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1) write a C program to concatenate two strings without using library
function.
Sample Input:
Enter String 1: welcome
Enter String 2: ksr
Sample Output:
Result: welcomeksr
solution:
// C Program to concatenate two
// strings without using streat
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
      // Get the two Strings to be concatenated
      char str1[100]="welcome", str2[100]="welcome";
      // Declare a new Strings
      // to store the concatenated String
      char str3[100];
      int i = 0, j = 0;
      printf("\nFirst string: %s", str1);
      printf("\nSecond string: %s", str2);
     // Insert the first string
      // in the new string
      while (str1[i] != '\0') {
           str3[j] = str1[i];
           i++;
           j++;
      // Insert the second string
      // in the new string
      i = 0;
      while (str2[i] != '\0') {
           str3[j] = str2[i];
           i++;
           j++;
      str3[j] = ' \0';
      // Print the concatenated string
      printf("\nConcatenated string: %s", str3);
     return 0;
}
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Get two names from the user and compare the length of the two names
without using
string library functions.
Sample Input:
Check the length of two strings:
_____
string 1 : helloeee
string 2 : hello
Expected Output:
Strings length are not equal.
Check the length of two strings:
_____
string 1: world
string 2: world
Expected Output: Strings length are equal.
solution:
// C Program to concatenate two
// strings without using strcat
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
// Get the two Strings to be compared
  char str1[100]="helloee", str2[100]="hello" ;
  int i = 0, j = 0, count1=0, count2=0;
  printf("\nFirst string: %s", str1);
  printf("\nSecond string: %s\n", str2);
   for (int i=0; str1[i]!='\0'; i++) {
      count1++;
   for (int i=0; str2[i]!='\0'; i++) {
      count2++;
   if(count1==count2) {
      printf("equal");
   else{
      printf("not equal");
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}
    return 0;
compare two strings equal or not , using without string compare function
// C Program to concatenate two
// strings without using strcat
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    // Get the two Strings to be compared
    char str1[100]="hello", str2[100]="hello" ;
      int i = 0, j = 0, flag=1;
    printf("\nFirst string: %s", str1);
    printf("\nSecond string: %s\n", str2);
      //compare two string using looping here,
      //note it two initialization, two condition
    for (i=0, j=0; str1[i]!='\0' && str2[j]!='\0'; i++) {
        if(str1[i]!=str2[i]){
             flag=0;
    }
   if(flag){
      printf("equal");
   else{
     printf("not equal");
    return 0:
}
Write a C program to Reverse a string without using a library function.
Sample Input:
enter a string Helloee
Sample Output:
reversed string = eeolleH
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solution:
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
     // Get the String
     char str1[100]="Helloee";
     int count=0;
       //here finding length of string without string function, so make
count=0 then check string end of null, in the time increase count
     for(int i=0;str1[i]!='\0';i++){
        count++;
       //printf("%d",count); // here count will be 7
       //here string will print reverse order , like
str1[6], str1[5]...str1[0]
     for(int j=count-1; j>=0; j--) {
        printf("%c",str1[j]);
     return 0;
}
to find whether the given string is palindrome or not without using
inbuilt functions, print "Palindrome" if the given string is a
palindrome,
else print "Not a palindrome"
Sample Input 1:
jkkj
Sample Output 1:
Palindrome
Sample Input 2:
welcome
Sample Output 2:
Not a palindrome
solution:
// C implementation to check if a given
// string is palindrome or not
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
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int main()
     char str[] = { "abbba" };
     // Start from first and
     // last character of str
     int l = 0;
     int h = strlen(str) - 1;
     // Keep comparing characters
     // while they are same
     while (h > 1) {
         if (str[l++] != str[h--]) {
              printf("%s is not a palindrome\n", str);
              return 0;
               // will return from here
     printf("%s is a palindrome\n", str);
     return 0;
}
Write a program to convert the given string1 to uppercase and string2 to
lowercase without using in-built function
Sample Input:
Hello
World
Sample Output:
HELLO
world
solution:
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
   char str1[]="Hello";
   char str2[]="WoRLD";
   for (int i=0; str1[i]!='\0'; i++) {
       if(str1[i]>= 'a' && str1[i]<='z'){
          str1[i]=str1[i]-32;
       }
   /*for(int i=0;str1[i]!='\0';i++){
       printf("%c",str1[i]);
```

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} * /
   //printf("%s",str1);
    for (int i=0; str2[i]!='\0'; i++) {
       if(str2[i]>= 'A' && str2[i]<='Z'){
           str2[i]=str2[i]+32;
       }
   printf("%s\n", str1);
   printf("%s", str2);
   return 0;
}
write a code to check whether the given password is valid or not.
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
   char str[]="Eabc@1234";
   int n, a=0, b=0, c=0, d=0;
   n=sizeof(str)/sizeof(str[0])-1; // (or) n=strlen(str)...we add
<string.h> in header file
   //printf("%d",n);
   if(n>8){
      for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
          if(str[i]>='A' && str[i]<='Z'){
             a=1;
          else if(str[i]>='a' && str[i]<='z'){
             b=1;
          }
          else if(str[i]>='0' && str[i]<='9'){
         else if((str[i]>=32 && str[i]<=47) || (str[i]>=58 &&
str[i]<=64) || (str[i]>=91 && str[i]<=96)
          || (str[i]>=123 && str[i]<=126)){</pre>
             d=1;
          }
      }
      if (a==1 \&\& b==1 \&\& c==1 \&\& d==1)
         printf("valid");
      }
      else{
         printf("Invalid input");
    }
```

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else{
    printf("Invalid input");
}
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check remove duplicates in given string program