

Review Questions

1. String is a null-terminated character array. And there are some operations they can do. : Finding length of operation. converting character of a string into upper/lower, Appending a string to another string, comparing two strings, Reversing a string, Extracting a substring from a string, inserting a string in the main string, pattern matching, deleting a substring from the main string, replacing a pattern with another pattern in a string.
2. Simply, a string is a sequence of characters. It has the memory addresses of individual characters and this characters is stored in the memory by ASCII code not the character itself.
3. We can read strings in three ways: using scanf function, using gets function, using getchar(), getch(), or getche() repeatedly. scanf function is the method we are familiar with. But scanf function is terminated when they meet a blank space. So when we put a sentence that has a blank space, We cannot obtain desired result. As an alternative, there is gets() function. The gets() function can recognize strings containing spaces. And we can also use the getchar() function that repeatedly read a sequence of character array.
4. String can be displayed on the screen by using three ways: using printf() function, using puts() function, and using putchar() function. printf() function is the method we are familiar with. puts() function is a function that redeem the disadvantage of printf() function. And we can also use the putchar() function that repeatedly prints a sequence of single characters.
5. Syntax of printf function %[flags][width][.precision]type
<flag> -(minus) Left-align the output of this placeholder
+(plus) depends a plus for positive signed-numeric types.
(space) depends a space for positive signed-numeric types.
<width> The Width field specifies a minimum number of characters to output.
<precision> The Precision field usually specifies a maximum limit on the output.
<type> Data type that you want to use.
Syntax of scanf function scanf("%[*][width][(modifiers)](type)" ,<address of variable>);
* - Data is accepted from stdin but ignored
<width>-Specifies the maximum number of characters to read from stdin.
<modifiers>-Specifies the size of the data received.
<type>- Data type that you want to receive.
6. {A,B,C,D},{A,B},{B,C},{C,D},{A,B,C},{B,C,D},{A,B,C,D}}
7. pattern_matching(main , pattern : string)

```
while(main[i]!='\0')
{
    j=0,k=i;
    while(main[k]==pattern[j]&&pattern[j]!='\0')
    {
```

```

        j++;
        k++;
    }
    if(pattern[j]!='\0')flag=0;
    i++;
}

if(flag==0)printf("pattern matched");
else printf("pattern not matched");
}

```

8. String arrays use two-dimensional arrays to store multiple strings. We can think of a string as one column.

9. If we have an array declared as

char phonename[2][10]={“iphone”,“samsung”}; it will be stored as

i	p	h	o	n	e	'\0'			
s	a	m	s	u	n	g	'\0'		

10. Name of string acts as a pointer to the string. Writing puts(array_name) means passing the address of name[0].

11. me to Wor

12. 17

13. scanf function is the method we are familiar with. But scanf function is terminated when they meet a black space. So when we put a sentence that has a blank space, we cannot obtain desired result. As an alternative, there is gets() function. The gets() function can recognize strings containing spaces.

14. Because the getchar() function is a function that prints characters, a loop must be used to print a string.

15. gets() function can be used.

16. Because the putchar() function is a function that prints a character until it encounters a space character, it is used as a method of repeatedly printing each character by using a while loop.

17. Character refers to a single letter, number, asymbol, and so on that can be represented using a computer while String refers to a set of characters

18. String refers to a sequence of characters represented as a single data type. On the other hand, Character Array is a sequential collection of data type char.

Review Questions

1.

