NAME

stpcpy, strcasecmp, strcat, strchr, strcmp, strcoll, strcpy, strcspn, strdup, strfry, strlen, strncat, strncmp, strncpy, strncasecmp, strpbrk, strrchr, strsep, strspn, strstr, strtok, strxfrm, index, rindex – string operations

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <strings.h>
```

int streasecmp(const char *s1, const char *s2);

Compare the strings s1 and s2 ignoring case.

int strncasecmp(const char s1[.n], const char s2[.n], size_t n);

Compare the first n bytes of the strings s1 and s2 ignoring case.

char *index(const char *s, int c);

Identical to **strchr**(3).

char *rindex(const char *s, int c);

Identical to **strrchr**(3).

#include <string.h>

char *stpcpy(char *restrict dest, const char *restrict src);

Copy a string from src to dest, returning a pointer to the end of the resulting string at dest.

char *strcat(char *restrict dest, const char *restrict src);

Append the string *src* to the string *dest*, returning a pointer *dest*.

char *strchr(const char *s, int c);

Return a pointer to the first occurrence of the character c in the string s.

int strcmp(const char *s1, const char *s2);

Compare the strings s1 with s2.

int strcoll(const char *s1, const char *s2);

Compare the strings s1 with s2 using the current locale.

char *strcpy(char *restrict dest, const char *restrict src);

Copy the string *src* to *dest*, returning a pointer to the start of *dest*.

size_t strcspn(const char *s, const char *reject);

Calculate the length of the initial segment of the string s which does not contain any of bytes in the string reject,

char *strdup(const char *s);

Return a duplicate of the string s in memory allocated using **malloc**(3).

char *strfry(char *string);

Randomly swap the characters in *string*.

size_t strlen(const char *s);

Return the length of the string s.

char *strncat(char dest[restrict strlen(.dest) + .n + 1],

```
const char src[restrict .n],
```

 $size_t n);$

Append at most n bytes from the unterminated string src to the string dest, returning a pointer to dest

int strncmp(const char s1[.n], const char s2[.n], size_t n);

Compare at most n bytes of the strings s1 and s2.

char *strpbrk(const char *s, const char *accept);

Return a pointer to the first occurrence in the string s of one of the bytes in the string accept.

char *strrchr(const char *s, int c);

Return a pointer to the last occurrence of the character c in the string s.

char *strsep(char **restrict stringp, const char *restrict delim);

Extract the initial token in *stringp* that is delimited by one of the bytes in *delim*.

size_t strspn(const char *s, const char *accept);

Calculate the length of the starting segment in the string s that consists entirely of bytes in accept.

char *strstr(const char *haystack, const char *needle);

Find the first occurrence of the substring *needle* in the string *haystack*, returning a pointer to the found substring.

char *strtok(char *restrict s, const char *restrict delim);

Extract tokens from the string s that are delimited by one of the bytes in delim.

size_t strxfrm(char dest[restrict .n], const char src[restrict .n],

 $size_t n);$

Transforms src to the current locale and copies the first n bytes to dest.

Obsolete functions

char *strncpy(char dest[restrict .n], const char src[restrict .n],

 $size_t n);$

Copy at most *n* bytes from string *src* to *dest*, returning a pointer to the start of *dest*.

DESCRIPTION

The string functions perform operations on null-terminated strings. See the individual man pages for descriptions of each function.

SEE ALSO

bstring(3), stpcpy(3), strcasecmp(3), strcat(3), strchr(3), strcmp(3), strcoll(3), strcpy(3), strcspn(3), strdup(3), strfry(3), strlen(3), strncasecmp(3), strncat(3), strncmp(3), strncpy(3), strpbrk(3), strrchr(3), strsep(3), strspn(3), strstr(3), strstr(3), strsfrm(3)