


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();
}
```

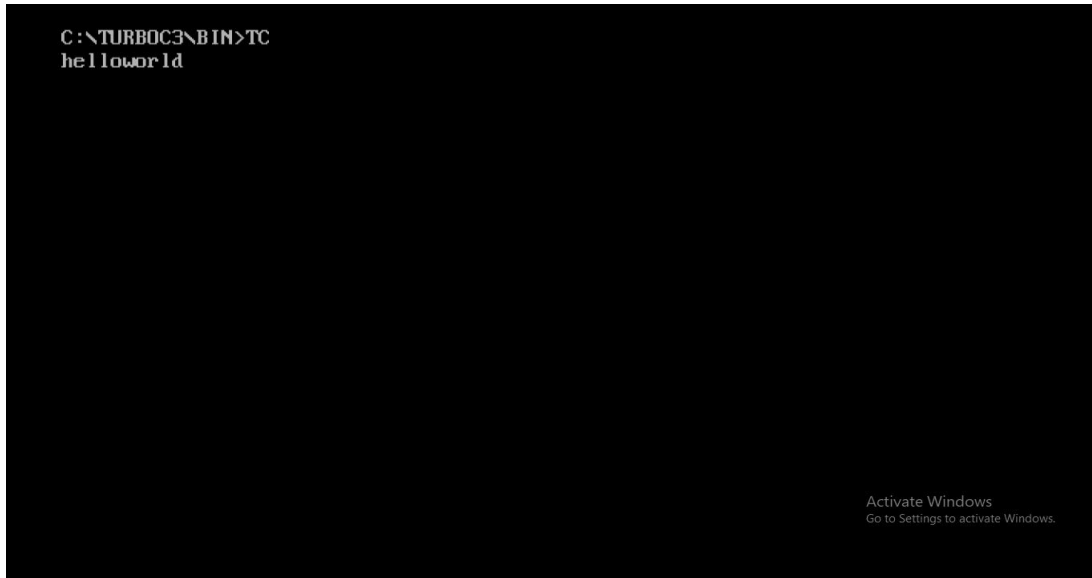
A screenshot of a Turbo C++ compiler window. The title bar reads 'C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC'. The main window area shows the output 'helloworld' on the first line. In the bottom right corner, there is a small text box that says 'Activate Windows' and 'Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

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();
}
```

A screenshot of a Turbo C++ compiler window. The title bar reads "C:\TURBOC3\BIN\TC". The main window area shows the output of the first program: "helloworld". In the bottom right corner, there is a small text box that says "Activate Windows" and "Go to Settings to activate Windows.".

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

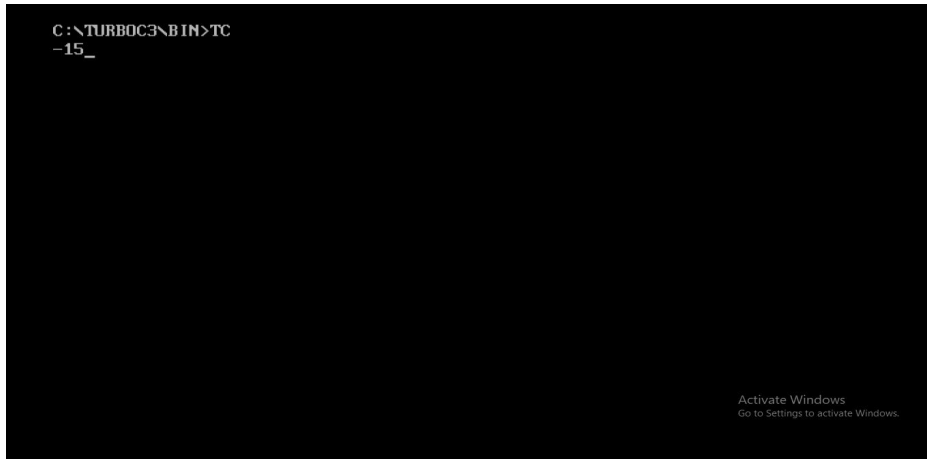
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
```

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_
```