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

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

```
void change(char a[],int n);
```

```
int main()
```

```

{
    char str[20];
    int i=0;
    printf("Enter string\n");

    gets(str);
    change(str,strlen(str));
    puts(str);
}

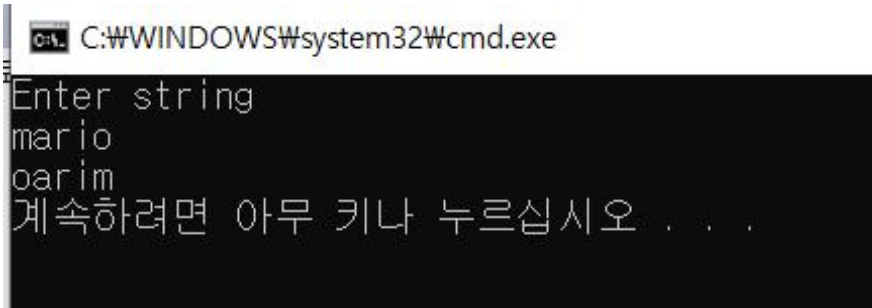
```

```

void change(char a[],int n)
{
    char temp;

    temp=a[0];
    a[0]=a[n-1];
    a[n-1]=temp;
}

```



2.

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

```

int main()
{
    int num;
    char a[20];
    char b[20];
    char c[20];
    int i=0,j=0,k=0;
    printf("Enter first text ");
    gets(a);
    printf("Enter second text ");
    gets(b);
}

```

```

printf("Enter a 'n' ");
scanf("%d",&num);
while(i<num)
{
    c[j]=a[i];
    j++;
    i++;
}
while(b[k]!='\0')
{
    c[j]=b[k];
    j++;
    k++;
}
c[j]='\0';

puts(c);
}

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```

Enter first text supermario
Enter second text galaxy
Enter a 'n' 5
supergalaxy
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

3.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```

    int num;
    char a[20];
    char b[20];
    char c[20];
    int flag=0;
    int i=0;
    printf("Enter first text ");
    gets(a);
    printf("Enter second text ");
    gets(b);
    printf("Enter a 'n' ");

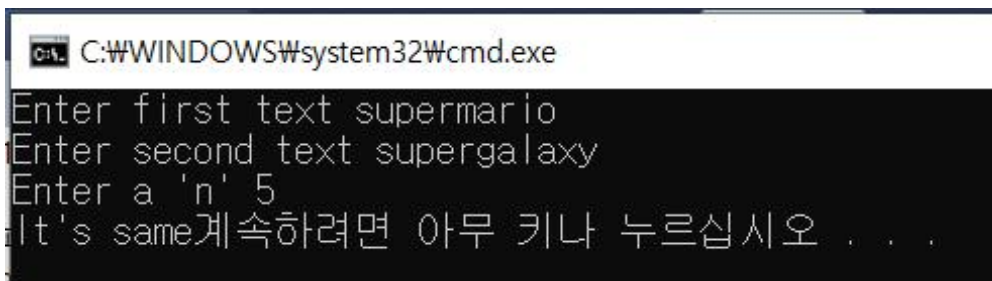
```

```

scanf("%d",&num);
while(i<num)
{
    if(a[i]==b[i])
        flag=1;
    else
        flag=0;
    i++;
}

if(flag==1)
    printf("It's same");
else
    printf("It's not same");
}

```



```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter first text supermario
Enter second text supergalaxy
Enter a 'n' 5
It's same계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

4.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```

    int num;
    char a[20];
    char b[20];
    char c[20];
    int flag=0;
    int i=0,j=0;
    printf("Enter text ");
    gets(a);

    while(a[i]!='\0')
    {
        if(a[i]!=' ')
        {
            b[j]=a[i];

```

```

                                j++;
                                i++;
                            }
                        else i++;
                    }
                b[j]='\0';

                puts(b);
            }

```

5.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```

    int num;
    char a[20];
    char ch,ch2;
    int i=0,flag=0;
    printf("Enter first text ");
    gets(a);
    printf("Enter character to replace in string \n");
    scanf(" %c",&ch);
    printf("Enter the character you want to change \n");
    scanf(" %c",&ch2);

    while(a[i]!='\0')
    {

```


```

        if(ch!=a[i])
            i++;

        else
            if(a[i]==ch)
            {
                a[i]=ch2;
                i++;
            }
    }

