LESSON 10: STRINGS

Strings are arrays of characters terminated by the null (0) character.

- Syntax:
- char names[10];

The "name" is a character array that can hold up to 10 characters including the null terminator.

STRING INPUT / OUTPUT (I/O) OPERATTIONS

String I/O operations are carried out using **stdio.h**

- **Get () function:** Is used for accepting input (strings).
- **The get()** replaces the "\n" with "\0" character

  - **Syntax**
  - **Gets (names);**

- **The put () function:** is used to display strings

  - **Syntax**
  - **Gets (names);**

- **The scanf() functions:** Are used to accept mixed datatypes with a single statement

  - **Syntax**
  - **scanf ("%s" names);**

- **The printf() functions:** Is used to display mixed datatypes with a single statement

  - **Syntax**
  - **printf ("%s" names);**

STRING OPERATIONS / FUNCTIONS

These uses header file string.h

Operations includes:

1. Concatenating strings
2. Comparing strings
3. Locating a character in a string
4. Copying one string to another
5. Calculating the length of a string

FUNCTIONS INCLUDES:

1. **Strcat() : Joins two string values into one**

Syntax:

- **Strcat(str1, str2); /* add str2 at the end of str1. The function returns str1 */**

2. **Strcmp(): compares two strings and returns integer value based on the comparison**

Syntax

- **Strcmp(str1, str2);**

The function returns a value

- **Less than zero: If str1 < str2**
- **Zero: If str1 = str2**
- **Greater than zero: if str1 > str2**

3. **Strchr(): Determines the occurrence of a character in a string**

The function returns a value:

Pointer to the first occurrence of the character pointed by chr in the string str
NULL if it is not present

4. **Strcpy(): copies the value of one string into the other**

Syntax

- **Strcpy(str1, str2);**

The function:

- **returns str1**

- **The value of str2 is copied into str1**

5. **Strlen(): Determines the length of a string**

Syntax

- **Strlen(str);**

The function returns an integer value for the length of the str