

ASSIGNMENT ON C

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1st BCA

Define string.

A string is any series of characters that are interpreted literally by a script. For example, "hello world" and "LKJH019283" are both examples of strings.

The String Handling Functions.

- C programming language provides a set of pre-defined functions called string handling functions to work with string values.

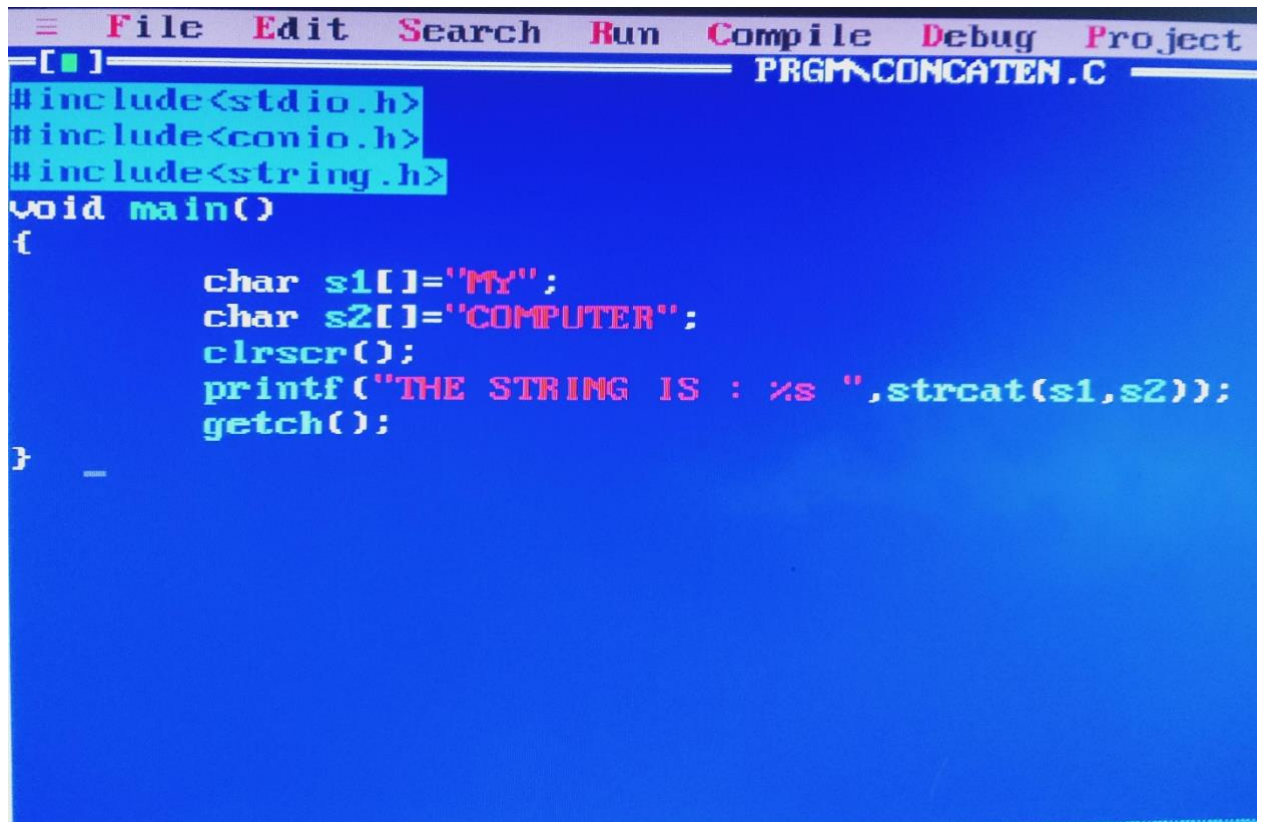
*Packaged in string.h Library.

