STRINGS

1. We can directly define the string using pointers in C like :

char \*ptr = "Test";

also we can do it like

char \*test;

test = "Pratham";

puts(test);

this will print “Pratham”

but:

if we try to declare the pointer and store the string using the gets method then it will give out of bound error:

char \*test;

gets(test);

puts(test);

in order to solve this :

we have to first declare the char array and then assign it to the pointer :

char arr[200];

char \*str = arr;

gets(str);

puts(str);

or we can do it directly without using a pointer like:

char arr2[20];

printf("Enter a string: ");

gets(arr2);

puts(arr2);

* Note this scanf() function can’t take the multi space words

printf("%s”, arr);

#for the multi-spacing string we have to use the gets function

gets(arr);

* How to slice a string in C:
  + There is no direct slicing function in C
  + In order to slice the C function we have to use the strcpy function and use it in such a way:

**strncpy(slicedString, originalString + m, slicedLength);**

**here, let’s assume that the originalstring = “Pratham”**

* **Starting position(m) = 1**
* **Ending position(n) = 4**
* **Now sliced length = n-m+1**
  + **= 4**
* **Originalstring + m**

**= “Pratham”+1**

**= “ratham”**

**Here, 3 parameters of the function means:**

**Strcpy(slicedString, “ratham”, 4);**

**= “rath”**

**Also set**

**slicedString[slicedLength] = ‘\0’;**

**in order to confirm that the string has been ended in the C.**