}

```

 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```

Enter first text mario
Enter character to replace in string
m
Enter the character you want to change
s
sario
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

6.

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

```

int main()
{
    char a[10];
    int count_1=0,count_2=0,count_3=0,count_4=0;
    int i=0;
    printf("Enter string : ");
    gets(a);
    while(a[i]!='\0')
    {
        if(a[i]>=65 && a[i]<=90)
            count_1++;
        if(a[i]>=97 && a[i]<=122)
            count_2++;
        if(a[i]>=48 && a[i]<=57)
            count_3++;
        if((a[i]>=58 && a[i]<=64)||((a[i]>=91 && a[i]<=96))

```

```

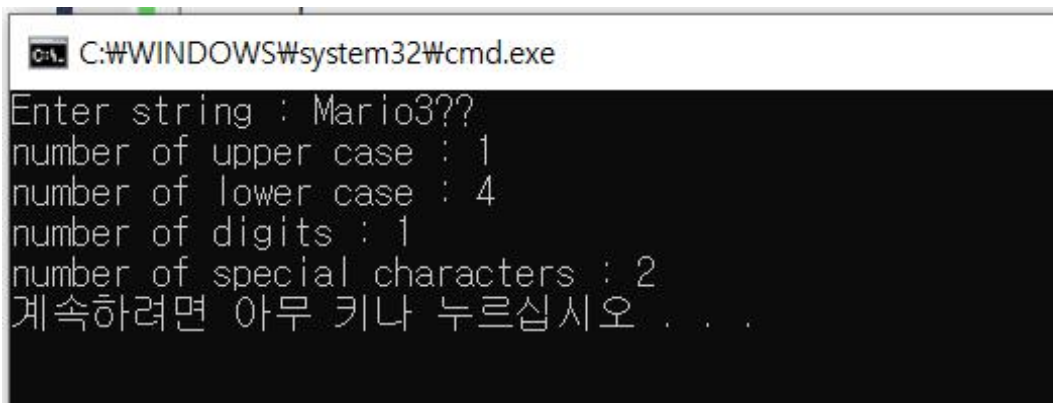
        count_4++;

        i++;
    }

    printf("number of upper case : %d\n",count_1);
    printf("number of lower case : %d\n",count_2);
    printf("number of digits : %d\n",count_3);
    printf("number of special characters : %d\n",count_4);

}

```



```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter string : Mario3??
number of upper case : 1
number of lower case : 4
number of digits : 1
number of special characters : 2
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

7.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
    char a[10],b[26];

    int count_1[50]={0};
    int i=0;
    int j=97;
    int k=122;
    printf("Enter string : ");
    gets(a);

    for(i=0;i<26;i++)
    {
        b[i]=i+97;
    }
    for(i=0;i<strlen(a);i++)

```



```

    {

        for(j=0;j<26;j++)
        {
            if(a[i]==b[j])
            {
                count_1[j]++;
            }
        }

        for(i=0;i<26;i++)

        {

            printf("%c  : %d\n",i+97,count_1[i]);

        }

    }
}

```

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter string : supermario
a : 1
b : 0
c : 0
d : 0
e : 1
f : 0
g : 0
h : 0
i : 1
j : 0
k : 0
l : 0
m : 1
n : 0
o : 1
p : 1
q : 0
r : 2
s : 1
t : 0
u : 1
v : 0
w : 0
x : 0
y : 0
z : 0
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

8.

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char main[200],pattern[20],new_text[200];
    int i=0,j,k,x=0,q=0,n=0;
    int count=0;
    printf("Enter the main text : ");
    gets(main);
    printf("Pattern you want to find : ");
    gets(pattern);

    while(main[i]!='\0')
    {
        j=0,k=i;
        while(main[k]==pattern[j]&&pattern[j]!='\0')
        {
            j++;
            k++;
        }
        if(pattern[j]=='\0')
        {
            count++;
            q=k;
        }
        new_text[x]=main[q];
        x++;
        i++;
        q++;
    }

    new_text[x]='\0';
    printf("%d",count);
}

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```

Enter the main text : he is the student of the kyonggi university
Pattern you want to find : the
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

9.

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char main[200],pattern[20],new_text[200];

