1. **String**is a array of character.
2. If **n**is the length of stringthen we should take array size **n+1**
3. To use string and perform various string operations like **strcmp (string comparison), strcpy (string copy), strcat (string concatenation), strlen (string length)**,etc.
4. **<string>**header file is must at the header section of the program.
5. I am giving simple program to demonstrate use of string in C go through it-

#include<iostream.h>

#include<string>

int main()

{

char str[15];

printf(“\nEnter Your Name : ”);

gets(str); //used gets instead of scanf here

printf(“\nWelcome %s in the world of C”);

return 0;

}

**Output:-**

Enter Your Name : ANKIT

Welcome ANKIT in the world of C

Hope this will help you.

A string is what we call a one dimensional array in C.

Strings are actually one-dimensional array of characters terminated by a **null**character '\0'. Thus a null-terminated string contains the characters that comprise the string followed by a **null**.

An example of the string would be:

1. **char** greeting[6] = {'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\0'};

If you follow the rule of array initialization then you can write the above statement as follows −

1. **char** greeting[] = "Hello";

This initializes your array and adds that extra null at the end.

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Strings are an array of characters.The length of a string is determined by null character '\0'.The terminating character (null character) has zero value.  
Declaration :  
  
Char my\_srring[10]= "string";  
here memory makes an array for this string and it ferches single character ,start from zero index until get null character. it counts character until the null character found.**Every thing which are written in double qoutes("") are treated as string and single quotes('') represents the character.**

Array is the collection of similar data type. I suggest you some websites to learn simple and easy C Programming

[Array in C](http://www.sitesbay.com/cprogramming/c-array) [String in C](http://www.sitesbay.com/cprogramming/c-string)

1. Sitesbay
2. JavaTpoint
3. C4Learn
4. StudyTonigh

printf(“%c”, ‘%’); //as a character

or

printf(“%s”, “%”); //as a string