27/10/2025

1) Strlen()

Strlen() in C is a standard library function that calculates the length of a given null-terminated string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int main() {
  char S[] = "Hello World"
  printf ("length = %zu\n", strlen(s));
  return 0;
}
```

output

length = 11

2) strcpy()

strcpy() copies a string from scr to dest, including the terminating null character '\0'.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
  int main() {
    char source[]= "Hello C";
    char destination [20];
    strcpy (destination, source);
    printf("source string: %s\n", source);
    Printf("Destination string: %s\n", destination);
    return 0;
}
```

3. strncpy()

strncpy() is a function from the C standard library used to copy at most n characters from one string to another

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
    int main() {
    char src[] = "Hello";
    char dest[10];
    strncpy (dest, src, 10);
    printf ("Source: %s\n", src);
    printf ("Destination: %s\n", dest);
    return 0;
    }
```

Output

Source : Hello. Destination: Hello.

4. strcat()

Strcat() is a function in the C standard library used to concatenate one string to the end of another string.

Syntax

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
  int main() {
  char dest[20] = "Hello";
  char src[] = "world!";
  strcat (dest, src);
```

```
printf("Result: %s\n", dest);
return 0;
}
```

Result: Hello World!

5 Strncat()

Strncat() is a function from the C standard Library used to append at most n characters from a source string to the end of a destination string.

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

int main() {
char dest[20] = "Hello";
char src[] = "World!!!";

Strncat(dest, src, 5);

printf("Result: %s\n", dest);
return 0;
}
```

Output

Result: Hello World.