chapter 9
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MULTIPLE CHOICE

9.1   All of these

9.2   strncat()

9.3   strcstr()

9.4   employee [10][80]

9.5   gets(str);

9.6   3

9.7   All of these

REVIEW QUESTION

9.1

(a) False
(b) True
(c) True
(d) True
(e) False

(f) False
(g) False
(h) True
(i) True
(j) True

(k) True
(l) True
(m) False
(n) False
(o) True

9.2

(a) %[^\n]
(b) gets()
(c) puts()
(d) 3

(e) strlen()

(f) strcpy()

(g) stdlib.h

(h) strchr

(i) s1, s2

(j) qsort()

9.3 ① scanf() skips leading white spaces and stops reading the string when it encounters the first white space character, where getchar() reads characters one by one..

9.4 Null character makes it easy to determine the length and while modifying the end of a string.

9.5 (a) It is consize and can be done in a single line. It is not suitable for dynamically assigning values.

(b) It allows assigning a value to a string variable dynamically during runtime.

(c) It provides flexibility for accepting user input. It requires proper formatting.

(d) It allows reading a string from the user during runtime. It is considered unsafe and deprecated due to potential buffer overflow issues.

9.6 (a) The sky is the limit.

  (b) The sky

  (c) T

  (d) The sky is the limit

  (e) Decimal integer (ASCII values)

  (f) Error

  (g)

  (h) Error

9.7 (d) strcpy(s3, strcat(s1, s2));

9.8 1

9.9 he
     heorshe
     17   14

9.10 Pune

9.11 BAN DELHI

9.12 O

9.13 KUMAR GUPTA

9.14 (a) strcpy and strncpy

strcpy copies the content of one ~~trying~~ string to an another string. On the other hand strncpy copies first n characters from one string to another.

9.15 (b) strcat and strncat

~~It~~ strcat concatenetes the contents of one string to the end of an another string. On the other hand strncat tells the maximum number of characters to be concatenated.

(c) strcmp and strncmp

Strcmp compares two strings ~~t~~ and returns 0 or an integer value, where strncmp only checks first nth elements.

2. DEBUGGING EXCERCISES

9.1 (a) char str[10];

9.2 (b) correct

2.3 (c) if (strstr("Balagurusamy", "guru")==0)

(d) char s1[5], s2[10];
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gets(s1);
gets(s2);
```

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

9.1   if (printf("Hello World")){}

9.2   if (! printf("Hello"))
          printf("Hello");
        else
          printf(" World!");

9.3 I can write inside a loop condition and use comma or use comma normally, instead of ;

9.4 strcat is a function to concatenate strings

9.5 Yes, there is.