

This sheet will not be graded (feel free to write on it), but you must turn it in at the end of the exam.

C Function Definitions

```
char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);
```

`fgets()` reads in at most one less than `size` characters from `stream` and stores them into the buffer pointed to by `s`. Reading stops after an EOF or a newline. If a newline is read, it is stored into the buffer. A terminating null byte (`'\0'`) is stored after the last character in the buffer.

```
void *memcpy(void *dest, void *src, size_t n);
```

The `memcpy()` function copies `n` bytes from memory area `src` to memory area `dest`.

```
int printf(const char *format, ...);
```

`printf()` produces output according to the format string format.

```
char *strcpy(char *dest, const char *src);
```

The `strcpy()` function copies the string pointed to by `src`, including the terminating null byte (`'\0'`), to the buffer pointed to by `dest`. The strings may not overlap, and the destination string `dest` must be large enough to receive the copy.

```
char *strncpy(char *dest, const char *src, size_t n);
```

The `strncpy()` function copies the string pointed to by `src`, including the terminating null byte (`'\0'`), to the buffer pointed to by `dest`. The strings may not overlap, and at most `n` bytes of `s` are copied. Warning: If there is no null byte among the first `n` bytes of `src`, the string placed in `dest` will not be null-terminated.

If the length of `src` is less than `n`, `strncpy()` writes additional null bytes to `dest` to ensure that a total of `n` bytes are written.

```
size_t strlen(const char *s);
```

The `strlen()` function calculates the length of the string pointed to by `s`, excluding the terminating null byte (`'\0'`).