“चला तर, Coding शिकू आपल्या भाषेत!”

Marathi Coding Shala

@MarathiCodingShala · 2.06K subscribers · 12 videos

नमस्कार मित्रांनो! 👋 🙏 ...more

youtube.com/channel/UCUc5mUOo3xqzlgXFCaIFkbw and 2 more links

Customize channel | Manage videos | View channel stats

Strings

In C, strings are essentially arrays of characters that end with a null character ('\0'). This null character indicates the end of the string

Declaring Strings

Using a Character Array:

char str[20]; // Can hold a string of up to 19 characters + 1 for '\0'
char str[] = "Hello"; // Implicitly null-terminated

Char str[20]={“AMIT”}

‘\0’=It Represents string end
It is non printable character

```
char str[6] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\0'};
```

```
Char a[10];
a=“AMIT” not allowed in c
```

Methods to Take String Input

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    char str[100];  // Declare a string with enough space
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    scanf("%s", str);  // Reads input until a space or newline
    printf("You entered: %s\n", str);
    return 0;
}
```

Limitation: Cannot read strings with spaces (e.g., "Hello World" will only store "Hello").

2. Using gets (Not Recommended)

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    char str[100];
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    gets(str);  // Not safe! Avoid using
it.
    printf("You entered: %s\n", str);
    return 0;
}
```

gets reads an entire line of input, including spaces, but it is **not safe** because
it doesn't check for buffer overflow.

Warning: Avoid using gets in modern C programs. It has been removed in C11.

3. Using fgets (Recommended)
fgets is the safest way to take string input in C as it prevents buffer overflows.

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    char str[100];
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    fgets(str, sizeof(str), stdin);  // Reads up to sizeof(str) - 1 characters
    printf("You entered: %s", str);
    return 0;
}
```

String Predefined function

In C, predefined string functions are available in the **<string.h>** library. These functions are commonly used for string manipulation.

- **strlen()** - Get the length of a string.
- **strcpy()** - Copy one string to another.
- **strcat()** - Concatenate (append) one string to another.
- **strcmp()** - Compare two strings.

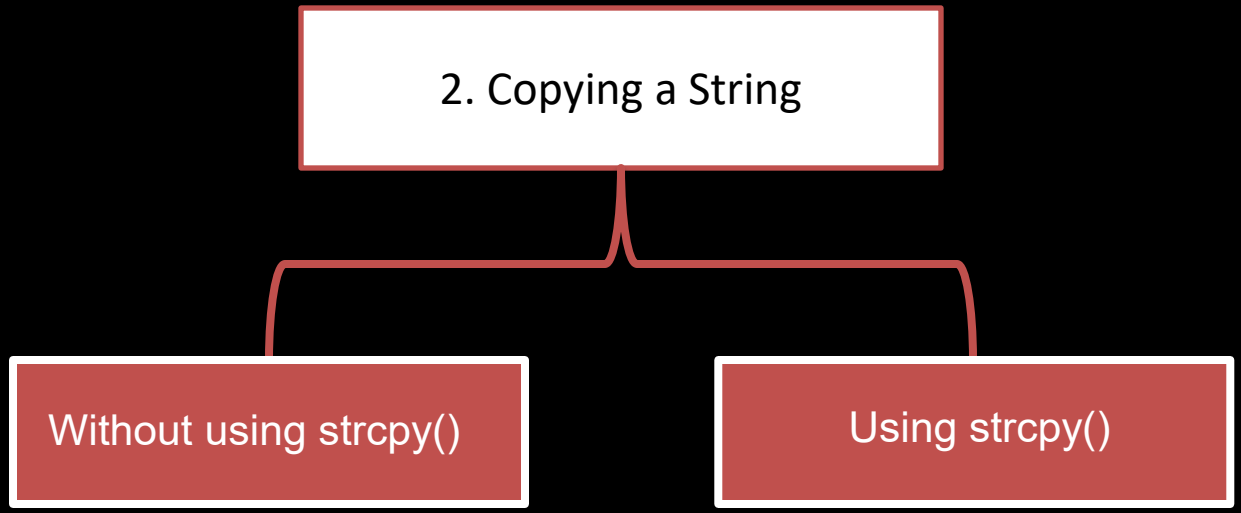
1. Finding Length of a String

- Without using strlen()
- Using strlen()

Index:	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Value:	'H'	'e'	'l'	'l'	'o'	'\0'
Counter:	1	2	3	4	5	(Stop at '\0')

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(){
  char a[10]={"ashish"};

  int l=strlen(a);
  printf("%d",l);

  return 0;
}

//output:6
```

