

ASSIGNMENT OF C

1. strcat() function

It is used to concatenate two string

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]{"hello"};
    char str2[]{"world"};
    printf("%s",strcat(str1,str2));
    getch();
}
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text:

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
helloworld
```

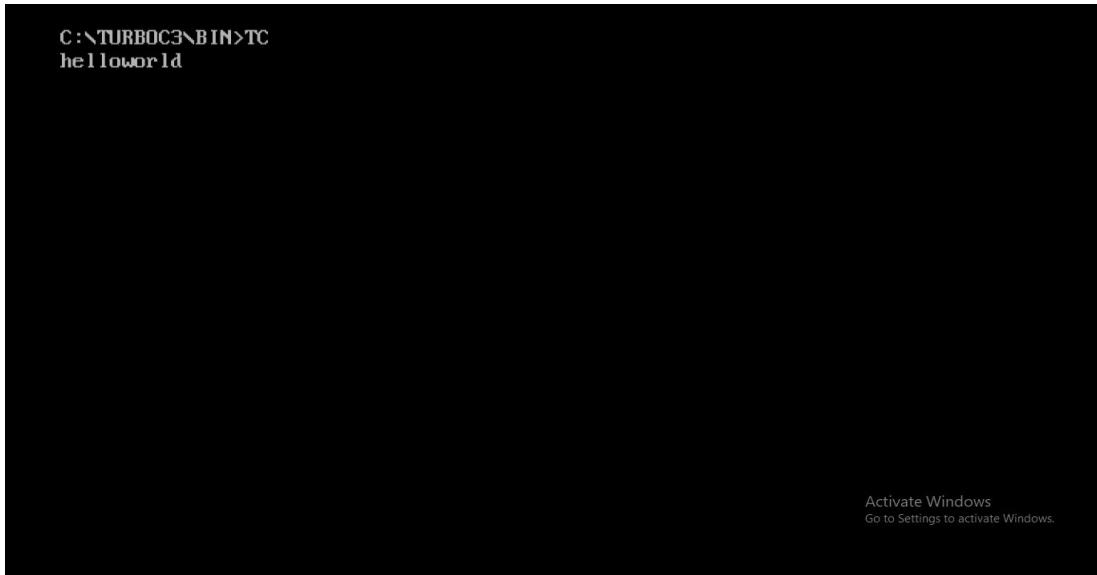
At the bottom right of the terminal window, there is a watermark that reads "Activate Windows" and "Go to Settings to activate Windows".

2. strlen() function

It is used to show the length of a string

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

```
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]{"hello world"};
    int len=strlen(str1);
    printf("length of string is %d",len);
    getch();
}
```



```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
helloworld
```

3. strcmp() function

It is used to compare two strings.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]{"hello"};
    char str2[]{"world"};
    int len=strcmp(str1,str2));
    printf("%d",len);
    getch();
}
```

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
-15_
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
```

4. strcpy() function

It is used to copies one string to another

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[100],str2[100];
    strcpy(str1,"hello world");
    strcpy(str2,str1);
    printf("%s",str2);
    getch();
}
```

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
hello world
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
```

5. strrev() function

Use to store reverse of a string

It is used to compare two strings.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]{"hello world"};
    printf("%s",strrev(str1));
    getch();
}
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text:
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
dIrow olleh

In the bottom right corner of the terminal window, there is a watermark that reads "Activate Windows" and "Go to Settings to activate Windows".

6. strupr() function

It is used to convert the input into upper case letter.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]{"hello world"};
    printf("%s",strupr(str1));
    getch();
}
```

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC  
HELLO WORLD
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

7. strlwr() function

It is used to convert the input into lower case .

```
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<string.h>  
void main()  
{  
    char str1[]{"hello world"};  
    printf("%s",strlwr(str1));  
    getch();  
}
```

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC  
hello world
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

8. strcmpl() function

It is same as Strcmp function. But this function negotiate case A and a are treated as same.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]="Good Morning";
    char str2[]="Good Night";
    int comp=strcmpl(str1,str2);
    printf("after comparing the strings,difference is %d",comp);
    getch();
}
```



C :\>TURBOC3\BIN>TC
after comparing the strings,difference is -1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

9. strncat() function

It is used to concatenate n characters of second string to first string

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[] = "Welcome to ooty\t";
    char str2[] = "Nice to meet you all";
    strncat(str1,str2, 17);
```

```
    printf("After combining string; %s", str1);
    getch();
}
```

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
After combining string: Welcome to ooty Nice to meen
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

10. strcmp() function

It is used to compare n characters of second string to first string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[20] = "Good Morning";
    char str2[20] = "Good Night";
    int comp=strncmp(str1,str2, 7);
    printf("After comparing,difference is %d",comp);
    getch();
}
```

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
After comparing,difference is -1
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

11. strcpy() function

It is used to copy given no:of characters of first string to second string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char str1[]="Good Morning";
    char str2[100];
    strcpy(str2,str1, 6);
    printf("after copying,string2 is: %s",str2);
    getch();
}
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a black background and white text. The text is as follows:

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
after copying,string2 is: Good M
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
```

The terminal prompt is "C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC". The command "strcpy(str2,str1, 6);" was run, resulting in the output "after copying,string2 is: Good M". A watermark for Windows activation is visible at the bottom right of the terminal window.

12. strstr() function

It returns pointer to first occurrence of string 2 in string 1.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
void main ()  
{  
    const char str[20] = "Hello, how are you?";  
    const char searchString[10] = "you";  
    char *result;  
    result = strstr(str, searchString);  
    printf("The substring starting from the given string: %s",  
result);  
    getch();  
}
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a black background and white text. At the top, it displays the command prompt: 'C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC'. Below the prompt, the program's output is shown: 'The substring starting from the given string: you?_'. In the bottom right corner of the terminal window, there is a watermark-like message: 'Activate Windows' and 'Go to Settings to activate Windows.'