A screenshot of a Turbo C++ compiler window. The title bar is not visible. The command prompt shows 'C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC' and the output is '-15_'. In the bottom right corner, there is a small text that says '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
```

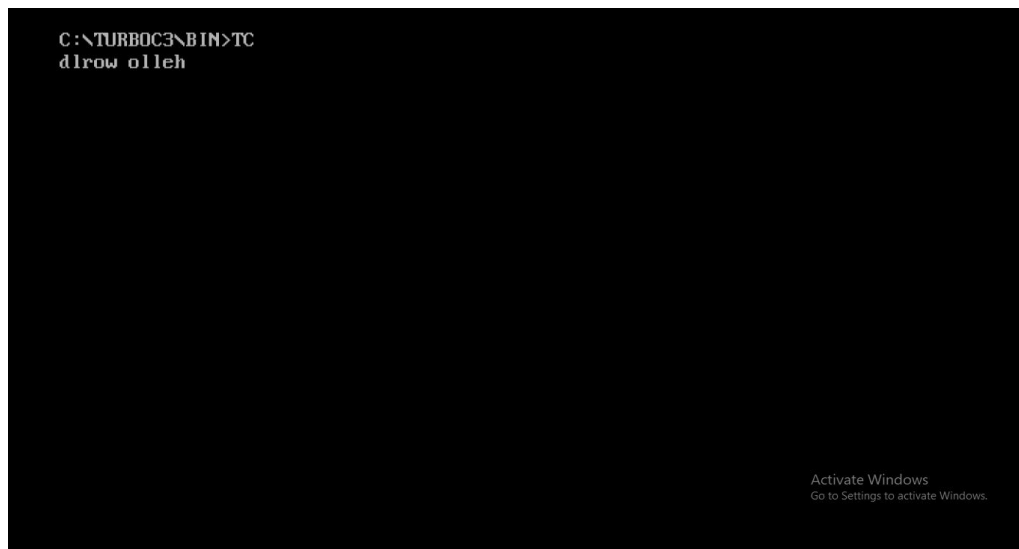
A screenshot of a Turbo C++ compiler window. The title bar is not visible. The command prompt shows 'C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC' and the output is 'hello world'. In the bottom right corner, there is a small text that says 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

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();
}
```

A screenshot of a Turbo C++ compiler window. The title bar reads 'C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC'. The main window area shows the output 'dlrow olleh' on a black background. In the bottom right corner, there is a small text box that says '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();
}
```



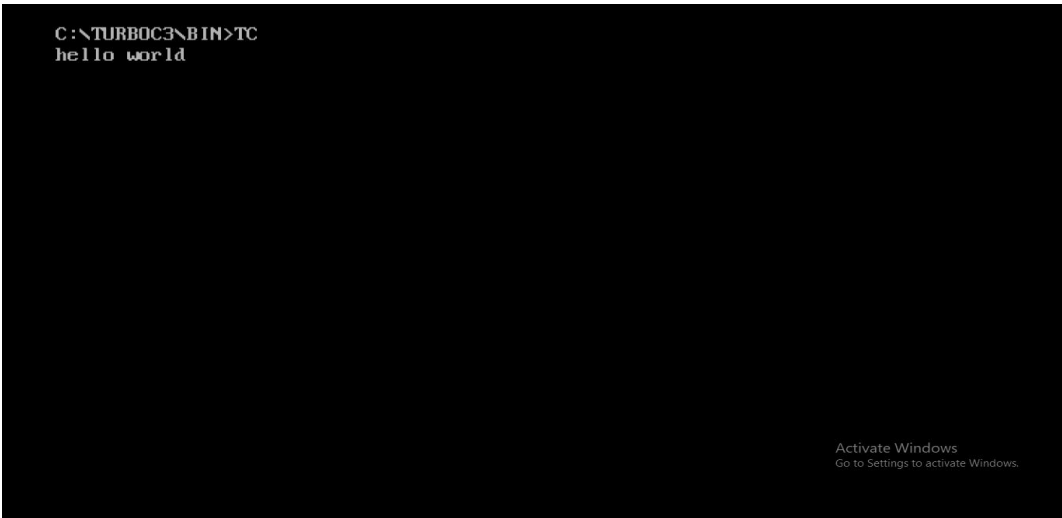
```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
HELLO WORLD
```

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
```

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8. strcmpi() 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=strcmpi(str1,str2);
    printf("after comparing the strings,difference is %d",comp);
    getch();
}
```



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

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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
```

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10. strncmp() 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
```

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11. strncpy() 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];
    strncpy(str2,str1, 6);
    printf("after copying,string2 is: %s",str2);
    getch();
}
```

A screenshot of a Turbo C++ compiler window. The title bar reads 'C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC'. The main window area shows the output of the program: 'after copying,string2 is: Good M'. The text is displayed in a monospaced font on a black background. In the bottom right corner, there is a small white text box that says 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

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();  
}
```



```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC  
The substring starting from the given string: you?_
```

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