# Strings



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# Agenda

- Introduction to Strings
- NULL character
- user input
- String Functions
- Function Call by Passing String
- > Handling Multiple Strings

#### **Introduction to Strings**

 String is a sequence of characters, terminated at null character.

Strings are handled in char arrays

#### Initializing char array during declaration

char str[10] = {'B','H','O','P','A','L'};

0									
В	Н	0	P	A	F	\0	\0	\0	/0

#### **Printing String**

char str[10] = {'B','H','O','P','A','L'};

### Improve your code

```
int main()
{
    char str[10] = "BHOPAL";
    cout<<str;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

### **NULL character**

char str[10] = {'B','H','O','P','A','L'};

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
В	н	0	P	A	L	/0			

# Calculate length of the string

#### **String Constant**

"BHOPAL" — String Constant

String Literal

char str[10] = "BHOPAL";

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
В	н	0	P	A	L	\0			

### **User input**

cin

- cin is not capable to input multiword string.
- Because space, TAB. New line character are delimiters
- We will not use cin for string input.

fgets()

- fgets() is a predefine function.
- fgets(ArrayName, InputSize, stdin);

#### **Memory Concept**

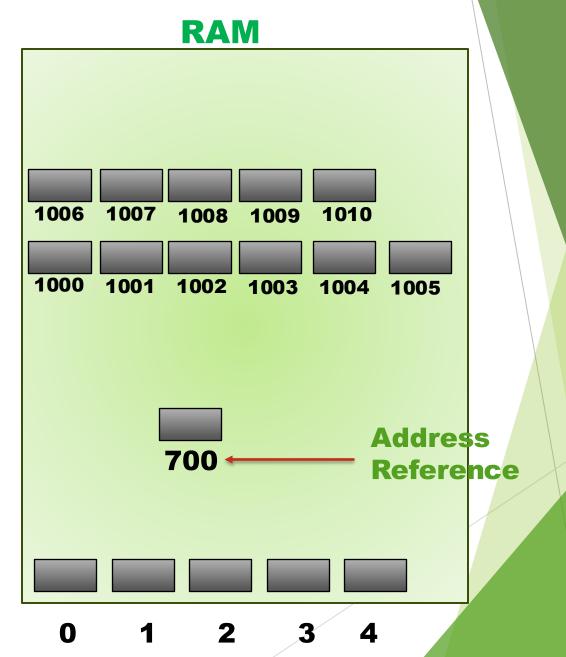
```
char str[20] = "TasiNCoder";
char x;
```

**Options 1** 

for(int x=0; str[x]; x++)
 cout<<str[x];</pre>

Options 2

cout<<str;



#### **String Functions**

#### #include<string.h>

- int strlen(char\*);
- char\* strupr(char\*);
- char\* strlwr(chr\*);
- char\* strrev(char\*);
- char\* strcpy(char\*, char\*);
- char\* strcat(char\*, char\*);
- int strcmp(char\*, char\*);
- char\* strchr(char \*, int c)

- int strcmp(char\*, char\*);
  int x = strcmp("Tasin", "Coder");
  x == -1; → dictionary order
  x == 0; → equal
  x == 1; → not dictionary order
- char\* strchr(char \*, int c)char \*p = strchr("TasiNCoder", 'N');
- Character is find return Address
- Character is not find return NULL

## **Function Call by Passing String**

### **Handling Multiple Strings**