

# 2020-02-20

20 February 2020 12:08

## Strings

You can define strings two ways

- `Char greeting[6] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\0'};`

Or

- `Char greeting[6] = 'Hello'`

You can display strings using %s

- `Printf("%s", greeting);`

## Assignment

- Not necessary to use malloc/calloc for declaring pointer arrays. (Blame me for this question, asked it out of habit)

- Remember %1s in scan error checking, this is telling the compiler to enter a value as a one character array
- `Printf("%20s", greeting);` - this will print a 14 long line of blank spaces, then prints the six character long string. This means it is by default, right justified
- `Printf("%20.2s", greeting);` - This will do the same as above, but it will only display the H and E of the greeting string
- If you printf a string of larger size then the given parameters, it will often ignore the parameter and do it's best attempt at "fitting in" the string (in the above example, it would ignore the blank spaces)
- `Gets()` is a function that pushes white space characters to a string, where as `scanf` will not