stringrChr

Write a C function that locates the **last occurrence** of ch in the string pointed to by s. The function returns a pointer to the character, or a null pointer if ch does not occur in the string. Write the code for the function **without** using any of the standard library string functions.

```
char *stringrChr(char *s, char ch);
```

A sample program template for testing the function is given below:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
char *stringrChr(char *s, char ch);
int main()
{
  char s[80], c, *p;
  char *temp=NULL;

  printf("Enter a string: \n");
  fgets(s, 80, stdin);
  if (p=strchr(s,'\n')) *p = '\0';
  printf("Enter a char: \n");
  scanf("%c", &c);
  temp = stringrChr(s, c);
  if (temp!=NULL)
    printf("stringrChr(): %s\n", temp);
  else
    printf("stringrChr(): null string\n");
  return 0;
}
char *stringrChr(char *s, char ch)
{
    /* Write your code here */
}
```

Some test input and output sessions are given below:

(1) Test Case 1
Enter a string:
something
Enter a char:
t
stringrChr(): thing

(2) Test Case 2
Enter a string:
something
Enter a char:

```
char *stringrChr(char *s, char ch)
{
   int a=0;
   int i;
   char *name;
   int k=0;

   for(i=0;s[i]!='\0';i++)
   {
      if(ch==s[i])
      {
         a = i;
      }
   }

   for(i=a;s[i]!='\0';i++)
   {
      name[k] = s[i];
      k++;
   }

   if(a==0)
   {
      return NULL;
   }
   name[k]='\0';
   return name;
}
```

z
stringrChr(): null string

(3) Test Case 3
Enter a string:
I have 10 dollars.
Enter a char:
a
stringrChr(): ars.

(4) Test Case 4
Enter a string:
I am a boy
Enter a char:
a
stringrChr(): a boy