The String Handling Functions are as follows:

- Strcat()

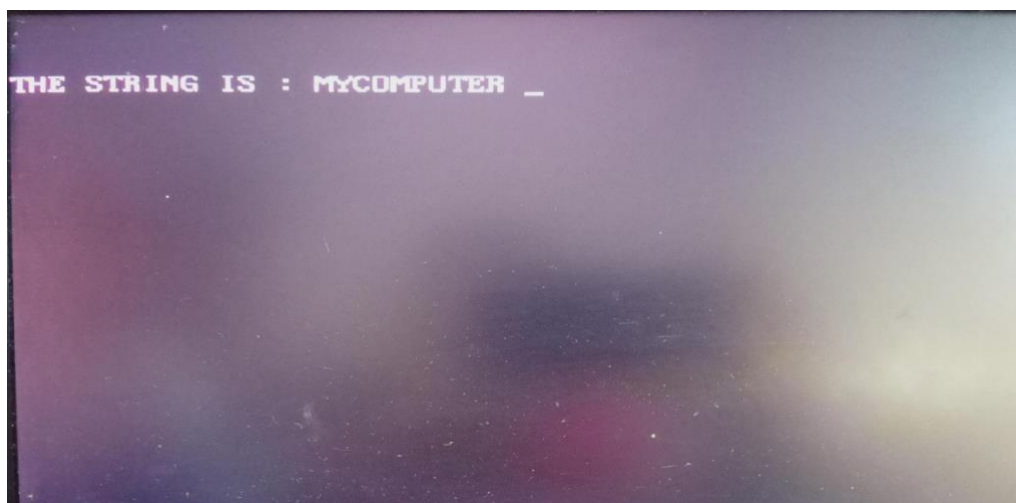
This function is used to concatenate two strings.

Program:

A screenshot of a C program in a text editor. The editor has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Search', 'Run', 'Compile', 'Debug', and 'Project'. Below the menu bar, the file name 'PRGM\CONCATEN.C' is displayed. The code is as follows:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="MY";
    char s2[]="COMPUTER";
    clrscr();
    printf("THE STRING IS : %s ",strcat(s1,s2));
    getch();
}
```

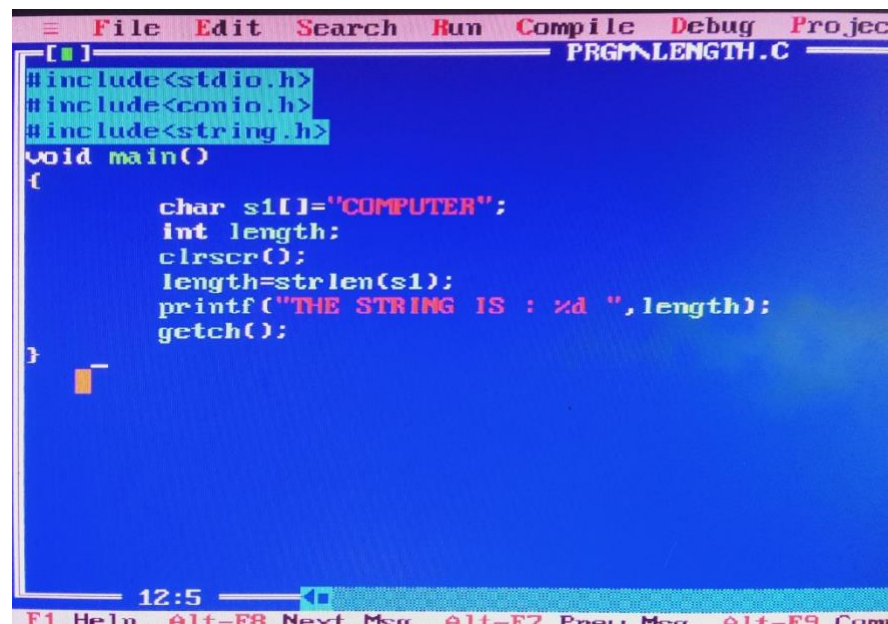
Output:



- Strlen()

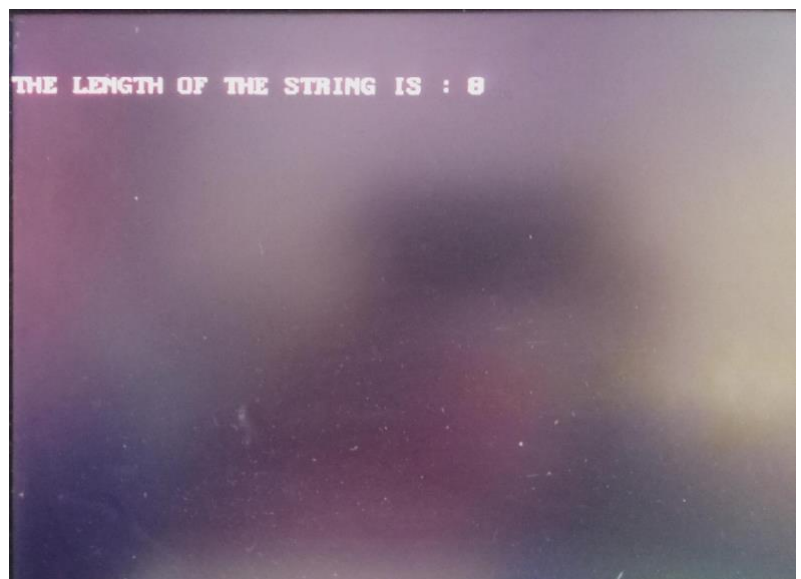
This function is used to find the length of the given string.

Program:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project
PRGM\LENGTH.C
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="COMPUTER";
    int length;
    clrscr();
    length=strlen(s1);
    printf("THE STRING IS : %d ",length);
    getch();
}
```

