

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Status: Finished

Started: Monday, 23 December 2024 5:33 PM

Completed: Sunday, 3 November 2024 6:52 PM

Duration: 49 days 22 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

Answers: (penalty regime 0 %)


```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<math.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     int n1,n2,m1,m2;
6     scanf("%d%d",&n1,&n2);
7     m1=n1%10;
8     m2=n2%10;
9     m1==m2?(printf("true")):(printf("false"));
10    return 0;
11 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 7.00
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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 $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$. 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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<math.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     int n1,n2,n3,a1,a2,a3;
6     scanf("%d%d%d",&n1,&n2,&n3);
7     a1=n1*n1;
8     a2=n2*n2;
9     a3=n3*n3;
10    if(a1==a2+a3 || a2==a1+a3 || a3==a1+a2)
11    {
12        printf("yes");
13    }
14    else
15    {
16        printf("no");
17    }
18    return 0;
19 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 1

Write a program that determines the range of a shape from its number of sides. Note the number of sides from the user and then report their appropriate range as part of a meaningful message. Your program should support shapes with a maximum 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: 0/100 (100%)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     int n;
7     while (true)
8     {
9         cout << "Enter the number of sides: ";
10         cin >> n;
11         if (n < 3 || n > 10)
12             cout << "The number of sides is not supported." << endl;
13         else
14         {
15             if (n == 3)
16                 cout << "Triangle" << endl;
17             else if (n == 4)
18                 cout << "Square" << endl;
19             else if (n == 5)
20                 cout << "Pentagon" << endl;
21             else if (n == 6)
22                 cout << "Hexagon" << endl;
23             else if (n == 7)
24                 cout << "Heptagon" << endl;
25             else if (n == 8)
26                 cout << "Octagon" << endl;
27             else if (n == 9)
28                 cout << "Nonagon" << endl;
29             else if (n == 10)
30                 cout << "Decagon" << endl;
31         }
32         break;
33     }
34     return 0;
35 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
3	Triangle	Triangle
7	Heptagon	Heptagon
11	The number of sides is not supported.	The number of sides is not supported.

Total of 100%

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Save answer

The Chinese calendar assigns animals to years in a 12-year cycle. Over 12 years cycle is shown in the table below. The pattern repeats from there, with 2012 being another year of the Dragon, and 1984 being another year of the Rat.

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	Rabbit

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 years listed in the table.

Sample Input 1

2000

Sample Output 1

Monkey

Sample Input 2

2010

Sample Output 2

Tiger

Answer: (probably right at 5%)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     int year;
7     while (year < 0)
8     {
9         cout << "Enter a year greater than or equal to zero: ";
10        year = 0;
11    }
12    return 0;
13 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
2000	Dragon	Monkey
2010	Tiger	Tiger

Correct all input: 0%

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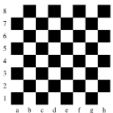
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Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

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

a1

Sample Output 1

The square is black.

Sample Input 2

d5

Sample Output 2

The square is white.

Answer: (formatting ignored)

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4.     char c;
5.     scanf("%c", &c);
6.     if((c-'a')%2==0){
7.         printf("The square is black.\n");
8.     }
9.     else if((c-'a')%2==1){
10.        printf("The square is white.\n");
11.    }
12.    return 0;
13. }
```

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! ✓

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Started: Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM

Completed: Sunday, 3 November 2024, 8:07 PM

Duration: 49 days 23 hours

1 question

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

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: (orally regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <iostream.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main()
4 {
5     int d,m,y,d_of_y;
6     int d_in_m[]={31,28,31,30,31,31,30,31,31,30,31,31,31};
7     cout<<"Enter d,m,y\n";
8     if(y%4==0&&y%100!=0||y%400==0)
9     {
10         d_in_m[1]=29;
11     }
12     for(int i=0;i<=m-1;i++)
13     {
14         d_of_y+=d_in_m[i];
15     }
16     d_of_y+=d;
17     printf("%d",d_of_y);
18     return 0;
19 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	18	170	170	✓
✓	6	2020		

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 100

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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 Golarday 10 Daxaraday Here are the rules of the calendar: • The calendar starts with Sunday always. • It has only 256 days. After the 256th 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: •

