CS 31 Worksheet 7

This worksheet is entirely **optional**, and meant for extra practice. Some problems will be more challenging than others and are designed to have you apply your knowledge beyond the examples presented in lecture, discussion or projects. All exams will be done on paper, so it is in your best interest to practice these problems by hand and not rely on a compiler.
Solutions are written in red. The solutions for **programming** problems are not absolute, it is okay if your code looks different; this is just one way to solve the specific problem.

Concepts: C-Strings

1) Write a function with the following header:

```
bool insert(char str[], int max, int ind, char c)
```

This function should insert *c* into *str* of length *max* (specifying the maximum number of elements that can be stored in the array containing the C string) at the index specified by *ind*, resulting in a C string that is one character longer than it was before. If this insertion is successful, the function returns true. If the insertion cannot be done, the function returns false and leaves *str* undone.

Example:

```
char str[20] = "aaaaaaa"
bool res = insert(test, 20, 1, 'b');
// res should now store true and test should now store "abaaaaaa"

char test[20];
strcpy(test, "abcdefghijklmnopqrs");
bool res = insert(test, 20, 10, 'X');
// res should be false and test is unchanged
```

```
bool insert(char str[], int max, int ind, char c) {
  if (ind < 0)
    return false;

  int len = strlen(str);
  if (ind > len || len + 1 >= max)
    return false;

  char charToInsert = c;
  do
```

```
  {
    char temp = str[ind];
    str[ind] = charToInsert;
    charToInsert = temp;
    ind++;
  } while (int <= len);  // or  } while (charToInsert != '\0');
  str[ind + 1] = '\0';
  return true;
}
```

2) Write a function with the following header:

```
void eraseChar(char str[], char c)
```

This function should erase all instances of *c* from *str*.

Example:

```
char test[4] = "acc";
eraseChar(test, 'c');
//test should now store "a"
```

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```
void eraseChar(char str[], char c) {
  int x = 0;
  while (str[x] != '\0') {
    if (str[x] == c) {
      for (int y = x; str[y] != '\0'; y++) {
        str[y] = str[y + 1];
      }
    }
    else
      x++;
  }
}
```

3) Implement strcat which allows you to concatenate two c-strings. Assume there is enough space to save the entire result into str1.

```
void strcat(char str1[], char str2[])
```

Example: str1 = “Hello”, str2 = “ World”
strcat(str1, str2) = “Hello World”

```
// Note: The assumption is that str1 has ample space for str2.
void strcat(char str1[], char str2[])
{
        // Find end of str1
      int i = 0;
      for (i = 0; str1[i] != '\0'; i++)
            ;
        // Copy str2 to str1 starting at that point
      int j = 0;
      do
      {
            str1[i] = str2[j];
            i++;
            j++;
      } while (str2[j] != '\0');
}
```

4) Write a function with the following header:

```
void eraseDuplicates(char str[])
```

This function should erase all duplicated characters in the string, so that only the first copy of any character is preserved. Feel free to use helper functions.

Example:

```
char test[50] = “memesformeforfree123”;
eraseDuplicates(test);
//test should now store “mesfor123”

void eraseOneChar(char str[], int index) {
  for (int i = index; str[i] != '\0'; i++) {
    str[i] = str[i + 1];
  }
}

void eraseDuplicates(char str[]) {
  bool sawCharacter[256] = {false};
  int i = 0;
  while (str[i] != '\0') {
    if (sawCharacter[str[i]]) {
      eraseOneChar(str, i);
```

```
    } else {
      sawCharacter[str[i]] = true;
      i++;
    }
  }
}
```

5) Write a function and removes all of the instances of a **word** from a **sentence.** Both a sentence and word are defined as C-strings.

Function header: `void remove(char sentence[], const char word[])`

Example:

```
const char word[4] = "ask";
char sentence[50] = "I asked her to ask him about the task";
remove(sentence, char);
// sentence should now be "I asked her to him about the task";
// sentence should not be "I ed her to him about the t";

// strncat appends the first num characters of source to
destination, plus a terminating null-character.
// strncpy copies the first num characters of source to
destination

void remove(char sentence[], const char word[]) {
     int i = 0;
     while (i < sentence[i] != '\0') {
          int len = 1;
          if (isalpha(sentence[i])) {
               int j = i+1;
               while (j != sentence[j] && sentence[j] != ' ') {
                    len++;
                    j++;
               }
               char substr[10000];
               strncpy(substr, sentence+i, len);
               substr[len] = '\0';
               if (strcmp(substr, word) == 0) {
                    char temp[10000];
                    strncpy(temp, sentence, i);
                    if (sentence[i+len] == ' ') {
                        strncat(temp, sentence + i + len + 1,
               strlen(sentence) - len - i - 1);
                    } else {
```

```
                        strncat(temp, sentence + i + len,
                strlen(sentence) - len - i);
                    }
                    strcpy(sentence, temp); // new sentence
                }
            }
            i += len;
        }
    }
```