```

```

int i=0,j,k,x=0,q=0,n=0;
int count=0;
printf("Enter the main text : ");
gets(main);
printf("the word you want to investigate in string : ");
gets(pattern);

while(main[i]!='\0')
{
    j=0,k=i;
    while(main[k]==pattern[j]&&pattern[j]!='\0')
    {
        j++;
        k++;
    }
    if(pattern[j]!='\0')
    {
        count++;
        q=k;
    }
    new_text[x]=main[q];
    x++;
    i++;
    q++;
}

new_text[x]='\0';
printf("The occurence of a word %s is %d",pattern,count);
}

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```

Enter the main text : he is 24 years old. he lives in seoul
the word you want to investigate in string : he
The occurence of a word he is 2계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

10.

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

```

int main()
{
    char a[30];
    char b[30];
    int pos;
    int i,j=0;
    printf("Enter the text : ");
    gets(a);

```

```

printf("Enter the position : ");
scanf("%d",&pos);
i=pos;
while(a[i]!='\0')
{
    b[j]=a[i];
    i++;
    j++;
}
b[j]='\0';
printf("\n");
puts(b);
}

```

 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```

Enter the text : supermario
Enter the position : 5

mario
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

11.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
    char a[30]="happy birthday to you";
    char b[30]={0};
    int i,index_start,index_end,k=0,j;
    index_end=strlen(a);
    i=strlen(a)-1;
    for(i;i>=0;i--)
    {
        if(a[i] == ' ')
        {
            index_start = i + 1;

            for(j=index_start;j<index_end;j++)
            {
                b[k]= a[j];
                k++;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

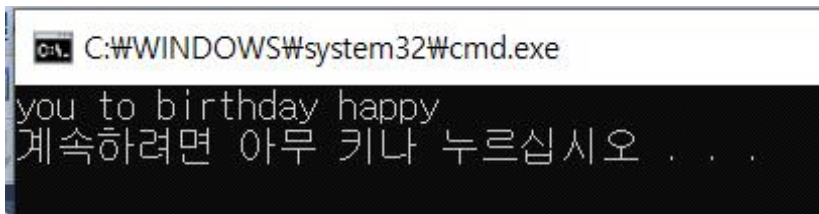
        }

        b[k]= ' ';
        k++;
        index_end = i;
    }

}

for(i=0;i<=index_end;i++)
{
    b[k]=a[i];
    k++;
}
puts(b);
}

```



12.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char given[30]="GOOD MORNING MORNING GOOD";
    char input[10];
    char new_format[50];
    int i=0,j=0,k=0;
    int temp;
    temp=((strlen(given)-1)/2);
    gets(input);
    while(given[i]!='\0')
    {
        if(i==temp)
        {
            while(input[k]!='\0')
            {
                new_format[j]=input[k];
                k++;
                j++;
            }
            break;

```

```

    }

    new_format[j]=given[i];
        i++;
        j++;

}

while(given[i]!='\0')
{
    new_format[j]=given[i];
        i++;
        j++;
}
new_format[j]='\0';

puts(new_format);

}

```

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
mario
GOOD MORNING mario MORNING GOOD
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

13.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char a[3000];
    char b[3000];
    int loc[20];
    int i=0,j=0,k=0;
    printf("Enter the text\n");
    while(a[i]!='\0')
    {
        scanf("%c",&a[i]);
        if(a[i]=='\n'&&a[i-1]!='\n')
        {
            loc[j]=i;
            j++;

```

}

[illegible]