Contains 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: (overall rating: 0 %)

```
1 //Main function to solve the problem
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d", &n);
6     int day = 0;
7     while(day < n)
8     {
9         //case 0: Sunday
10        printf("Sunday");
11        break;
12        //case 1: Monday
13        printf("Monday");
14        break;
15        //case 2: Tuesday
16        printf("Tuesday");
17        break;
18        //case 3: Wednesday
19        printf("Wednesday");
20        break;
21        //case 4: Thursday
22        printf("Thursday");
23        break;
24        //case 5: Friday
25        printf("Friday");
26        break;
27        //case 6: Saturday
28        printf("Saturday");
29        break;
30        //case 7: Kryptonday
31        printf("Kryptonday");
32        break;
33        //case 8: Golarday
34        printf("Golarday");
35        break;
36        //case 9: Daxaraday
37        printf("Daxaraday");
38        break;
39        //case 10: Sunday
40        printf("Sunday");
41        break;
42    }
43 }
```

Input	Expected	Got	
7	Kryptonday	Kryptonday	✓
1	Monday	Monday	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
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Write a program to find the minimum and second minimum elements with in the elements of one dimensional array.

Constraints:

- 1 ≤ N ≤ 10⁶
- 1 ≤ Elements of the array ≤ 10⁶

Instruction: To run your custom test cases strictly map your input and output layout with the visible test cases.

Hints:

Let us assume that first element is self as the **minimum**, **second minimum** and then compare both with all the other elements.

If any one found as **minimum** then change the value of the minimum, otherwise compare it with **second minimum** and exchange it when necessary condition is satisfied.

For example:

Input	Result
4	Min element = 32
65 32 85 56	Second min element = 85

Answer: (usually require: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<limits.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     int n;
6     scanf("%d",&n);
7     if(n<2)
8     {
9         printf("Array should have atleast two elements");
10        return 1;
11    }
12    int arr[n];
13    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
14    {
15        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
16    }
17    int min = INT_MAX;
18    int second_min = INT_MAX;
19    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
20    {
21        if(arr[i]<min)
22        {
23            second_min=min;
24            min=arr[i];
25        }
26        else if(arr[i]>second_min&&arr[i]<min)
27        {
28            second_min=arr[i];
29        }
30    }
31    if(second_min==INT_MAX)
32    {
33        printf("There is no second min element");
34    }
35    else
36    {
37        printf("Min element = %d\n",min);
38        printf("Second min element = %d\n",second_min);
39    }
40    return 0;
41 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
4	Min element = 32	Min element = 32
65 32 85 56	Second min element = 85	Second min element = 85

Passes all tests! ✓

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Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Write a program to read a student's marks in an array and find the total, average of the marks.

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

5

Next, the program should print the messages one by one on the console.

If the user gives the **input** as:

50

60

80

Then the program should **print** the result as:

The total marks = 240

The average marks = 50.000000

Hints:

marks are integers, **total** is also an integer but **average** is a float value, so formatted it.

For example:

Input	Result
5 45 65 75 25 85	The total marks = 325 The average marks = 65.000000
4 36 38 42 38 56	The total marks = 210 The average marks = 42.700000

Answer: (penalty regime: 0%)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     int i, n, tot=0;
6     float avg;
7     scanf("%d", &n);
8     int arr[n];
9     for(i=0; i<n; i++)
10     {
11         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
12         tot=tot+arr[i];
13     }
14     avg=(float)tot/n;
15     printf("The total marks = %d\n", tot);
16     printf("The average marks = %.5f\n", avg);
17     return 0;
18 }
```

Input	Expected	Got	
✓ 5 45 65 75 25 85	The total marks = 325 The average marks = 65.000000	The total marks = 325 The average marks = 65.000000	✓
✓ 4 36 38 42 38 56	The total marks = 210 The average marks = 42.700000	The total marks = 210 The average marks = 42.700000	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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Completed: Friday, 6 December 2024, 9:52 AM

Duration: 17 days 8 hours

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 100

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.

Traverse 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
helloworld in every crickit match	vowels = 9 Consonants = 19 digits = 3 white spaces = 6

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 #include <iostream.h>
2 #include <ctype.h>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     char str[100];
8     int vowels = 0, consonants = 0, digits = 0, spaces = 0;
9     fgets(str, 100, stdin);
10    for (int i=0; str[i]!='\0'; i++)
11    {
12        // Complete the code in for
13        if (isalpha(str[i]))
14        {
15            if (str[i]=='a' || str[i]=='e' || str[i]=='i' || str[i]=='o' || str[i]=='u' || str[i]=='A' || str[i]=='E' || str[i]=='I' || str[i]=='O' || str[i]=='U')
16            {
17                vowels++;
18            }
19            else
20            {
21                consonants++;
22            }
23        }
24        else if (isdigit(str[i]))
25        {
26            // write the condition part
27            digits++;
28        }
29        else if (isspace(str[i]))
30        {
31            // write the condition part
32            spaces++;
33        }
34    }
35    printf("vowels = %d", vowels);
36    printf("consonants = %d", consonants);
37    printf("digits = %d", digits);
38    printf("white space = %d", (spaces));
39    return 0;
40 }
```

