



String

- IN simple word string is array of characters and it terminated by '\0', the null character.
- String is always end with null character (\0)

S	A	G	A	R	\0
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Declaration of string

Char string_name [size];

Example

Char name[10];

Note: in this variable only 9 characters can store because string would always be ended with the null character ('\0')

Or

Total size of string always be total number of character + 1

ie, char name[]="sagar"

Total size of name is 6

Initialize of Array

- Char name[10]={“sagar”}

Ind 0	ind 1	ind 2	ind3	ind4	ind5	ind6	ind7	ind8	ind 9
s	a	g	a	r	\0				

Char name[6]={‘s’, ‘a’, ‘g’, ‘a’, ‘r’,\ 0’};

Char name[] = {“sagar”};

Char text[]={“12345”};

Char name[]={ ‘m’,’y’, ’, ‘n’,’a’,’m’,’e’,\ 0’};

Char name[5] = {“sagar”} // is it valid or not ?

format specifier

For character = %c

For String = %s

For Input String

scanf();

gets();

For output String

printf();

puts();

Some pre define string function are:-

(they are define under <string.h> header file)

Strlen() :- use to find length of string

Syntax:- `strlen(string_name)` ;

Strcmp() :- use to compare two string

Syntax:- `strcmp(string_name1, string_name2)`;

note:- if both string is same is return 0

strrev() :- Use to reverse string

Syntax:- `strrev (string_name)` ;

Strcat(string1,string2) :- use to join two string

Syntax:- strcat(destination str, source str) ;

Strncat(str1,str2,number_of_char) :- use to join two string

Syntax:- strncmp(destination str, source str, number_of_char);

Strcpy(str1,str2) :- use to copy string value

Syntax:- strcpy(destination str, source str);

strncpy(str1,str2,number_of_char) :- use to copy string value

Syntax:- destination str, source str, number_of_char) ;