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char a[2000];
    int loc[3];
    int i=0,j=1;
    int count=0;

    printf("Write text" );
    while(a[i]!='\0')
    {

        scanf("%c",&a[i]);
        if(a[i]=='\n'&&a[i-1]!='\n')
        {
            loc[j]=i;
            j++;
            count++;
        }
        if(a[i]=='*')
            break;
        i++;
    }
    a[i]='\0';
    loc[0]=1;
    for(i=0;i<j;i++)
    {
        if(i==0)
            printf("The location of %d paragraph is %d\n",i+1,loc[i]);
        else
            printf("The location of %d paragraph is %d\n",i+1,loc[i]+1);
    }
}

```

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
The location of 1 paragraph is 1
The location of 2 paragraph is 297
The location of 3 paragraph is 589
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```


15.

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

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    char a[30];
```

```
    int i=0;
```

```
    printf("Enter the string\n");
```

```
    gets(a);
```

```
    while(a[i]!='\0')
```

```
    {
```

```
        if(a[i]>=65 && a[i]<=90)
```

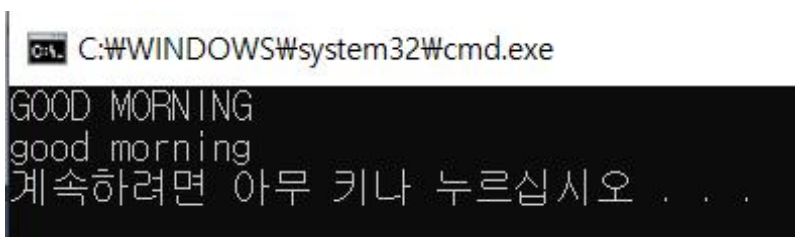
```
            a[i]=a[i]+32;
```

```
        i++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    puts(a);
```

```
}
```



16. PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES 3(page 121)

17.

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

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char a[30],b[30];
```

```
    printf("Enter the first text\n");
```

```
    gets(a);
```

```
    printf("Enter the second text\n");
```

```
    gets(b);
```

```
    if(strcmp(a,b)==0)
```

```
        printf("It's same");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("It's not same");
```

```
}
```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
Enter the first text
Good Morning
Enter the second text
GOOD MORNING
It's not same계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

18. PROGRAMMING EXAMPLE 5 (page 123)

19. PROGRAMMING EXAMPLE 6 (page 124)

20.

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

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char given[30]="OXford Press";
```

```
    char input[15];
```

```
    char new_format[50];
```

```
    int i=0,j=0,k=0;
```

```
    int temp;
```

```
    temp=strlen(given)/2;
```

```
    gets(input);
```

```
    while(given[i]!='\0')
```

```
    {
```

```
        if(i==temp)
```

```
        {
```

```
            while(input[k]!='\0')
```

```
            {        new_format[j]=input[k];
```

```
                k++;
```

```
                j++;
```

```
            }
```

```
            break;
```

```
        }
```

```
        new_format[j]=given[i];
```

```
        i++;
```

```
        j++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    while(given[i]!='\0')
```

```
    {
```

```

        new_format[j]=given[i];
        i++;
        j++;
    }
    new_format[j]='\0';

    puts(new_format);
}

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```

university
OXford university Press
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

21.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char a[30],b[30];
    int i=0,j=0;
    printf("Enter the first text\n");
    gets(a);

    while(a[i]!='\0')
    {
        if(a[i]!=';')
        {
            b[j]=a[i];
            j++;
        }
        i++;
    }
    b[j]='\0';

    j=0;
    while(b[j]!='\0')
    {
        if(b[j]=='.')
            b[j]=';';
    }
}