Input	Expected	Got	
✓ helloworld in every crickit match	vowels = 9 Consonants = 19 digits = 3 white spaces = 6	vowels = 9 Consonants = 19 digits = 3 white spaces = 6	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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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
Gangalloor	The copied string = Gangalloor

Answer: (usually requires 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     char str1[10], str2[10];
6     int i;
7     printf("Enter string: ");
8     for (i=0; str1[i]!='\0'; i++)
9     {
10         str2[i] = str1[i];
11     }
12     str2[i] = '\0'; //Complete the statement
13     printf("The copied string = %s\n", str2);
14     return 0;
15 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

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 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
Narrendra Redi	NarrendraRedi

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 // Write code in solution.c\n2 #include <stdio.h>\n3 int main()\n4 {\n5     char s1[100], s2[100], s3[200];\n6     int i, j;\n7     scanf("%s", s1);\n8     scanf("%s", s2);\n9     for (i=0; s1[i]!='\\0'; i++)\n10         // Complete the code in for\n11         s3[i] = s1[i]; //Complete the statement\n12 }\n13 for (j=0; s2[j]!='\\0'; j++)\n14     // Complete the code in for\n15     s3[i+j] = s2[j]; //Complete the statement\n16     s3[i+j] = '\\0';\n17 }\n18 printf("%s", s3);\n19 return 0;\n20 }
```

Input	Expected	Got	
✓ Narrendra Redi	NarrendraRedi	NarrendraRedi	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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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
Godswart Godswart	Two strings are equal
Normalis normalis	Two strings are not equal

Answer: (currently regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 //File Name: strchk.c\n2\n3 int main()\n4 {\n5     char s1[100], s2[100];\n6     int i = 0, flag = 0;\n7     scanf("%s", s1);\n8     scanf("%s", s2);\n9     while (s1[i] != '\\0' && s2[i] != '\\0')\n10     {\n11         //Complete the condition part\n12         if (s1[i] != s2[i])\n13             //Complete the condition part\n14             flag = 1 ; //Complete the statement\n15         i++;\n16     }\n17     if (flag == 0 && strlen(s1) == strlen(s2))\n18     {\n19         //Complete the condition part\n20         printf("Two strings are equal\\n");\n21     }\n22     else\n23     {\n24         printf("Two strings are not equal\\n");\n25     }\n26     return 0;\n27 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ Godswart Godswart	Two strings are equal	Two strings are equal ✓
✓ Normalis normalis	Two strings are not equal	Two strings are not equal ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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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
Carromyphenomistiallue	Occurrence of character "r" in the given string Carromyphenomistiallue = 3
n	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reveal answer

```
1 //Main Logic: occidex.h\n2\n3 int main()\n4 {\n5     char str[256], ch;\n6     int count = 0, i;\n7     memset(ch, '\\0', sizeof(ch));\n8     count = 0;\n9     for (i=0; i<strlen(str); i++)\n10     {\n11         // Complete the code in for\n12         // loop to write the condition part\n13         count++;\n14     }\n15\n16     if (count==0)\n17     {\n18         // write the condition part\n19         printf("The character \"%c\" is not presented in the string %s\\n", ch, str);\n20     }\n21     else\n22     {\n23         printf("Occurrence of character \"%c\" in the given string %s = %d\\n", ch, str, count);\n24     }\n25     return 0;\n26 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ Carromyphenomistiallue	Occurrence of character "r" in the given string Carromyphenomistiallue = 3	Occurrence of character "r" in the given string Carromyphenomistiallue = 3 ✓
✓ n		

Passed all tests! ✓

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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
Krishna@kdsourdevs.com	Number of uppercase letters = 5 Number of lowercase letters = 20

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 // Write your code here
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     int upper_count = 0, lower_count = 0;
6     char ch[100];
7     int i;
8     scanf("%s", ch); // Complete the statement
9     i = 0; // Complete the statement
10    while (ch[i] != '\0')
11    {
12        // Write the condition part
13        if (ch[i] == 'A' || ch[i] == 'a')
14        {
15            upper_count++;
16        }
17        if (ch[i] == 'A' || ch[i] == 'a')
18        {
19            lower_count++;
20        }
21        i++;
22    }
23    printf("Number of uppercase letters = %d\n", upper_count);
24    printf("Number of lowercase letters = %d\n", lower_count);
25    return 0;
26 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ Krishna@kdsourdevs.com	Number of uppercase letters = 5 Number of lowercase letters = 20	Number of uppercase letters = 5 Number of lowercase letters = 20 ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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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.
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	ehruof a eivss : erahtS

