strings: Char Array

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
    char arr[] = " Hello! Welcome";
    printf("%s\n", str);
    char str1[10] = "Hello! welcome";
    printf("%s\n", str1);
    char str2[20] = "Hello! Welcome to World";
    printf("%s\n", str2);
    return 0; }
```

gets(); → scanf();

puts(); → printf();

```
main() {
  char s[30];
      gets(s);
       printf("%s", s);
}
```

fgets(str, 20, stdin);

20 → Max length

strlen (str_name); → Len

strcpy (des, source); → copy

strcat (s1, s2); → concatenation

strcmp (s1, s2); s1 = s2 → 0

↳ compare

compare lexicographically

return type is int

strrev (str) → Reverse string

strlwr (str) → Lower case

strupr (str) → Upper case

'\0' → Null Terminator

used to indicate the end of the string

Not considered in length calculation.

Palindrome with & without strrev();

sscanf — scan from the string

sprintf

sscanf (buffer, "%d %lf %s", &a, &b, str);

static & global — Initialize Automatically done,

Reinitialize not needed

str1 = str2 (Invalid)

strncpy (s1, s2, 3)

replace first 3 ch to s1

strstr (s1, s2)

whether s2 a sub array of s1.

string — 5 (O/P of the program)