**Array**

Syntax :-

Declaration :

Datatype <Array\_Name>[Size];

Initialization :

Datatype <Array\_Name>[Size] = {<Comma\_Separated\_Values>};

Example :-

int Fun[10] = { 50,55,65,75 } ;

Fun

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

String

char String\_Name[Size] = “STRING”;

char Nm[20] = “Karad City”;

char Nm[20] = {‘A’,’J’,’a’,’y’,’ ’,’S’,’h’,’a’,’r’,’m’,’a',’.’,’ ’,’ ’};

Nm[14] = ‘P’;

Nm[18] = ‘F’;

printf(“\n %c”, Nm[18]);

printf(“\n %s”, Nm);

‘\0’ is called as String Termination indicating Character

strcat - concatenate two strings

strchr - string scanning operation

strcmp - compare two strings

strcpy - copy a string

strlen - get string length

strncat - concatenate one string with part of another

strncmp - compare parts of two strings

strncpy - copy part of a string

strrchr - string scanning operation