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

char *my_strcpy(char * , const char * );

int main()
{

  char src[] = "cs23!";
  char dst[]="Hello hello";
  char *curdst;
  int len=0;

  printf("src address %p and first char %c \n", (void *)&src, src[0]);
  printf("dst address %p and first char %c \n", (void *)&dst, dst[0]);

  // compute where NULL character is '\0' ASCII 0

  // while(src[len++]); THE BUG. What was the problem?

  while(src[++len]); // THE FIX: How does this fix it? **001**

  // print out the char arrays and various addresses.

  printf("src array %s and last element %d\n", src, atoi(&src[len]));
  printf("dst array %s and last element %c\n", dst, dst[len]);

  // do the copy

  curdst= my_strcpy(dst, src);

  // check to see if the NULL char is copied too.

  printf("dst array %s and last element %d\n", dst, atoi(&dst[len]));

  return 0;
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  while(src[len++]);

  // print out the char arrays and various addresses.

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  // do the copy

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這兩個code最主要的差異在於

while ( src[++len]);

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最後正確為 while ( scr[++len])

++len : 先加在做，當判斷為0(即'/0')，會直接結束執行與跳出迴圈，不會有字串多加的問題。

len++ :先做再加，即使一開始判斷為0，最後還是會+1，與實際情況不合。