



**a place of mind**

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

# CPSC 259

C strings  
String functions

# Strings



- What is a C string?
  - an array (string) of `char` that terminates in a null character ( `'\0'` )
- Different ways to create strings
  - `char an_array[6] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\0'};`
  - `char str[SOMESIZE] = "A string of char";`
    - This automatically gives a null char at the end
  - `char* another_string = "A string of char";`
    - This automatically gives a null char at the end

# String length

How long is a piece of string?

- C provides a group of functions for string processing, declared in a header `string.h`

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

- Calculating length

```
size_t strlen(const char* s);
```

- `size_t` is an unsigned data type defined by several C/C++ standards  
*not the same as the array length*

```
char mystring[] = "Hello there";  
int length;  
length = strlen(mystring);  
printf("The string '%s' has %d letters\n", mystring, length);
```

```
||
```

# String comparison

"Hello"  
"there"

- Comparing integers and characters: use ==

```
int a = 6;  
int b = 7;  
if (a == b) { ... }
```

```
char a = 'a';  
char b = 'b';  
if (a == b) { ... }
```

- To compare strings in C:

```
int strcmp(const char* str1, const char* str2);  
int strncmp(const char* str1, const char* str2, size_t num);
```

```
char string1[] = "Hello";  
char string2[] = "Hello"there";  
int length;
```

```
length = strlen(string1);  
if (strncmp(string1, string2, length) == 0) {  
    printf("The first %d letters of %s and  
           %s are the same\n", length, string1, string2);  
} else {  
    printf("Not the same\n");  
}
```

Return values:

< 0: first non-match is smaller in str1  
== 0: contents are equal  
> 0: first non-match is greater in str1

# String searching

- Searching – check if a string contains another string

```
char* strstr(const char* search_in, const char* search_for);
```

- locates the first occurrence of the entire `search_for` string within the `search_in` string, or `NULL` if not found

```
char string1[] = "feed";  
char string2[] = "Don't feed the bear!";  
char* result = NULL;  
  
result = strstr(string2, string1);  
printf("%s\n", result);  
  
result = strstr(string2, "Please");  
if (result == NULL) {  
    printf("Not found\n");  
}
```

A diagram illustrating the memory layout of the string `string2`, which is "Don't feed the bear!". The string is shown as a sequence of characters in boxes: 'D', 'o', 'n', "'", 't', ' ', 'f', 'e', 'e', 'd', ' ', 't', 'h', 'e', ' ', 'b', 'e', 'a', 'r', '!', '\0'. Red arrows point from the code to specific parts of the string: one arrow points from `string2` to the start of the string, and another arrow points from `result` to the start of the "feed" substring.

```
feed the bear!  
Not found
```

## Exercise 3.1

- Suppose we have a long text string stored as `char*` `hpatps`, and a short search string stored as `char*` `hwmnbn`.
- How can we find the address of the *second* occurrence of `hwmnbn`?

```
char* first_occurrence = strstr(hpatps, hwmnbn);
```

```
char* second_occurrence = strstr(first_occurrence, hwmnbn);  
                                first_occurrence + strlen(hwmnbn)  
                                first_occurrence + 1
```

# String concatenation

- Concatenation

```
char* strncat(char* s1, const char* s2, size_t n);
```

- appends no more than *n* bytes from *s2* to the end of *s1*
- The initial byte of *s2* overwrites the null byte of *s1*
- A terminating null byte is appended to the result
- returns *s1* (with *s2* concatenated)



```
char* strcat(char* s1, const char* s2);
```

```
char* empty_string;  
char a_long_string[128] = "These ";  
strcat(a_long_string, "strings ");  
strcat(a_long_string, "are ");  
empty_string = strcat(a_long_string, "concatenated!");  
printf("%s\n", empty_string);
```

# String copying

- Copying `char* strncpy(char* dest, const char* src, size_t n);`
  - copies not more than n bytes from the string pointed to by src to the string pointed to by dest
  - returns dest

```
char* strcpy(char* dest, const char* src);
```

```
char a_str[] = "Make news!";  
int length = strlen(a_str);  
char* other_str = (char*) malloc(length+1); // why +1?  
strcpy(other_str, a_str);  
a_str[0] = 'F';  
printf("a_str = %s\notherstr = %s\n", a_str, other_str);
```



## iClicker 3.1

- Suppose we have a `char*` `str_a` containing "this is a long string", and a `char*` `str_b` containing "a short string".
- What character is found at `str_a[16]` after performing `strcpy(str_a, str_b);`?

- A. `'\0'` (the null character)
- ☒ B. `'t'`
- C. The index is out of bounds
- D. Participation credit :3

*Handwritten diagram illustrating the memory state after the operation:*

`str_a` points to the first string. The first string is "this is a long string" (indices 0-21). The second string is "a short string" (indices 0-11). The first string's null terminator is at index 21. The second string's null terminator is at index 11. The first string's memory is overwritten by the second string's memory starting from index 0.

Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	...	...
String 1 (Before)	t	h	i	s		i	s		a		l	o	n	g		s	t	r	i	n	g	\0		
String 2 (After)	a		s	h	o	r	t		s	t	r	i	n	g	\0	s	t	r	i	n	g	\0		

# Readings for this lesson

- Thareja
  - Chapter 4
- Next class:
  - Thareja, Chapter 5