Aleeza Iftikhar - Lab 10 (Post-Lab)

PART 1:

1. Write the function strcpy, don't call C string library.

//strcpy function:

char\* strcpy (char\* strDest, const char\* strSrc){

int i = 0;

while (strSrc[i] != '\0' && strDest != strSrc){

strDest[i] = strSrc[i];//copy characters of source in destination string

i++;

}

return strDest;

}

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1. Here strcpy can copy strSrc to strDest but why we use char\* as the return value of strcpy?

Because it is not a void function, instead it is char[] type function which will return char[]. This function takes the strDest pointer and copies the memory data of strSrc in it and returns the same pointer with updated value.

PART 2:

1. Attach the source code of your C program into the answer sheet.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

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int main(void) {

char word[20];

char smallest\_word[20];

char largest\_word[20];

printf("Enter word: ");

gets(word);

strcpy(smallest\_word, word);

strcpy(largest\_word, word);

while (strlen(word) != 4){

if(strcmp(word, smallest\_word)<0){

strcpy(smallest\_word, word);

}else if(strcmp(word, largest\_word)>0){

strcpy(largest\_word, word);

}

printf("Enter word: ");

gets(word);

}

printf("\nSmallest word: %s", smallest\_word);

printf("\nLargest word: %s", largest\_word);

return 0;

}

1. Run the C program, attach a screenshot of the output in the answer sheet.

Text

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