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Report answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     char str[100], temp;
6     int i, j;
7     scanf("%s", str);
8     i = 0;
9     j = strlen(str) - 1;
10    while (i < j)
11    {
12        // Write the condition part
13        temp = str[i]; // Complete the statement
14        str[i] = str[j]; // Complete the statement
15        str[j] = temp; // Complete the statement
16        i++;
17        j--;
18    }
19    printf("The reverse of a given string is %s\n", str);
20    return 0;
21 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ Software	The reverse of a given string : erahtS	The reverse of a given string : erahtS ✓

Pass all tests! ✓

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Correct
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
anaracath	The given string anaracath is not a palindrome

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 // Write code in this file
2
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     char str[50];
8     int i, j, length, flag = 0;
9     scanf("%s", str); // Complete the statement
10    length = strlen(str);
11    while (length > 0)
12    { // Write the condition part
13        length--;
14    }
15    for (i = 0; i < length; i++)
16    { // Complete the code in for
17        if (str[i] != str[length-i-1])
18        { // Write the condition part
19            flag = 1;
20            break;
21        }
22    }
23    if (flag == 0)
24    { // Write the condition part
25        printf("The given string %s is a palindrome\n", str); // Complete the statement
26    }
27    else
28    { // Write the condition part
29        printf("The given string %s is not a palindrome\n", str); // Complete the statement
30    }
31    return 0;
32 }
```

Input	Expected	Got	
✓ 12321	The given string 12321 is a palindrome	The given string 12321 is a palindrome	✓
✓ anaracath	The given string anaracath is not a palindrome	The given string anaracath is not a palindrome	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Status: Finished

Started: Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:53 PM

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In C language, we have four types of string functions that are used for performing **string operations**. They are `strlen()`, `strcpy()`, `strcat()`, and `strcmp()`.

The function `strlen()` is used to find the **length** of the given string. This function returns only the **integer data** (not **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
Harvard	The length of the string Harvard is 12

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Report answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     char str[20];
7     scanf("%s", str);
8     printf("The length of the string is %d\n", strlen(str)); //Correct the code
9     return 0;
10 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
Harvard	The length of the string Harvard is 12	The length of the string Harvard is 12

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 2
Correct
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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 output the below code which demonstrates the usage of **strcpy()** function.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

int main()

{

char str1[20], str2[30];

scanf("%s", str2);

strcpy(str1, str2);

printf("The copied string = %s", str1);

return 0;

}

For example:

Input: Result

None The copied string = None

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     char str1[20], str2[30];
6     scanf("%s", str2);
7     strcpy(str1, str2);
8     printf("The copied string = %s", str1);
9     return 0;
10 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ None	The copied string = None	The copied string = None ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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Correct 3
Correct
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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	REC Chennai
Chennai	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     char str1[40], str2[40];
7     scanf("%s", str1);
8     scanf("%s", str2);
9     strcat(str1, str2);
10    //Concat str1 with str2
11    printf("%s\n", str1); // Correct the code
12    return 0;
13 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ REC	REC Chennai	REC Chennai ✓
Chennai		

Passed all tests! ✓

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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);

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, **string1** is higher than **string2** 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
Harindharad Harindharad	The string Harindharad is higher than the string Harindharad
Krishna Gidewar	The string Krishna is higher than the string Gidewar
REC REC	The given two strings are equal

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Report answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     char a[50], b[50];
7
8     scanf("%s", a);
9     scanf("%s", b);
10    //Compare two strings
11
12    if (strcmp(a,b)==0)
13    { // Correct the code
14        printf("The given two strings are equal\n");
15    }
16    else if (strcmp(a,b)>0)
17    { // Correct the code
18        printf("The string is higher than the string %s", a, b);
19    }
20    else
21    { printf("The string is higher than the string %s", b, a);
22    }
23    return 0;
24 }
25 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓ Harindharad Harindharad	The string Harindharad is higher than the string Harindharad	The string Harindharad is higher than the string Harindharad ✓
✓ Krishna Gidewar	The string Krishna is higher than the string Gidewar	The string Krishna is higher than the string Gidewar ✓
✓ REC REC	The given two strings are equal	The given two strings are equal ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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