

January 31, 2013

String Functions from string.h

- All string functions believe it is a sequence of chars terminated by a null sequence

String Copy

```
char * strcpy(char *s1, const char *s2);           //Second into first
char * strncpy(char *s1, const char *s2, int n);    //Copies at most n bytes
```

- Both must point to something valid in memory, or segfault occurs
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String Concat

```
char * strcat (char *s1, const char *s2);
char * strncat (char *s1, const char *s2, int n);
```

- These concatenate the second char set to the first
-

String Compare

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

- If 0, the two strings are equal.
- If > 0 then the second is larger
- If < 0 then the first is larger
 - Larger means lexicographic ordering
- strncmp compares up to n characters
- These are case **sensitive**, strcmp and stricmp are **case-insensitive**

Examples

- "A" < "B"
 - "AB" < "B"
 - "ABC" > "AB"
 - "ABC" < "AC"
-

String Length

```
int strlen(const char *s);
```

- The string length **does not** count the null character at the end