Strings in C++

- Defining a string

    char *x = "Tiger";

    char y[] = "Computer Science";

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- length of a string.

    int len = strlen (x);   // 5.

- Concatenation.

    char *z = "Mother";
         target   source
    strcat (x, z);   // *x = "Tiger Mother"

    strncat (x, z, 3);   // *x = "Tiger Mot"
            └→ # of characters to be used for concatenation
                        ⌃
                    in the source

- Copy.
                Destination   Source
    strcpy (x, z);   // *x = "Mother"

    strncpy (x, z, 3);   // *x = "Mot"
            └→ # of characters in the source to be
                    copied.

    char *w;

    w = strdup (z);   // *w = "Mother"
        └→ return a deplicate of an input string

- comparing. strings.
                                    ⌐ a negative value if s1 < s2
    int strcmp (char *s1, char *s2), returns ─│ 0, if s1 and s2 are equal
                                    └ a positive value if s1 > s2.
    stricmp (char *s1, char *s2): neglect the cases in s1 and s2. (i.e upper or lower cases

strncmp (char * s1, char * s2, int n): Compare the first n characters in s1 and s2.

int strnicmp (char *s1, char *s2, int n): Compare the first n characters in s1 and s2 in a case-insensitive way.