## CS 112-Assignment-2

Due Date: 28 February 2022 Group Size Maximum 1 Student

## **Statement**

Write your own definition of the following eight functions. Note: No built-in function to be used.

char *Mystrcpy( char *s1, const char *s2 );	Copies the string <b>s2</b> into the character array <b>s1</b> . The value of <b>s1</b> is returned.
char *Mystrncpy( char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n);	Copies at most <b>n</b> characters of the string <b>s2</b> into the character array <b>s1</b> . The value of <b>s1</b> is returned.
char *Mystrcat( char *s1, const char *s2 );	Appends the string <b>s2</b> to the string <b>s1</b> . The first character of <b>s2</b> overwrites the terminating null character of <b>s1</b> . The value of <b>s1</b> is returned.
char *Mystrncat( char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n );	Appends at most $\mathbf{n}$ characters of string $\mathbf{s2}$ to string $\mathbf{s1}$ . The first character of $\mathbf{s2}$ overwrites the terminating null character of $\mathbf{s1}$ . The value of $\mathbf{s1}$ is returned.
int Mystrcmp( const char *s1, const char *s2);	Compares the string <b>s1</b> with the string <b>s2</b> . The function returns a value of zero, less than zero or greater than zero if <b>s1</b> is equal to, less than or greater than <b>s2</b> , respectively.
<pre>int Mystrncmp( const char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n );</pre>	Compares up to n characters of the string s1 with the string s2. The function returns zero, less than zero or greater than zero if s1 is equal to, less than or greater than s2, respectively.
char *Mystrtok( char *s1, const char *s2 );	A sequence of calls to strtok breaks string s1 into "tokens"—logical pieces such as words in a line of text—delimited by characters contained in string s2. The first call contains s1 as the first argument, and subsequent calls to continue tokenizing the same string contain NULL as the first argument. A pointer to the current token is returned by each call. If there are no more tokens when the function is called, NULL is returned.
size_t Mystrlen( const char *s );	Determines the length of string s. The number of characters preceding the terminating null character is returned.

## **Submission Guidelines:**

- Submit your work at CMS
- Name of the file should be A2\_<yourRollNumber>, two points will be deducted for not following file naming convention.
- -50% credit for plagiarism (cheating) and an F in the course. We will not tolerate any cheating.