

Lesson 75 Practice 18

In the previous lesson, we learned how to **return** a number and learned the difference between **Void** and **int**.

In this lesson, we want to make a function that deals with the word (string) and converts the existing letters from **small** to **capital**.

But there is a problem that the function does not return an Array. It returns a number or a letter

But how will we overcome this problem?

Array name is a **pointer**. We remember together when we were using the scanf command for a number or a letter we used to put &, but when we scanf for a word or sentence (characters of array (we didn't use &, but why didn't we use it), (&variable) It is the address of the variable, but here in the array there are multiple places, so if we have a set of numbers recorded in the array, here x[0] is the address of the array, and x is the address of the first place in the array, so we will make a pointer for the function. We make the function return using a pointer because it indicates the address.

```
char x[100];
scanf("%s", x);
//or like that
scanf("%s", &x[0]);
->Function:
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
char * Upper(char y[]) {
int i;
for (i = 0; y[i]; i++)
if (y[i] \ge 'a' \&\& y[i] \le 'z')
y[i] = y[i] - 32;
return y;
//returned the name of the array or
we can return the first element &y[0]
}
int main() {
char x[100];
printf("What is your name: ");
scanf("%s", &x[0]);
//scanf("%s", x);
printf("%s", Upper(x));
}
input:
ahmed
output:
AHMED
Try the code: Click here!
```



```
Using VOID:
#include <stdio.h>
void Upper(char y[]) {
int i;
for (i = 0; y[i]; i++)
if (y[i] >= \frac{a}{8} & y[i] <= \frac{z}{0}
y[i] = y[i] - 32;
return;
//return nothing because void
int main() {
char x[100];
printf("What is your name: ");
scanf("%s", x);
Upper(x);
printf("%s",x);
input:
ahmed
output:
AHMED
Try the code: Click here!
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
int fun(int y) {
if (y > 0)
return 10;
```



```
return-10;}
int main() {
int x = 0;
int z = fun(x);
printf("%d", z);
}
output:
-10
Try the code : Click Here!
```