C library function - strcoll()

Description

The C library function **int strcoll(const char *str1, const char *str2)** compares string **str1** to **str2**. The result is dependent on the LC_COLLATE setting of the location.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for strcoll() function.

```
int strcoll(const char *str1, const char *str2)
```

Parameters

- **str1** − This is the first string to be compared.
- **str2** − This is the second string to be compared.

Return Value

This function return values that are as follows −

- if Return value < 0 then it indicates str1 is less than str2.
- if Return value > 0 then it indicates str2 is less than str1.
- if Return value = 0 then it indicates str1 is equal to str2.

Example

The following example shows the usage of strcoll() function.

Live Demo

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main () {
   char str1[15];
   char str2[15];
   int ret;

   strcpy(str1, "abc");
   strcpy(str2, "ABC");

   ret = strcoll(str1, str2);
```

```
   if(ret > 0) {
      printf("str1 is less than str2");
   } else if(ret < 0) {
      printf("str2 is less than str1");
   } else {
      printf("str1 is equal to str2");
   }

   return(0);
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program that will produce the following result −

```
str1 is less than str2
```