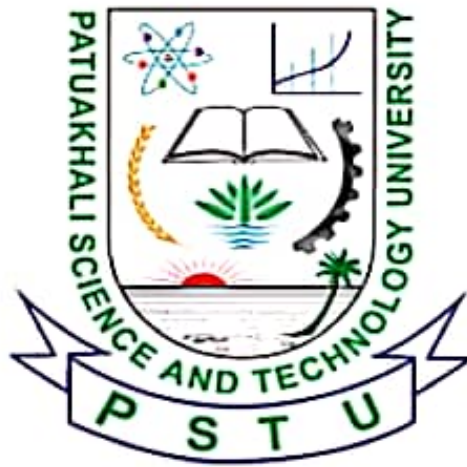


**PATUAKHALI SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY**



Course Code: CIT-112 CSE 19th Batch 2021-2022

Assignment No: 07

Assignment Topic: Chapter 9 solution

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Chapter-09

Character Array and Strings

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

[9.1] Ans: ☒ All of these.

[9.2] Ans: ☒ strcat().

[9.3] Ans: ☒ strstr().

[9.4] Ans: ☒ employee[10][80]

[9.5] Ans: ☒ scanf ("%f[^\n]", str);

[9.6] Ans: ☒ 4

[9.7] Ans: ☒ scanf ("%s", str[0]);

REVIEW QUESTIONS

19.1] True or false:

☒ Ans: False; ☒ False; ☒ True;

☒ Ans: True; ☒ True; ☒ False;

☒ Ans: True; ☒ True;

☒ Ans: True; ☒ True;

☒ Ans: True; ☒ False;

☒ Ans: False; ☒ False;

9.2 Fill in the blanks :

- (a) code (b) gets (c) puts (d) three
(e) strlen (f) strcpy (g) <std.lib.h>
(h) strstr (i) one, another
(j) ASCII

9.3 Answer: By using `getchar` we can read only one character from the keyboard. We can read only string without white-spaces by using `scanf` function.

9.4 Answer: We know that a string is not a data type in C, but it is considered a data-structure stored in an array. The string is a variable-length structure and stored in a fixed-array, therefore, the last elements of an array need not be present at the end.

It is automatically terminate by null character.

9.5 (a) During type declaration `char string[128];`
Ans: Read a character string.

(b) Using strcpy function `strcpy(string, ".....");`
Ans: ~~using~~ Copy one string to another.

(c) Reading using scanf function `scanf("%s", string);`
Ans: It takes a string.

(d) Reading using gets function.
Ans: Read a line of string.

9.6 What output of the following segments?

(a) `printf("%s", string);`
out put: The sky is the limit.

(b) `printf("%25.10s", string);`
output: The sky is

(c) `printf("%s", string[0]);`
output: T

(d) `for(i=0; string[i] != "\0"; i++)
printf("%c", string[i]);`
out put: The sky is the limit

⑥ for (i=0; string[i] != '\0'; i++)

printf("%d\n", string[i]);

output: garbage value.

Q.7 s1 and s2 in string s3?

① s3 = strcat(s1, s2);

Ans: correct.

② strcat(s1, s2, s3);

Ans: error.

③ strcat(s3, s2, s1);

Ans: error.

④ strcpy(s3, strcat(s1, s2));

Ans: correct.

⑤ strcmp(s3, strcat(s1, s2));

Ans: correct.

⑥ strcpy(strcat(s2, s2), s3);

Ans: error.

Q.8 printf("%d", strcmp("push", "pull"))

out put: 7

9.9 char s1[10] = "he", s2[20] = "she", s3[30], s4[50];

```
printf("%s", strcpy(s3, s1));
```

```
printf("%s", strcat(strcat(strcpy(s4, s1), "or"), s2));
```

```
printf("%d", strlen(s2) + strlen(s3), strlen(s4));
```

output:

he

he or she

5 7

"DEBUGGING EXERCISES"

9.10

① char str[40]

```
strcpy(str, "cop", 3);
```

```
printf("%s", str);
```

Ans: error.

② char str[10];

```
strcpy(str, "Balagurusamy");
```

Ans: no error.

③ if strstr("balagurusamy", "guruv") == 0;

```
printf("substring is found");
```

Ans: no error.

[9.10] char s1[] = "kolkata";

char s2[] = "Pune";

strcpy(s1, s2);

printf("%s", s1);

output:

Pune

[9.11] char s1[] = "New DELHI";

char s2[] = "BANGALORE";

strcpy(s1, s2, 3)

printf("%s", s1);

output:

BAN DELHI

[9.12] char s1[] = "Jaipur";

char s2[] = "Jaipur";

printf("%d", strcmp(s1, s2, 2));

output:

0

[9.13] char s1[] = "ANIL KUMAR GUPTA";

char s2[] = "KUMAR";

printf("%s", strstr(s1, s2));

output:

KUMAR GUPTA

[9.14]

Q) strcpy and strncpy compare this?

Ans: The function strcpy copies one string to another string but the function strncpy copies only the left-most n characters of the source string to the target string variable.

Q) strcmp and strncmp compare this segments?

Ans: The strcmp function compares two strings identified by the arguments but strncmp function compares the left-most n characters of two strings.

Q) strcat and strncat compare this?

Ans: The function strcat joins two strings together but the function strncat concatenate left-most n characters of target string to source string.