ASSIGNMENT OF C

STRING FUNCTIONS

1) strcat()

It is used to concatenate two string

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
  char str1[]="Good";
  char str2[]="Moring";
  printf("%s",strcat(str1,str2));
  return 0;
}
```

```
clang-7 -pthread -lm -o main main.c
./main
GoodMoring
```

2) strlen()

It is used to show the length of a string

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
  char str1[]="Good Morning";
```

```
  int length=strlen(str1);
  printf("length of the string =%d",length);
  return 0;
}
```

```
clang-7 -pthread -lm -o main main.c
./main
length of the string =12
```

3) strrev()

Use to store reverse of a string

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
        char str1[]="Good morning";
        clrscr();
        printf("%s",strrev(str1));
        getch();
}
```

4) strcpy()

is It used to copies one string to another

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
  char str1[100],str2[100];
```

```
 printf("Enter the string");
 gets(str1);
 strcpy(str2,str1);
 printf("after copying,string2 is %s",str2);
 return 0;
}
```

```
Output                                                    Clear

/tmp/RyKU62v1w8.o
Enter the string    Good Morning
after copying,string2 is Good Morning
```

5) strcmp()

It is used to compare two strings

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
 char str1[]="Good Morning";
 char str2[]="Good Night";
 int comp=strcmp(str1,str2);
 printf("after comparing the strings,differece is %d",comp);
 return 0;
}
```

```
Output                                                    Clear

/tmp/RyKU62v1w8.o
after comparing the strings,differece is -1
```

6) strlwr()

It is used to convert the input into lower case .

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
        char str1[]="GOOD MORNING";
        clrscr();
        printf("%s",strlwr(str1));
        getch();
}
```

7) strupr

It is used to convert the input into upper case letter.

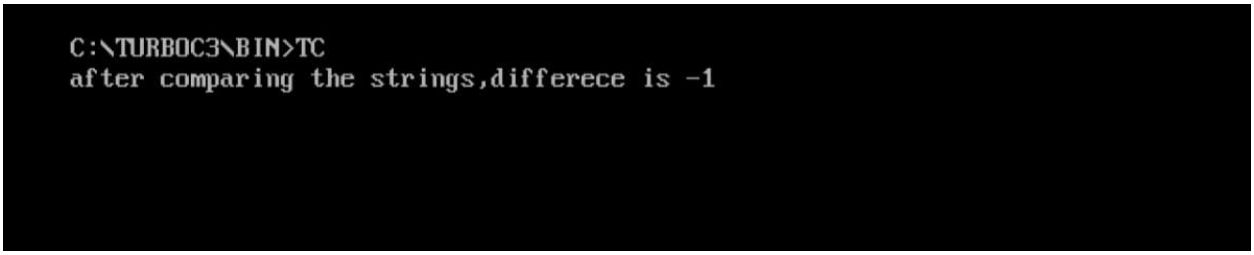
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
        char str1[]="GOOD MORNING";
        clrscr();
        ("%s",strupr(str1));
        getch();
}
```

8) strcmpi()

It is same as Strcmp function.But this function negotiate case A and a are treated as same

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

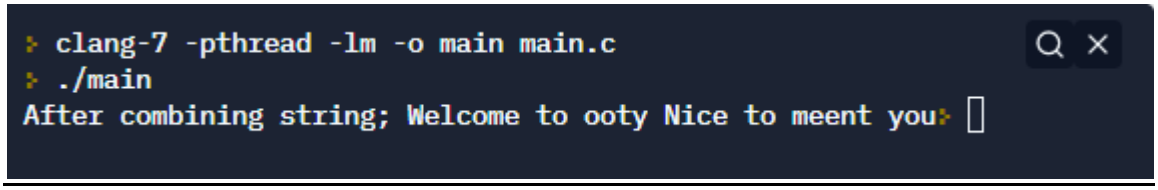
```
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
 char str1[]="Good Morning";
char str2[]="Good Night";
int comp=strcmpi(str1,str2);
printf("after comparing the strings,differece is %d",comp);
return 0;
}
```



9) strncat()

It is used to concatenate n characters of second string to first string

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
    char str1[] = "Welcome to ooty\t";
    char str2[] = "Nice to meent you all";
   strncat(str1,str2, 17);
     printf("After combining string; %s", str1);
     return 0;
}
```



10) strncmp()

It is used to compare n characters of second string to first string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
     char str1[20] = "Good Morning";
   char str2[20] = "Good Night";
   int comp=strncmp(str1,str2, 7);
   printf("After comparing,difference is %d",comp);
   return 0;
}
```

```
clang-7 -pthread -lm -o main main.c
./main
After comparing,difference is -1
```

11) strncpy()

It is used to copy given no:of characters of first string to second string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
 char str1[]="Good Morning";
 char str2[100];
 strncpy(str2,str1, 6);
 printf("after copying,string2 is: %s",str2);
 return 0;
}
```

```
clang-7 -pthread -lm -o main main.c
./main
after copying,string2 is: Good M
```

12) strstr()

It returns pointer to first occurrence of string 2 in string 1.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main () {
  const char str[20] = "Hello, how are you?";
  const char searchString[10] = "you";
  char *result;
  result = strstr(str, searchString);
  printf("The substring starting from the given string: %s", result);
  return 0;}
```