ASSIGNMENT

STRING FUNCTION

1.strcat() : It concatenates two strings and return the concatenated string.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char str1[]="hello";
    char str2[]="world";
    printf("%s",strcat(str1,str2));
    return 0;
}
```

2. strlen() : It is used to show the length of the string.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char str[]="toolong";
    int len=strlen(str);
```

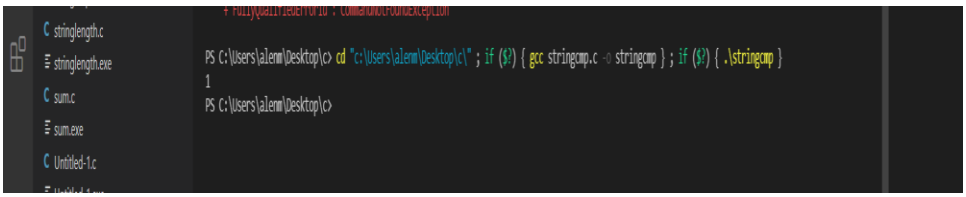
```
    printf("length of string=%d",len);
    return 0;


}
```

3. strcmp() : It will return the ASCII difference between first and unmatching character of two strings.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[]="your";
    char s2[]="fate";
    int len=strcmp(s1,s2);
    printf("%d",len);
    return 0;


}
```



4. strcpy() : It copies the second-string argument to the first-string argument.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[100],s2[100];
    strcpy(s1,"hello everybody");
    strcpy(s2,s1);
    printf("%s",s2);
    return 0;
}
```

5. strrev() : It is used to store reverse of a string.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s[]="hello world";
    printf("%s",strrev(s));
    return 0;
}
```

6. strupr() : it is used to convert input to upper case.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s[]="hello world";
    printf("%s",strupr(s));
    return 0;
}
```

7. strlwr() : It is used to convert the input to lowercase.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s[]="BAD IDEA";
    printf("%s",strlwr(s));
    return 0;
}
```

8. strcmpi() : Same as strcmp function but this function negotiates case." A ” and “a” are treated as same.

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

```c
int main()
{
    char str1[]="Good Morning";
    char str2[]="Good Night";
    int comp=strcmpi(str1,str2);
    printf("after comparing these strings difference is %d",comp);
    return 0;
}
```

9. strncat() : It is used to concatenate n characters of second string to first string.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[]="jewen venenkil\t";
    char s2[]="oodikko";
    strncat(s1,s2,20);
    printf("%s",s1);
    return 0;
}
```

10. Strncmp() : It is used to compare n characters of second string to first string.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
```

```c
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[]="good morning";
    char s2[]="good night";
    int comp=strncmp(s1,s2,7);
    printf("after comparing, difference is %d",comp);
    return 0;
}
```

11. Strncpy() : It is used to copy given number of characters of one sting to another string.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[]="good morning";
    char s2[100];
    strncpy(s1,s2,15);
    printf("after copying ,string2 is:%s",s2);
    return 0;
}
```

12. Strstr() : it returns pointer to first occurrence of string 2 in string 1.

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    const char str[20]="hello,how are you?";
```

```c
    const char searchstring[10]="you";
    char*result;
    result=strstr(str,searchstring);
    printf("The substring starting from the given string :%s",result);
    return 0;
}
```