

### 1. strlen() :-

strlen() is a built-in function in the C standard library (in <string.h>) that calculates the length of a null-terminated string not including the null character '\0'.

Syntax :- size\_t strlen(const char \*str);

Explanation :-

- str → Pointer to a character array (string)
- Returns the numbers of characters in the string before the null terminator.

### 2. strcpy() :-

strcpy() is a standard library function in C (declared in <string.h>) that copies a string from a source location to a destination location, including the null terminator '\0'.

Syntax :- char \*strcpy(char \*dest, const char \*src);

Explanation :-

- src :- source string (the string to be copied)
- dest :- Destination buffer (where the string will be copied)
- Returns Pointer to the destination string (dest).

### 3. strncpy() :-

strncpy is a C standard library function (in <string.h>) that copies a specified number of characters from a source string to a destination buffer.

If the number of characters in the source is less than n, it pads the destination with null characters ('0').

Syntax :- `char *strncpy (char *dest, const char *src, size_t n);`

### 4. strcat() :-

strcat() is a function that joins (concatenates) one string to the end of another and adds a null character at the end.

Syntax :- `char *strcat (char *dest, const char *src);`

Explanation :-

- Src → Source string to append
- dest → Destination string must have enough space to hold the result.
- Returns a pointer to the destination (dest).

### 5. strncat() :-

strncat() is a C function that adds a limited number (n) of characters from one string to the end of another string and then appends a null terminator.

Syntax :-

`char *strncat (char *dest, const char *src, size_t n);`

### Explanation:-

- dest  $\rightarrow$  The destination string where characters will be added.
- src  $\rightarrow$  The source string from which characters will be copied.
- n  $\rightarrow$  maximum number of characters to append from src to dest
- Returns a pointer to the destination string (dest).

### 6. strcmp() :-

strcmp() is a c-function that compares two strings character by character and returns a value showing their relationship.

Syntax:- `int strcmp(const char *str1, const char *str2);`

### 7. strcpy() :-

strcpy() copies one string into another, including the null terminator.

Syntax:- `char * strcpy(char * dest, const char * src);`