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main(){
  char a[10]={"ashish"};
  int i;
  for( i=0;a[i]!='\0';i++){


  }
  printf("%d",i);

  return 0;
}
```




```
Index:    [0]  [1]  [2]  [3]  [4]  [5]
Source:   'H'  'e'  'l'  'l'  'o'  '\0'
Dest:     'H'  'e'  'l'  'l'  'o'  '\0'
```

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main(){
  char a[10]={"ashish"};
  char z[15];
  strcpy(z,a);
  printf("%s\n",z);
  return 0;
}

// Output: ashish
```

3. Concatenating Strings

- Without using strcat()
- Using strcat()

```
Before:   [ 'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\0', '_', '_', '_', '_' ]
           (Destination Array)

After:    [ 'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', 'W', 'o', 'r', 'l', 'd', '\0' ]
           (Appended 'World' after '\0')
```

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(){
  char a[10]={"ashish"};
  char z[15]={"hello"};
  strcat(z,a);
  printf("%s\n",z);
  return 0;
}
```

4. Comparing Strings

- Without using strcmp()
- Using strcmp()

```
Index:    [0]   [1]   [2]   [3]   [4]
String1:  'H'   'e'   'l'   'l'   'o'
String2:  'W'   'o'   'r'   'l'   'd'
Result:   'H' != 'W'  (Stop at mismatch)
```

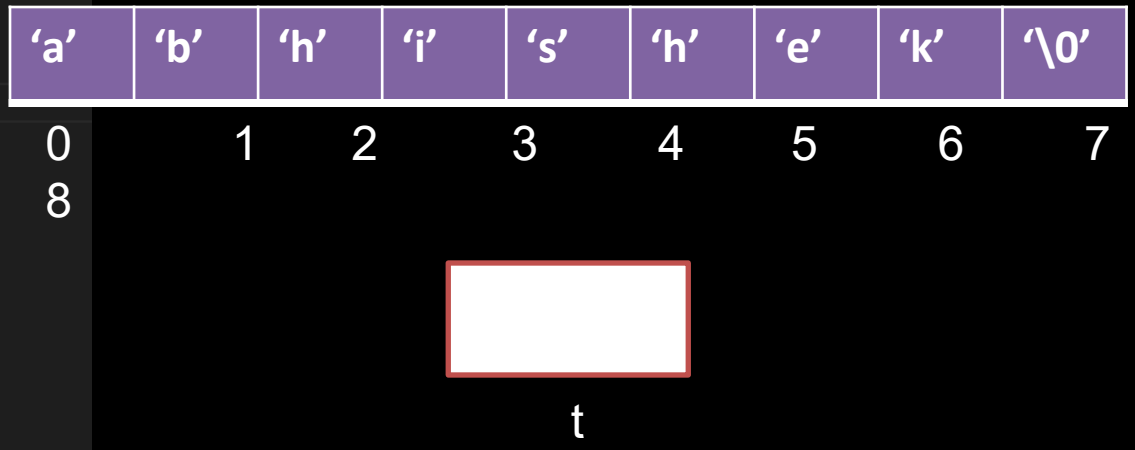
```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(){
  char a[10]={"ashish"};
  char z[15]={"hello"};

  int x=strcmp(a,z);

  if(x==0){
    printf("strings are equal\n");
  }
 else{
    printf("strings are not equal\n");
 }
  return 0;
}
```

Reverse String

Input: `abhishek`

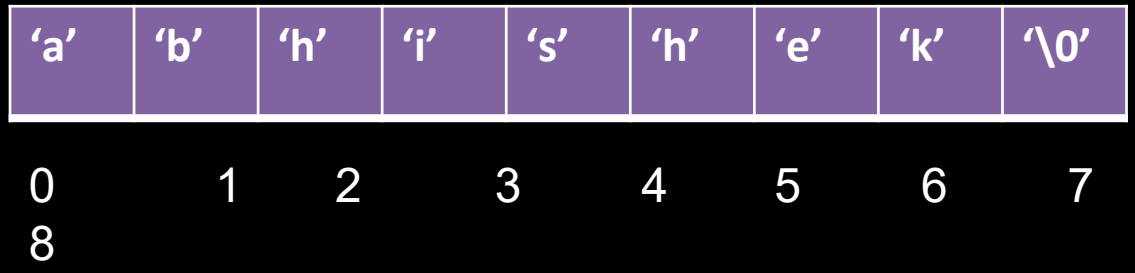
Output: `kehsihba`

