

## locateFirstChar

Write a C function that locates the first occurrence of ch in the string str. The function returns the index, or -1 if ch does not occur in the string. The function prototype is given as follows:

```
int locateFirstChar(char *str, char ch);
```

A sample program template is given below to test the function:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int locateFirstChar(char *str, char ch);
int main()
{
    char str[40], ch, *p;

    printf("Enter a string: \n");
    fgets(str, 40, stdin);
    if (p=strchr(str, '\n')) *p = '\0';
    printf("Enter the target character: \n");
    scanf("%c", &ch);
    printf("locateFirstChar(): %d\n", locateFirstChar(str, ch));
    return 0;
}
int locateFirstChar(char *str, char ch)
{
    /* Write your code here */
}
```

Some sample input and output sessions are given below:

- (1) Test Case 1  
Enter a string:  
I am a boy  
Enter the target character: a  
locateFirstChar(): 2

- (2) Test Case 2  
Enter a string:  
I am a boy  
Enter the target character: z  
locateFirstChar(): -1

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int locateFirstChar(char *str, char ch);
int main()
{
    char str[40], ch, *p;

    printf("Enter a string: \n");
    fgets(str, 40, stdin);
    if (p=strchr(str, '\n')) *p = '\0';
    printf("Enter the target character: \n");
    scanf("%c", &ch);
    printf("locateFirstChar(): %d\n",
locateFirstChar(str, ch));
    return 0;
}
int locateFirstChar(char *str, char ch)
{
    int i;

    for(i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
    {
        if(ch==str[i])
        {
            return i;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```