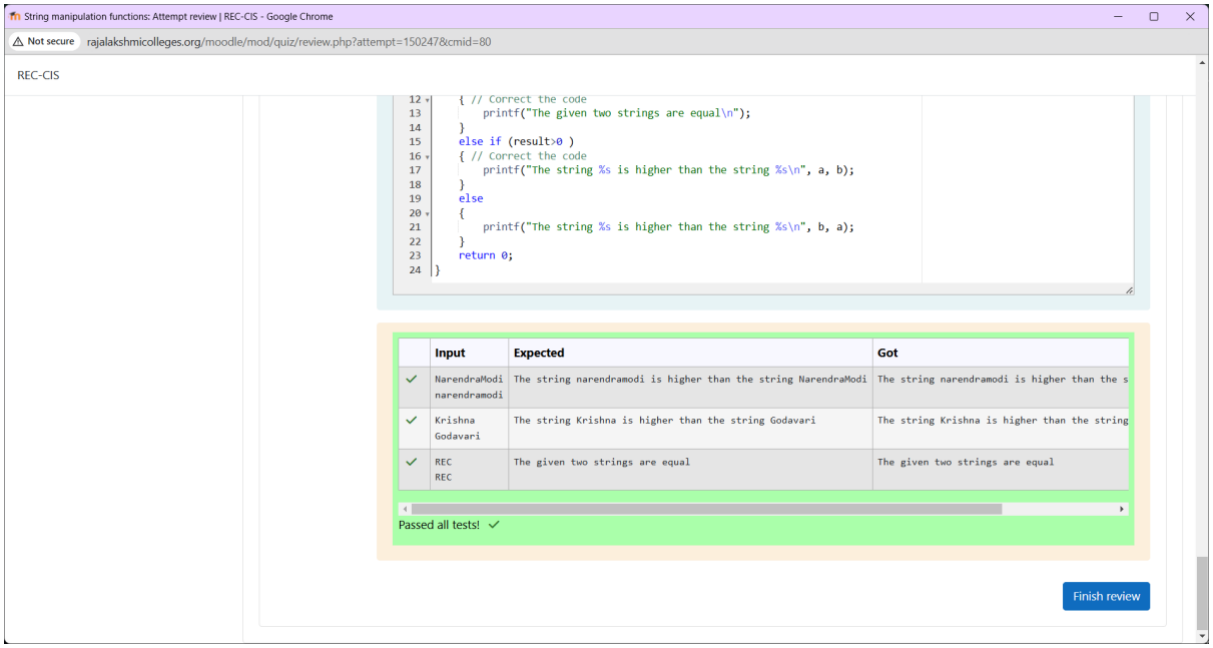
Reset answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main()
{
    char a[20], b[20];
    scanf("%s", a);
    scanf("%s", b);
    //Compare two strings
    int result=strcmp(a,b);
    if (result==0)
    { // Correct the code
        printf("The given two strings are equal\n");
    }
    else if (result>0 )
    { // Correct the code
        printf("The string %s is higher than the string %s\n", a, b);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("The string %s is higher than the string %s\n", b, a);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	NarendraModi narendramodi	The string narendramodi is higher than the string NarendraModi	The string narendramodi is higher than the s
✓	Krishna Godavari	The string Krishna is higher than the string Godavari	The string Krishna is higher than the string
✓	REC REC	The given two strings are equal	The given two strings are equal

Passed all tests! ✓


String manipulation functions: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Google Chrome
Not secure
rajalakshmicolleges.org/moodle/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=150247&cmid=80
REC-CIS
{ // Correct the code
printf("The given two strings are equal\n");
}
else if (result>0)
{ // Correct the code
printf("The string %s is higher than the string %s\n", a, b);
}
else
{
printf("The string %s is higher than the string %s\n", b, a);
}
return 0;
}
Input
Expected
Got
NarendraModi narendramodi
The string narendramodi is higher than the string NarendraModi
The string narendramodi is higher than the s
Krishna Godavari
The string Krishna is higher than the string Godavari
The string Krishna is higher than the string
REC REC
The given two strings are equal
The given two strings are equal
Passed all tests!
Finish review