**//Demo to show real old style C strings**

**//Still works in modern Visual Studio**

#include <iostream>

//#include <cstring> //modern way

#include <string.h> //old school way

using namespace std;

int main()

{

char name[30];

char alias[30];

char str[30];

int length;

int difference;

cout << "Enter your name: ";

cin >> name;

cout << "Hello " << name << endl;

length = strlen(name);

strcpy(alias, name);

difference = strcmp("Fred", name);

cout << "Length of name = " << length << endl;

cout << "A copy of name is " << alias << endl;

cout << name << " differs from Fred by " << difference << endl;

strcat(name, alias);

cout << name << endl;

return 0;

}

**/\*This program will demonstrate some of the C-style string**

**\*\*functions. Specifically strcpy, strcmp, strcat, and strlen**

**\*/**

#include <iostream>

#include <cstring>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

char string1[20] = "Hello";

char string2[20] = " World";

char string3[20];

char string4[20];

strcpy(string3, string1); //Copy "Hello into string3

strcpy(string4, string1); //Copy "Hello into string4

strcat(string3, string2); //Concatenate " World" to "Hello"

cout << string3 << endl; //Output "Hello World"

cout << "Length of Hello World " << strlen(string3) << endl;

cout << "Identical string compare " <<

strcmp(string1, string4) << endl;

cout << "Non-Identical string compare " <<

strcmp(string1, string2) << endl;

return 0;

}

**// This program illustrates that you cannot compare**

**// C-strings with relational operators. Although it**

**// appears to test the strings for equality, that is**

**// not what happens.**

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

// Two arrays for holding two strings.

const int LENGTH = 40;

char firstString[LENGTH], secondString[LENGTH];

// Read two strings.

cout << "Enter a string: ";

cin.getline(firstString, LENGTH);

cout << "Enter another string: ";

cin.getline(secondString, LENGTH);

// Attempt to compare the two c-strings using ==.

// Why????

if (firstString == secondString)

cout << "You entered the same string twice.\n";

else

cout << "The strings are not the same.\n";

return 0;

}