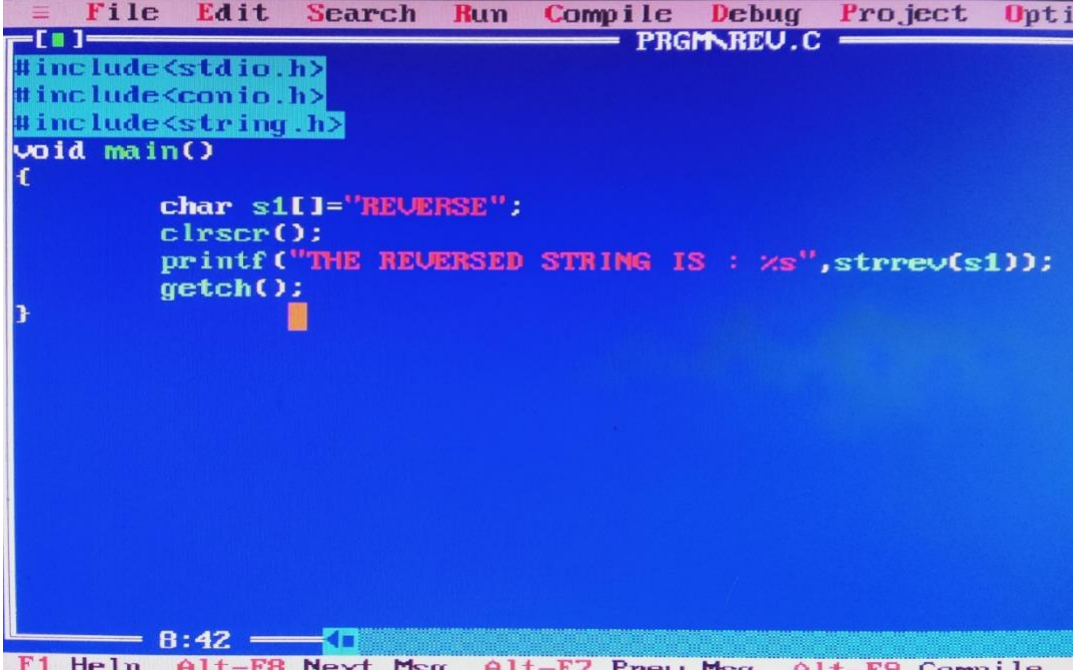
Output:



Strrev()

This function is used to get the reverse of the given input.

