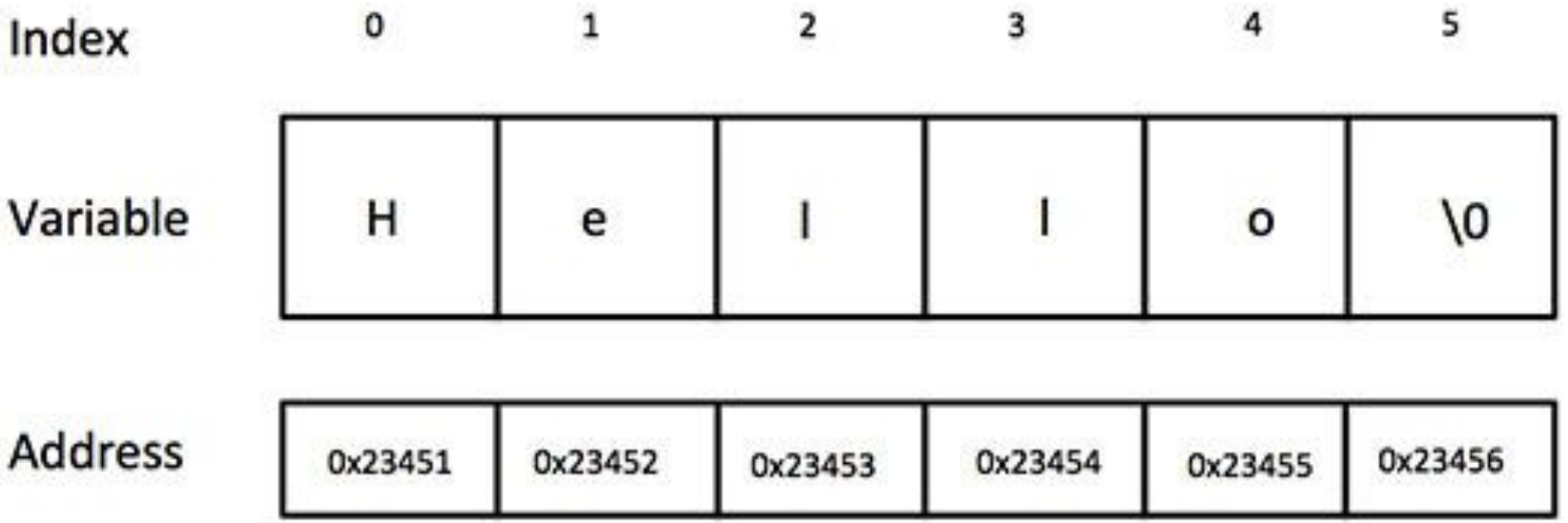
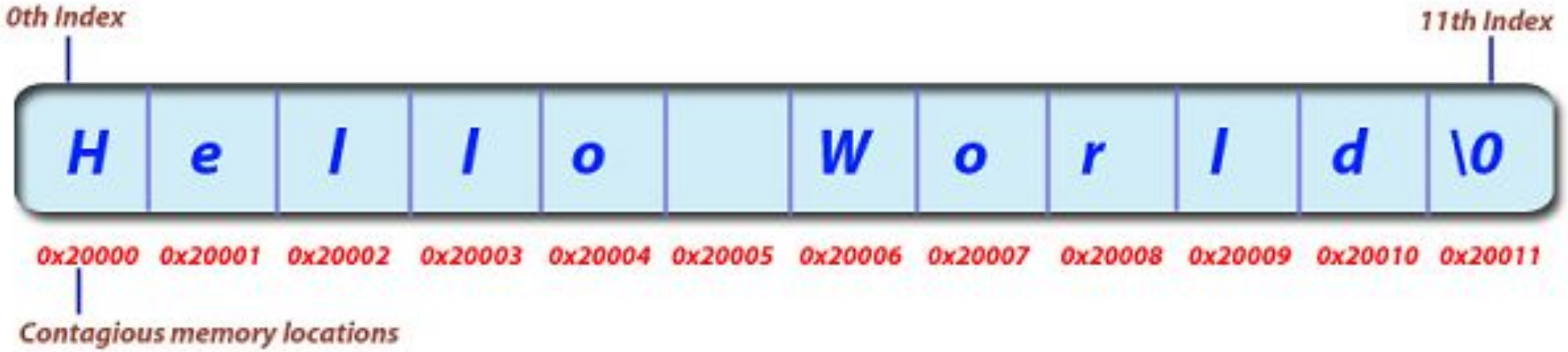
UNIT - 5
Introduction to Strings

Introduction to String Concept

- Strings are defined as an array of characters.
- The difference between a character array and a string is the string is terminated with a special character ‘\0’.
- A string in C (also known as C string) is an array of characters, followed by a NULL character.
- To represent a string, a set of characters are enclosed within double quotes (").

Storing Strings





Initialise Strings

- String is defined as an array of characters.

Syntax: char array_name[size];

Eg: char arr[4];

Initialise Strings

- char c[] = "abcd";
- char c[50] = "abcd";
- char c[] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', '\0'};
- char c[5] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', '\0'};

String Library functions

S.N.	Function & Purpose
1	**strcpy(s1, s2);** Copies string s2 into string s1.
2	**strcat(s1, s2);** Concatenates string s2 onto the end of string s1.
3	**strlen(s1);** Returns the length of string s1.
4	**strcmp(s1, s2);** Returns 0 if s1 and s2 are the same; less than 0 if s1<s2; greater than 0 if s1>s2.

String Library functions

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  - Strlwr()- The strlwr( ) function is a built-in function in C and is used to convert a given string into lowercase.
  - Strupr()- The strupr( ) function is used to converts a given string to uppercase.

Character Library Function:

- **isdigit()**
- checks for a digit (0 through 9)

- **islower()**
- checks for a lower-case character.

- **isupper()**
- checks for an uppercase letter.

- **tolower()**
- Converts to a lower-case character.

- **toupper()**
- Converts to an uppercase letter.