# Lesson 9 Lab

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| Student Name: | Markus Afonso | Student ID: | A01333486 |

Task 1: To define a program which reads in a word and then to print it in all capital letters. Example:

input: apple -> output: print APPLE

input: intel -> output: print INTEL

[Hint: to check out ASCII table to find out the distance between ‘a’ and ‘A’, this distance applied to all letters, between ‘b’ and ‘B’, between ‘c’ and ‘C’ and so on]

**Requirement**: you are not allowed to use any function defined in <ctype.h>

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| #include <stdio.h>  int main()  {  char input[100];  scanf("%s", input);  for (int x = 0; input[x] != '\0'; x++ )  {  if (('a' <= input[x]) && ('z' >= input[x]))  {  input[x] = input[x] - ('a' - 'A');  }  }  printf("%s", input);  return 0;  } |

Task 2: To define a program reads in a string and then prints “yes” or “no” based on whether it’s a valid BCIT ID, let’s use standard-library

[Hint: valid BCIT IDs need to be 9 chars long with first char as ‘a’ or ‘A’ followed by 8 digits]

Examples:

A00123456 -> yes

a12345678 -> yes

aa1234567 -> no (why: 2nd char should be digit)

A123456789 -> no (why: too long – it has 10 chars in total)

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| #include <stdio.h>  #include <ctype.h>  int main()  {  char input[100];  scanf("%s", input);  int x = 0;  for (; input[x] != '\0'; x++)  {  if (!isdigit(input[x]) && x != 0)  {  printf("no");  return 0;  }  };  if (x != 9)  {  printf("no");  return 0;  }  if ((input[0] != 'a') && (input[0] != 'A'))  {  printf("no");  return 0;  }  printf("yes");  return 0;  } |

Task 3: (Same question as Part 1) To define a program which reads in a word

and then to print it in all capital letters, however, this time you are required to use standard-library

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| #include <stdio.h>  #include <ctype.h>  int main()  {  char input[100];  scanf("%s", input);  for (int x = 0; input[x] != '\0'; x++ )  {  if (islower(input[x]))  {  input[x] = toupper(input[x]);  }  }  printf("%s", input);  return 0;  } |

Task 4: To define a program which hard-codes the given data as below (not to read from user), use the standard library to converts them to numbers, and then prints their sum.

Given data:

char num\_in\_chars\_1[] = "123";

char num\_in\_chars\_2[] = "4567890";

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| #include <stdio.h>  #include <stdlib.h>  int main()  {      char num\_in\_chars\_1[] = "123";      char num\_in\_chars\_2[] = "4567890";      int num1 = atoi(num\_in\_chars\_1);      int num2 = atoi(num\_in\_chars\_2);      printf("%d", num1 + num2);        return 0;  } |

Task 5: To define a program which reads in a string from user, and then print it with each char three times.

Example:

input: “hello!”

output: “hhheeellllllooo!!!”

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| #include <stdio.h>  #include <stdlib.h>  int main()  {  char input[100];  fgets(input, 100, stdin);  for (int x = 0; input[x] != '\0'; x++)  {  printf("%c%c%c", input[x], input[x], input[x]);  }  return 0;  } |

Task 6: To define a program which reads from a hardcoded string “123 456 789”, (NO user input) using function sscanf, and then using function sprintf to print ”the result is %d” (the sum of the three numbers) into a string (named s), at the last print out s.

[Hint: Fairly similar to the combination of the two examples of sprintf and sscanf]

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| #include <stdio.h>  #include <stdlib.h>  int main()  {  char string[] = "123 456 789";  int a;  int b;  int c;  char s[100];  sscanf(string, "%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);  sprintf(s, "The result is %d", a + b + c);  printf("%s", s);  return 0;  } |