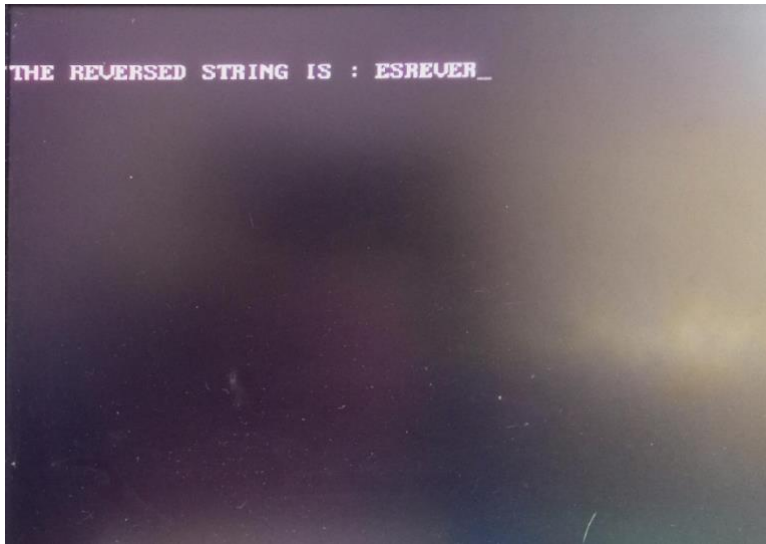
Program:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Opti
PRGM\REV.C
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="REVERSE";
    clrscr();
    printf("THE REVERSED STRING IS : %s",strrev(s1));
    getch();
}
```

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F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile

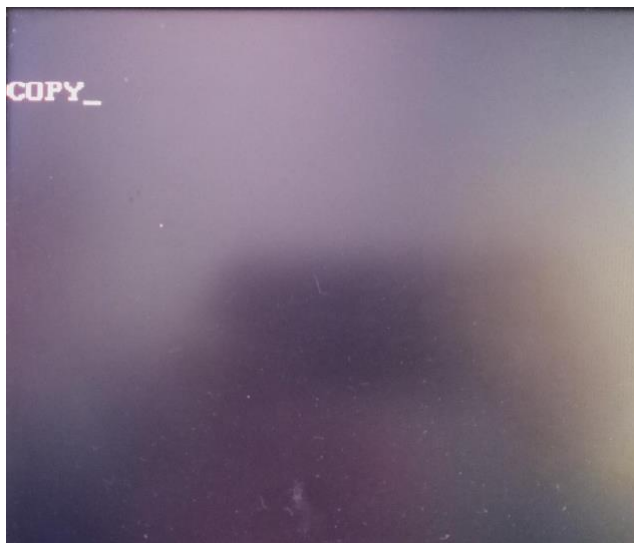


Output:

R()

This function is used to copy one string to another string.

Program:



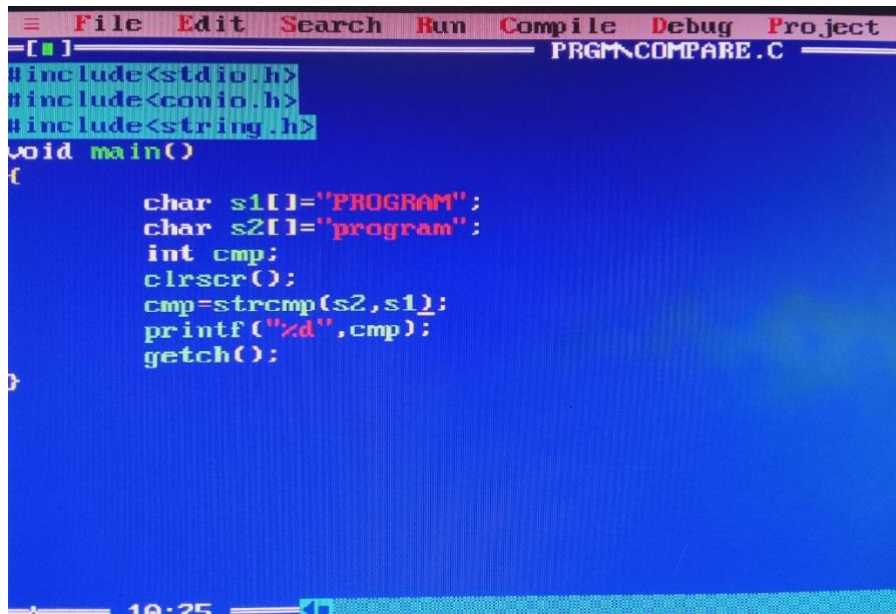
Output

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug  
[ ] PRGM\COPY.C  
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<conio.h>  
#include<string.h>  
void main()  
{  
    char s1[50]="COPY";  
    char s2[50];  
    clrscr();  
    printf("%s",strcpy(s2,s1));  
    getch();  
}
```

