

# ASSIGNMENT

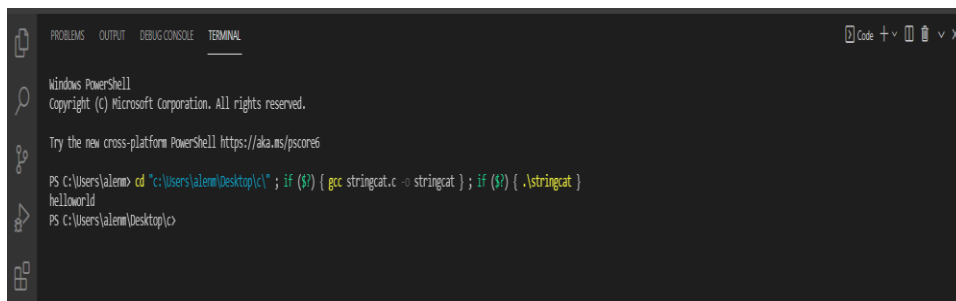
## STRING FUNCTION

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

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()
{
    char str1[]="hello";
    char str2[]="world";
    printf("%s",strcat(str1,str2));
    return 0;
}
```



The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell terminal window with the following content:

```
Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/powershell

PS C:\Users\aleem> cd "c:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c\"; if ($?) { gcc stringcat.c -o stringcat }; if ($?) { .\stringcat }
helloworld
PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>
```

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

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()
{
    char str[]="toolong";
    int len=strlen(str);
```

```

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

return 0;

}

```



```

Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/powershell

PS C:\Users\aleem> cd "C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c\" ; if ($?) { gcc stringlength.c -o stringlength } ; if ($?) { .\stringlength }
length of string:7
PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>

```

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";

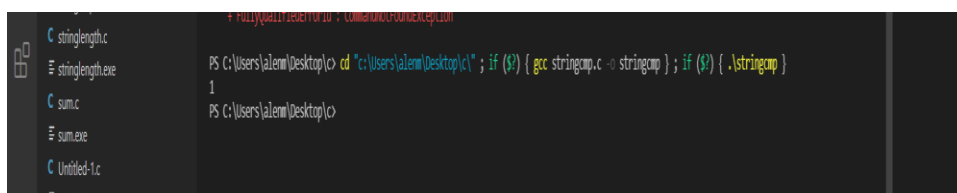
    int len=strcmp(s1,s2);

    printf("%d",len);

    return 0;

}

```



```

C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c> cd "C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c\" ; if ($?) { gcc strcmp.c -o strcmp } ; if ($?) { .\strcmp }
1
PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>

```

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

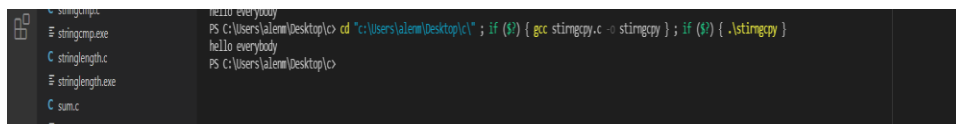
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[100],s2[100];

    strcpy(s1,"hello everybody");

    strcpy(s2,s1);

    printf("%s",s2);

    return 0;
}
```



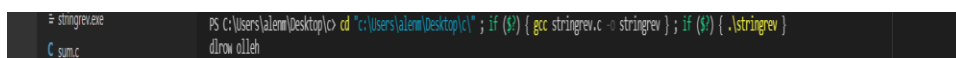
```
stringrev.c  PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop> cd "C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c\" ; if ($?) { gcc stringrev.c -o stringrev } ; if ($?) { .\stringrev }
stringrev.exe PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>
stringlength.c PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>
stringlength.exe PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>
sum.c PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>
```

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s[]="hello world";

    printf("%s",strrev(s));

    return 0;
}
```



```
stringrev.exe  PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c> cd "C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c\" ; if ($?) { gcc stringrev.c -o stringrev } ; if ($?) { .\stringrev }
sum.c dlrow olleh PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\c>
```

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

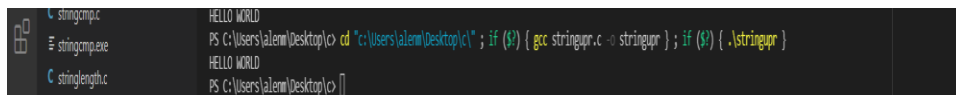
```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()
{
    char s[]="hello world";

    printf("%s",strupr(s));

    return 0;
}
```



```
stringcmp.c      HELLO WORLD
stringcmp.exe    PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop> cd "C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\" ; if ($?) { gcc stringupr.c -o stringupr } ; if ($?) { .\stringupr }
stringlength.c   HELLO WORLD
                 PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop> []
```

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

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()
{
    char s[]="BAD IDEA";

    printf("%s",strlwr(s));

    return 0;
}
```



```
string.exe      PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop> cd "C:\Users\aleem\Desktop\" ; if ($?) { gcc stringlwr.c -o stringlwr } ; if ($?) { .\stringlwr }
stringcat.c     bad idea
stringcat.exe   PS C:\Users\aleem\Desktop>
stringcmp.c
```

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

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>
```

```
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.

```
#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.

```

#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 string to another string.

```

#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.

```

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

int main()
{
    const char str[20]="hello,how are you?";

```

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