PATUAKHALI SCIENCE &

TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

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

Assignment No: 07

Assignment Topic: Chapter 9 solution

SUBMITTED TO:

Prof. Md Mahbubur Rahman

Faculty of Computer Science & Engineering

Department of Computer & Information Technology

SUBMITTED BY:

Name: ABUL BASAR

ID:2102036; Registration No: 10163

Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering

Date of submission:21 June 2023

Chapter-09

Character Array and Strings

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

9.1 Ans: (d) All of these.

9.2 Ans: (c) strncat().

9.3 Ans: (b) strstr().

9.4 Ans: (a) employee[10][80]

9.5 Ans: (a) scanf("%[^\n]", str);

9.6 Ans: (b) 4

9.7 Ans: (c) scanf("%s", &str[0]);

REVIEW QUESTIONS

9.1 True or false:

(a) Ans: False;

(b) Ans: True;

(c) Ans: True;

(d) Ans: True;

(e) Ans: True;

(f) Ans: False;

(g) False;

(h) True;

(i) True;

(j) False;

(k) True;

(l) False;

(m) False;

(n) True;

(o) 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 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 types in c, but it is consider a data-structure. Stored in array. The string is a variable-length structure and stored in a fixed-array. therefore, the last elements fo an array need not be represent at the end.

It is automatically terminate by null character.

9.5 (a) During type declaration char string[]="....."

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);

output: 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]!="."; i++)
Printf("%c", string[i]);

output: The sky is the limit

(e) for(i=0; string[i]!='\0'; i++)
printf("%d\n", string[i]);

output: garbage value.

2.7 s1 and s2 in string s3?

(a) s3 = strcat(s1, s2);

Ans: correct.

(b) strcat(s1, s2, s3);

Ans: error.

(c) strcat(s3, s2, s1);

Ans: error.

(d) strcpy(s3, strcat(s1, s2));

Ans: correct.

(e) strcmp(s3, strcat(s1, s2));

Ans: correct.

(f) strcpy(strcat(s2, s2), s3);

Ans: error.

2.8 printf("%d", strcmp("Posh", "Posh"));

out put: 7

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

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

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

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

output:

he

heorshe

5 7

"DEBUGGING EXERCISES"

9.10 (a) char str[10]

strcpy(str, "GOD", 3);

printf("%s", str);

Ans: error.

(b) char str[10];

strcpy(str, "Balaguruosamy");

Ans: no error.

(c) if strstr("balaguruosamy", "guru") == 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[] = "JabalPur";
char S2[] = "JaiPur";
Printf("%strncmp(S1, S2, 2))
```
output:
0

9.13
```
Char * S1[] = "ANIL KUMAR GUPTA";
char S2[] = "KUMAR";
Printf("%strstr(S1, S2));
```
output:
KUMAR GUPTA

9.14 (a) 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.

(b) Strcmp and strncmp compare this segments.

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

(c) strcat and strncat compare this:

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