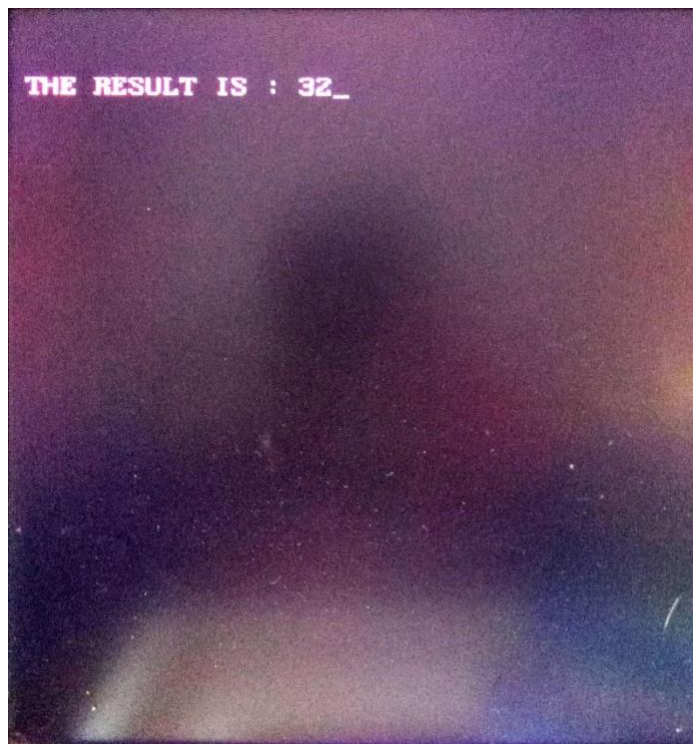
Strcmp ()

This function is used to compare two strings.

Program:

A screenshot of a text editor window with a blue background and a menu bar at the top containing 'File', 'Edit', 'Search', 'Run', 'Compile', 'Debug', and 'Project'. The title bar of the window reads 'PRGM\COMPARE.C'. The code is written in C and includes headers for stdio, conio, and string. The main function declares two character arrays, 's1' and 's2', with values 'PROGRAM' and 'program' respectively. It then declares an integer 'cmp', clears the screen, compares the strings using 'strcmp', prints the result with 'printf', and waits for a key press with 'getch'.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="PROGRAM";
    char s2[]="program";
    int cmp;
    clrscr();
    cmp=strcmp(s2,s1);
    printf("%d",cmp);
    getch();
}
```

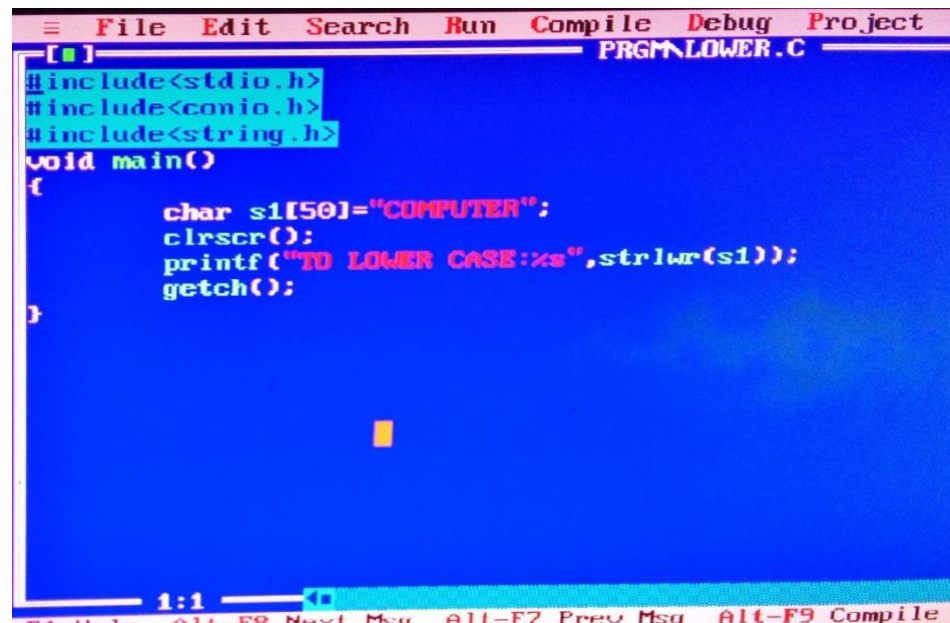


Output

Strlwr()

This function helps to covert the given input into Lower Case.

Program:

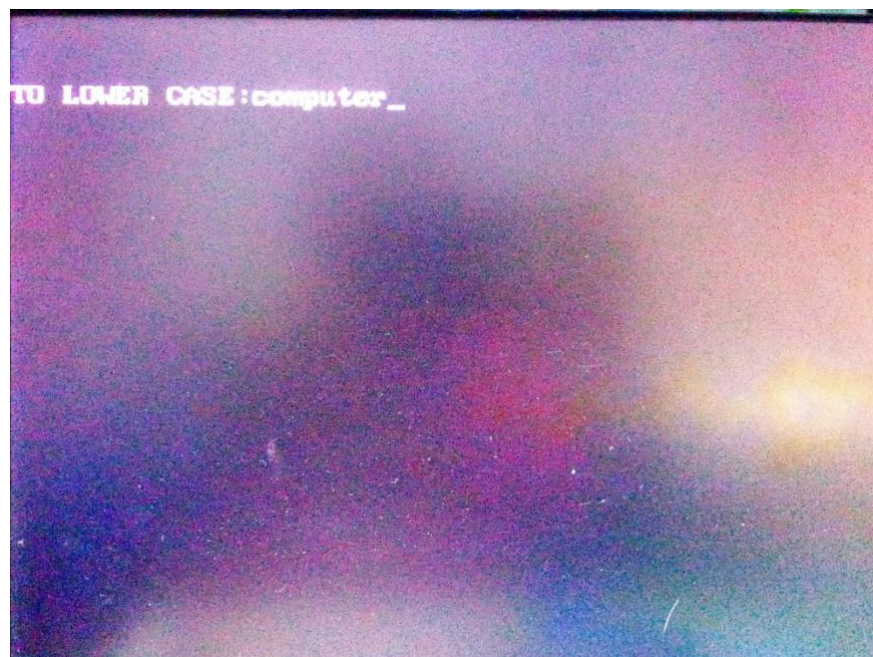