```c
void main() {
    char a[10];
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    scanf("%s", a);

    int t;
    // Swapping elements
    t = a[0];
    a[0] = a[7];
    a[7] = t;

    t = a[1];
    a[1] = a[6];
    a[6] = t;

    t = a[2];
    a[2] = a[5];
    a[5] = t;

    t = a[3];
    a[3] = a[4];
    a[4] = t;

    printf("Reversed string is: %s", a);
    getch();
}
```



```
len = strlen(a);
```

```
for (i = 0; i < len / 2; i++) {

t = a[i];
a[i] = a[len - i - 1];
a[len - i - 1] = t;

 }
```



Palindrome

Example 1:

Input: madam
String: m a d a m
Index: 0 1 2 3 4

Step-by-Step Comparisons:
1.Compare a[0] (m) with a[4] (m) → Match
2.Compare a[1] (a) with a[3] (a) → Match
3.Compare a[2] (d) with a[2] (d) → Match
Result: All characters match → Palindrome

Example 2: Input: hello

String: h e l l o
Index: 0 1 2 3 4

Step-by-Step Comparisons:
1.Compare a[0] (h) with a[4] (o) → **Mismatch**
Result: Mismatch found → **Not a Palindrome**

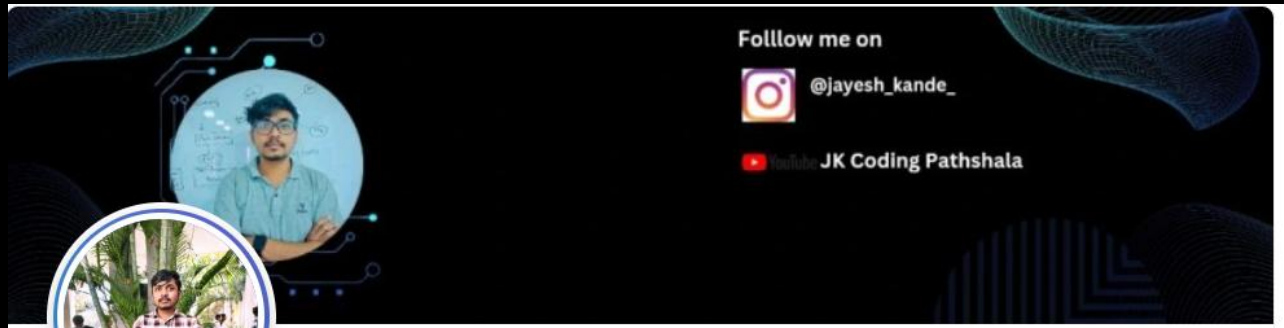
marathi_coding_shala

Follow Message •••

48 posts **5,221** followers **360** following

jayesh kande
👨‍🏫 Faculty @ CoDing SeeKho
🛍️ Coding | College Exams | Placement Prep
🎥 YouTuber –Marathi Coding shala
-Jk Coding... more
yt.openinapp.co/0y0qd + 3

LinkedIn



Jayesh Kande

Faculty at Coding Seekho (Offline + Online)|IT Engineering | Aspiring Web Developer | Java Enthusiast | Data Structures & Algorithms | Proficient in C, C++, Java, and MERN Stack | AI + Web Dev

Nashik, Maharashtra, India · Contact Info

725 followers · 500+ connections

Kbt engineering college nashik

JK Coding Pathshala

@jayeshkande9215 · 1.16K subscribers · 149 videos

🎓 Welcome to JK Coding Pathshala! ...more

youtube.com/channel/UC474QOAov9dTP9Y1nZwupqw and 3 more links

Subscribed Join View channel stats