strcat, strcmp, strcpy, strlen, index, rindex, strncat, strncpy, strncmp
string functions

USAGE

```
      char *strcat{sl,  s2)
  char *sl, *s2;

      int strcmp(sl, s2)
      char *sl, *s2;

      char *strcpy(sl, s2)
      char *sl, *s2;

      strlen(s)
      char *s;

      char */ndex(s, ch)
      char *s, ch;

      char *rindex'(s, ch)
      char *s, ch;

      char *strncat(s1, s2, n)
      char *s1, *s1;
      int n;

      char *strncpy(s1, s2, n)
      char *s1, *s2;
      int n;

      int strncmp(s1, s2, n)
      char *s1, *s2;
      int n;
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions perfom high-level string manipulation. All strings passed to these functions are assumed null-terminated.

Strcat appennds a copy of the string pointed to by 's2' to the end of the string pointed to by 's1'. Strncat does the same but for at most ‘n’ characters.

Strcmp compares strings 'sl' and 's2' for lexicographic order and returns an integer less than, equal to or greater than O where, respectively, 'sl' is less than, equal to or greater than 's2'. Strncmp does the same but for at most ‘n’ characters.

Strcpy copies characters from 's2' to the space pointed to by 'sl' up to and including the null byte. Strncpy does the same but for at most ‘n’ characters.

Strlen returps the number of non-null characters in 's'.

Index returns a pointer to the first occurrence of 'ch' in 's' or NULL if not found.

Rindex returns a pointer to the last occurrence of 'ch' in 's' or NULL if not found.

WARNINGS

Strcat and strcpy have no means of checking that the space provided is large enough. It 1s the user's responsibility to ensure that string space does not overflow.