```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project
PRGM\LOWER.C
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[50]="COMPUTER";
    clrscr();
    printf("TO LOWER CASE:%s",strlwr(s1));
    getch();
}
```

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F4 Help F5 Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile

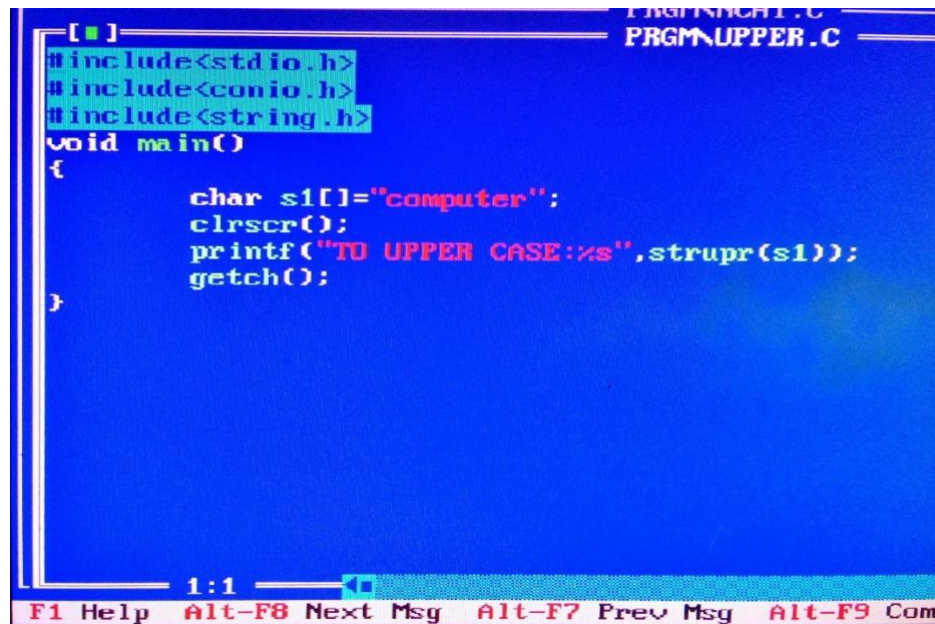
Output



Strupr()

This function is used to covert the given input into upper case.

Program

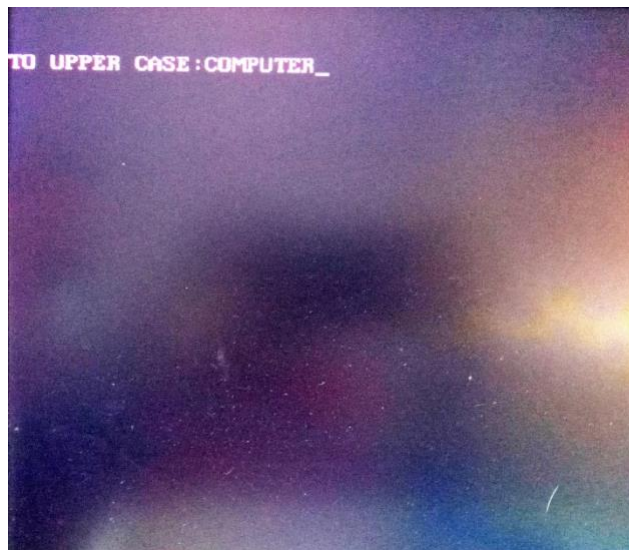


```
PRGM\NCH1.C
PRGM\UPPER.C
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="computer";
    clrscr();
    printf("TO UPPER CASE:%s",strupr(s1));
    getch();
}
```

1:1

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Com

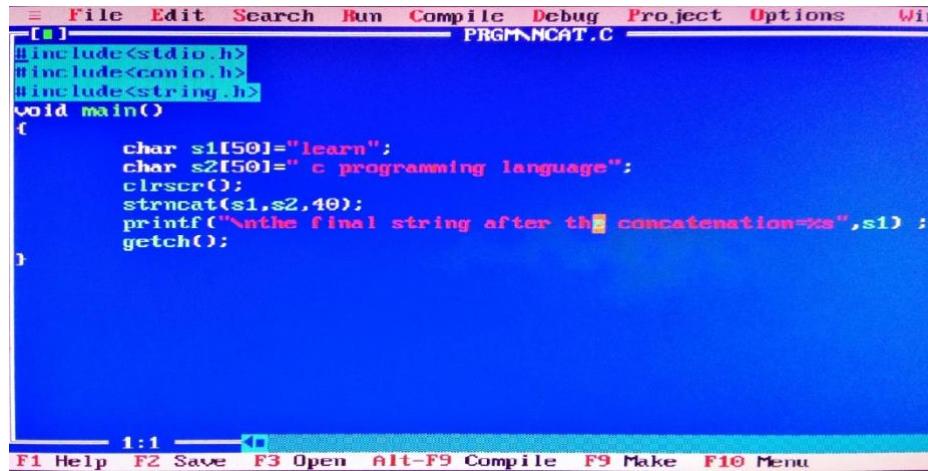
Output



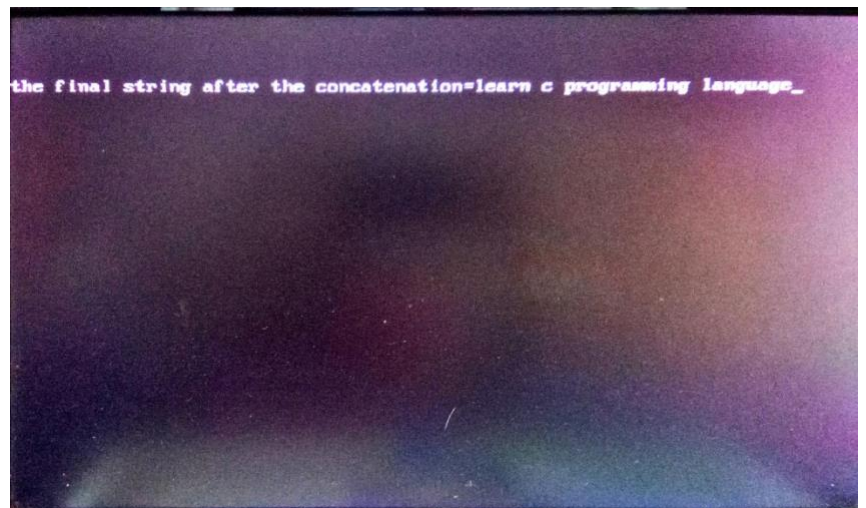
- Strncat()

This function is used to concatenate n characters of second string to the first string.

Program:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Win
PRGM\NCAT.C
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[50]="learn";
    char s2[50]=" c programming language";
    clrscr();
    strncat(s1,s2,40);
    printf("\nthe final string after the concatenation=%s",s1);
    getch();
}
```

