Pointer and String

Generally we used ***gets()*** to take string and ***puts()*** to print string.Also we can use standard function to get and put string ,if user question said that ‘no use any string fuction’ to take string.

To get string from user using standard function

**char str[50];**

**printf("Enter string\n");**

**scanf("%s",str);**

To put string from user using standard function

**printf("%s",str);**

If you want to store ‘n’ number of element then we can easily take ‘n’ number of element from user using **for(i=0;i<n;i++),**but when user enter string of character then how we consider that he enter ‘n’ number of character bz we cant say that ‘Enter 5 character or 2 or 6 character’.

So we use pointer that point first location of str[10] character using char \*ptr=str,then we used see following program

#include<string.h>

int main(void)

{ char str[50];

char \*ptr;

int i;

printf("Enter string\n");

scanf("%s",str);

ptr= str;

while(\*ptr != '\0')

{

printf("%c", \*ptr);

ptr++;

}

return 0;

}

int main(void)

{

char str[50];

char \*ptr;

printf("Enter string\n");

scanf("%s",str);

ptr= str;

/\*for(i=0;\*ptr!='\0';i++) // It is recommended that don’t used for loop to print string bz we just print upto ‘\0’ Null character. So why there is need to increment ‘I’ value each time we just increment pointer location that point next location of character of string and print it.

{

printf("%c",\*ptr);

ptr++;

} \*/

while(\*ptr != '\0')// it is best way to print character of string upto ‘\0’ null character.

{

printf("%c", \*ptr);

ptr++;

}

return 0;

}

**Print substring of a given string without using any string function and loop.**

#include<stdio.h>

void substr(char str[], int low, int high);

int main ()

{

    char str[] = "geeksforgeeks";

    substr(str, 1, 3);

    return 0;

}

void substr(char str[], int low, int high)

{

    if (low<=high)

    {

        printf("%c", str[low]);

        substr(str, low+1, high);

    }

}

# I input a string with spaces in an array without using gets in C programming language?

1. #include<stdio.h>
2. **int** main()
3. {
4. **char** name[100];
5. printf("Enter your name: ");
6. scanf("%[^\n]s",name);
7. printf("Your Name is: %s",name);
8. **return** 0;
9. }

OR

int main(void)

{

char name[100];

printf("Enter your name: ");

***scanf("%[^\n]%\*c",name);***

printf("Your Name is: %s", name);

return 0;

}

The [] is the scanset character. [^\n] tells that while the input is *not* a newline ('\n') take input. Then with the %\*c it reads the newline character from the input buffer , and the \* indicates that this read in input is discarded , as you do not need it, and this newline in the buffer does not create any problem for next inputs that you might take.