```

```

        j++;
    }

    puts(b);
}

```

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter the first text
it..is..a;;;car
it,,is,,acar
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

```

22.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char a[20];
    char b[20];
    int pos;
    int i=0,j=0;
    printf("Enter the string : ");
    gets(a);
    printf("Enter n");
    scanf("%d",&pos);

    for(i=strlen(a)-3;i<strlen(a);i++)
    {
        if(a[i]>=97&&a[i]<=122)
            a[i]=a[i]-32;
        b[j]=a[i];
        j++;
    }
    b[j]='\0';

    j=0;

    puts(b);
}

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
Enter the string : supermario
Enter n3
R10
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

23.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char main[200],pattern[20],replace[20],new_text[200];
```

```
    int i=0,j,k,x=0,q=0,n=0;
```

```
    printf("Enter the main text : ");
```

```
    gets(main);
```

```
    printf("Enter the pattern to be replaced : ");
```

```
    gets(pattern);
```

```
    printf("Enter the replacing pattern ");
```

```
    gets(replace);
```

```
    while(main[i]!='\0')
```

```
    {        j=0,k=i;
```

```
        while(main[k]==pattern[j]&&pattern[j]!='\0')
```

```
        {
```

```
            j++;
```

```
            k++;
```

```
        }
```

```
        if(pattern[j]!='\0')
```

```
        {
```

```
            q=k;
```

```
            while(replace[n]!='\0')
```

```
            {
```

```
                new_text[x]=replace[n];
```

```
                x++;
```

```
                n++;
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        new_text[x]=main[q];
```

```
        x++;
```

```
        i++;
```

```
        q++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    new_text[x]='\0';
```

```
        puts(new_text);  
    }
```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
Enter the main text : GOOD MORNING  
Enter the pattern to be replaced : MORNING  
Enter the replacing pattern evening  
GOOD evening  
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

24.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char a[5][10];
```

```
    int num,i;
```

```
    printf("Enter the number of employees");
```

```
    scanf("%d",&num);
```

```
    fflush(stdin);
```

```
    for(i=0;i<num;i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("\nEnter the name of employee %d: ",i+1);
```

```
        gets(a[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("\n");
```

```
    printf("The name of employee\n");
```

```
    for(i=0;i<num;i++)
```

```
        puts(a[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
Enter the number of employees 5  
Enter the name of employee 1: cox  
Enter the name of employee 2: yumi  
Enter the name of employee 3: billy  
Enter the name of employee 4: amy  
Enter the name of employee 5: homi  
The name of employee  
cox  
yumi  
billy  
amy  
homi
```

25.

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    char a[100];
```

```
    int i=0;
```

```
    printf("Enter a string ");
```

```
    gets(a);
```

```
    while(a[i]!='\0')
```

```
    {
```

```
        if(a[i]=='\n')
```

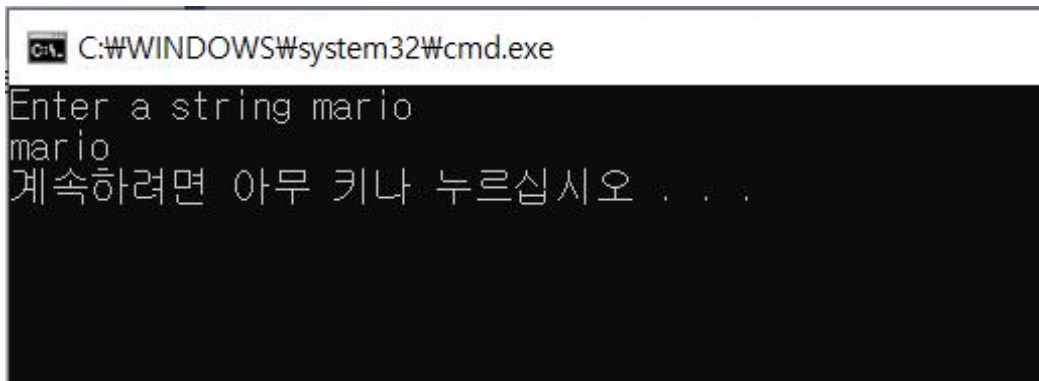
```
            break;
```

```
        i++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    puts(a);
```

```
}
```



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter a string mario
mario
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

26.

