Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

1).

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char str1[30],i,count;

puts("enter a string ...");

gets(str1);

for(i =0; str1[i]!='\0' ;++i);

count=i;

printf("the length of string is %d\n",count);

return 0;

}

2).

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char a[100],b[100],i;

puts("enter a string ...");

gets(a);

puts("the copied string in another string 2 is....");

for(i=0; a[i] !='\0';++i)

{

b[i]=a[i];

}

puts(b);

return 0;

}

3).

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

char s1[100], s2[100], i,len,j;

printf("Enter string s1: ");

gets(s1);

for(i=0;s1[i]!=0;i++){}

for (j =i-1; j>=0; j--) {

printf("%c", s1[j]);}

return 0;

}

4).

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()

{

char a[100],b[100];

int i,j;

puts("enter a string ...");

gets(a);

puts("ente a second string...");

gets(b);

i=strlen(a);

for(j=0;a[j] != '\0';i++,j++)

{

a[i]= b[j];

}

a[i] !='\0';

printf("the concentration is : %s",a);

return 0;

}

5).

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char s1[100],s2[100];

int i,j;

puts("enter a string ...");

gets(s1);

puts("enter a 2nd string ...");

gets(s2);

i=0;

while(s1[i] == s2[i] && s1[i]!='\0')

i++;

if (s1[i]>s2[i])

printf("s1>s2");

else if (s1<s2)

printf("s2>s1");

else

printf("s1=s2");

return 0;

}

6).

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()

{

char str1[100];

int i,j;

printf("enter a string to upper case ...\n");

gets(str1);

printf("the upper case string is :%s",strupr(str1));

return 0;

}

7).

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char line[100];

int i,cons=0,vowel=0,space=0,digit=0;

printf("enter a string...");

gets(line);

for(i=0;line[i]!='\0';i++)

{

if(line[i] =='a' || line[i] =='e' || line[i]=='i' ||line[i]=='o' || line[i]=='u'||

line[i] =='A'|| line[i] =='E'|| line[i] =='I'|| line[i] =='O'|| line[i] =='U') {++vowel;}

else if((line[i]>'a' && line[i]<'z')||(line[i]>'A' && line[i]<'Z')) { ++cons;}

else if (line [i]>='0' && line[i]<='9') {++digit;}

else if (line[i]=' ') {++space;}

}

printf("the vowel is %d\n", vowel);

printf("the consonant is %d\n",cons);

printf("the digit is %d\n,",digit);

printf("the space is %d\n",space);

return 0;

}

8).

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char str1[100];

int i,c=0;

printf("write a statements:\n");

gets(str1);

for(i=0; str1[i]!='\0';i++)

{

if(str1[i]==' ')

{

c++;

}

}

printf(" \n number of words = %d",c+1);

return 0;

}

9).

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()

{

char str1[10],str2[10];

int cmp;

printf("enter a string for palidrome \n ");

gets(str1);

strcpy(str2,str1);

strrev(str1);

printf("the reverse palindrome number is: %s",str1);

cmp=strcmp(str1,str2);

if (cmp==0)

{

printf("\nthe string is palindrome ");

}

else{

printf("\nthe string is not pandrome");

}

return 0;

}

10).

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#define size 20

int main()

{

char str[size][size],temp[size];

int n,i,j;

printf("Enter a number of string \n");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("enter a string :\n");

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

{

printf("%d)",i+1);

scanf("%s",str[i]);

}

for(i=0;i<n-1;++i){

for(j = 0;j < n - 1 - i;++j)

{

if(strcmp(str[j],str[j+1] )>0)

{

strcpy(temp,str[j]);

strcpy(str[j],str[j+1]);

strcpy(str[j+1],temp);

}

}

}

printf("string in alphabetical order :\n ");

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

printf("%d) %s\n",i+1,str[i]);

return 0;

}