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1
    Write a program that takes two strings, concatenates them using strcat(), and
 2
    prints the result.
    Implement a custom version of strlen() and compare it with the built-in
 3
    function.
    Use strcmp() to sort an array of strings alphabetically.
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 5
    */
 6
    #include <iostream>
    #include <cstring> // For strcat(), strlen(), strcmp()
 8
    using namespace std;
 9
10
    // Custom strlen() function
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12
     int custom strlen(const char* str) {
13
         int length = 0;
        while (str[length] \neq '\0') {
14
15
             length++;
         }
16
17
        return length;
18
19
20
    // Function to sort an array of strings using strcmp()
    void sort_strings(char arr[][50], int n) {
21
22
         char temp[50];
         for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i ++) {
23
             for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
24
                 if (strcmp(arr[i], arr[j]) > 0) { // If arr[i] > arr[j], swap
25
                     strcpy(temp, arr[i]);
26
27
                     strcpy(arr[i], arr[j]);
                     strcpy(arr[j], temp);
28
29
30
             }
31
32
33
    int main() {
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35
         char str1[50] = "Hello, ";
36
37
         char str2[50] = "World!";
         strcat(str1, str2); // Concatenates str2 to str1
38
         cout << "Concatenated String: " << str1 << endl;</pre>
39
40
41
         // Task 2: Custom strlen() vs. Built-in strlen()
42
         cout << "Custom strlen: " << custom_strlen(str1) << endl;</pre>
43
         cout << "Built-in strlen: " << strlen(str1) << endl;</pre>
44
         // Task 3: Sorting Strings using strcmp()
45
         char words[5][50] = {"Banana", "Apple", "Mango", "Cherry", "Grapes"};
46
47
         int n = 5;
48
```