



## Lesson 29 Array Of Strings

As we learned in the previous lessons, if we want to store a name, we'll declare an **array of characters**. Only one name can be stored in this array, which uses the **scanf( ) function** only once to take input from the user and the **printf ( ) function** to display the output.

### What if we want to store 50 names?

- One array won't be enough; we'll need either 50 arrays or a single 2D array.

`char x[3][5];`

This means that each of the **three names** can store a maximum of **five characters**.

1	2	3	4	5
a	m	r	\0	
o	m	a	r	\0
a	l	y	\0	

Here, there are three names, and each name can store a maximum of 4 characters + **\0**.

To print the first name:

```
printf("%s\n", x[0]);
```

To print the second name:

```
printf("%s\n", x[1]);
```



To print the third name:

```
printf("%s\n", x[2]);
```

The names will be entered and printed as follows:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    char x[3][5];
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
```

```
        printf("%d) Name : ", i + 1);
```

```
        scanf("%s", x[i]);
```

```
        //& isn't used
```

```
    }
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
```

```
        printf("%s ", x[i]);
```

```
}
```

Try to code yourself:

- - > click here: [lesson 29 Array of Strings - Replit](#)