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

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char a[2000];
```

```
    int line_number[20];
```

```
    int i=0,j=0,r=1,k=0;
```

```
    gets(a);
```

```
    for(k=0;k<20;k++)
```

```

        {
            line_number[k]=r;
            r++;
        }
printf("line_number%d: ",line_number[j]);
while(a[i]!='\0')
{
    printf("%c",a[i]);
    if(i%76==0 && i!=0)
    {

        printf("\n");
        printf("line_number%d: ",line_number[j+1]);
        j++;
    }
    i++;
}

}

}

```

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
line_number1: dddddd
line_number2: ffffffff
line_number3: dddssssss
line_number4: aaaaaaaaaa계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오...

```

27.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char a[2000]='\0';

    int line_number[20],line_count[20];
    int i=0,j=0,r=1,k=0;
    int num1,num2;
    int x,y;

```


28.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char main[200],pattern[20],replace[20],new_text[200];
```

```
    int i=0,j,k,x=0,q=0,n=0;
```

```
    int flag=0;
```

```
    printf("Enter the main text : ");
```

```
    gets(main);
```

```
    printf("Enter the pattern to be replaced : ");
```

```
    gets(pattern);
```

```
    while(main[i]!='\0')
```

```
    {        j=0,k=i;
```

```
        while(main[k]==pattern[j]&&pattern[j]!='\0')
```

```
        {
```

```
            j++;
```

```
            k++;
```

```
        }
```

```
        if(pattern[j]!='\0')
```

```
        {
```

```
            q=k;
```

```
            flag=1;
```

```
        }
```

```
        new_text[x]=main[q];
```

```
        x++;
```

```
        i++;
```

```
        q++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    new_text[x]='\0';
```

```
    if(flag==1)
```

```
    {        printf("A pattern exists in a text\n");
```

```
        puts(new_text);
```

```
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("A pattern does not exists in a text");
```

```
}
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter the main text : supermario
Enter the pattern to be replaced : uper
A pattern exists in a text
smario
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

29.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char stud[4][10]={"amy","billy","cox"};
    char new_stud[4][10];
    char a[10];
    int i,j=0,k;
    char temp[10];
    printf("Enter the new student's name : ");
    gets(a);

    strcpy(stud[3],a);

    for(i=0;i<4;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<3-i;j++)
        {
            if(strcmp(stud[j],stud[j+1])>0)
            {
                strcpy(temp,stud[j]);
                strcpy(stud[j],stud[j+1]);
                strcpy(stud[j+1],temp);
            }
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<4;i++)
        puts(stud[i]);
}
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Enter the new student's name : mario
amy
billy
cox
mario
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

30.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{

    char stud[3][10]={"amy","billy","cox"};
    char new_stud[3][10]={'\0'};
    char name[10];
    char(*p)[10];
    int i=0,j=0,k=0;

    p=stud;
    printf("Enter the name you want to erase\n");
    gets(name);
    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        if(strcmp(name,p[i])!=0)
        {
            strcpy(new_stud[j],p[i]);
            j++;
        }
    }

    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
        printf("%s\n",new_stud[i]);

}
```

C:\> 선택 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
Enter the name you want to erase  
amy
```

```
The rest of students names are billy  
The rest of students names are cox  
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

Multiple-choice Questions

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (d)
6. (a)
7. (c)
8. (b)
9. (b)
10. (b)

True or False

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. T
8. T
9. F
10. F
11. T
12. F
13. F
14. T
15. F

Fill in the blanks

1. null-terminated character arrays
2. '\0'

3. 5
4. 0(zero)
5. successive
6. 99
7. scanf
8. 65-90
9. converting a character into upper
10. s1 will come after s2
11. strrev
12. GOOD MOR
13. 15
14. Pattern matching
15. str1>str2
16. strlen()
17. puts()