

Strings

The string can be defined as the one-dimensional array of characters terminated by a null ('\0'). The character array or the string is used to manipulate text such as word or sentences. Each character in the array occupies one byte of memory, and the last character must always be 0. The termination character ('\0') is important in a string since it is the only way to identify where the string ends. When we define a string as `char s[10]`, the character `s[10]` is implicitly initialized with the null in the memory.

Declaration of strings:- Declaring a string is as simple as declaring a one dimensional array. Below is the basic syntax for declaring a string.

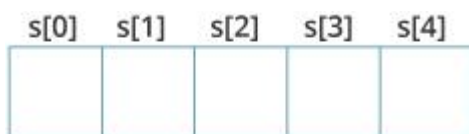
```
char str_name[size];
```

There are two ways to declare a string in c language.

1. By char array
2. By string literal

Here's how you declare a string:

```
char s[5];
```



Initializing a String:- A string can be initialized in different ways.

```
char c[] = "abcd";
```

```
char c[50] = "abcd";
```

```
char c[] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', '\0'};
```

```
char c[5] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', '\0'};
```

c[0]	c[1]	c[2]	c[3]	c[4]
a	b	c	d	\0