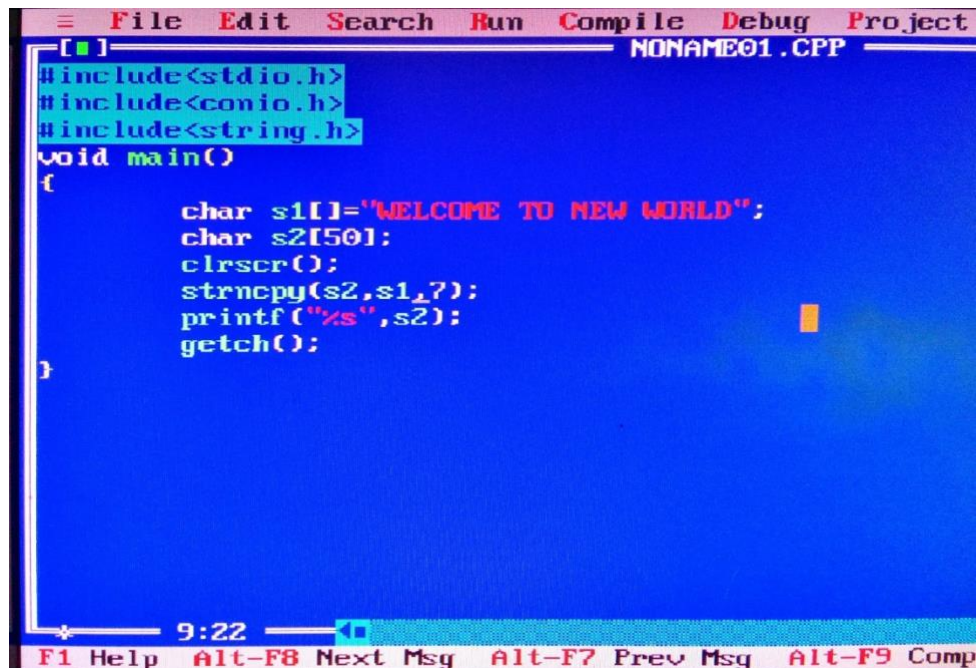


Output

Strncpy()

This function is used to get copies of given number of characters to one string to another.

Program:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project
NONAME01.CPP
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="WELCOME TO NEW WORLD";
    char s2[50];
    clrscr();
    strncpy(s2,s1,7);
    printf("%s",s2);
    getch();
}
```

Output



Strstr (str1,str2)

The strstr() function returns pointer to the first occurrence of the matched string in the given string. It is used to return substring from first match till the last character.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
    char s1[]="programming in c language";
    char s2[]="c";
    char *st;
    clrscr();
    st=strstr(s1,s2);
    printf("%s",st);
    getch();
}
```

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F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 C

Program:

Output

