



C PROGRAMMING – String Functions

- ✱ In C- Programming some inbuilt functions are available for manipulating the string.
- ✱ Some of the string functions are listed below as follows:

strcat ():

- ✱ In C-Programming the strcat() function is used for concatenating two given strings.
- ✱ It concatenates source string at the end of destination string.

Syntax:

```
char * strcat ( char * destination, const char * source );
```

strncat ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strncat() function is used for concatenating (appending) portion of one string at the end of another string.

Syntax:

```
char * strncat ( char * destination, const char * source, size_t num );
```





strcpy ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strcpy() function is used for copying contents of one string into another string.

Syntax:

```
char * strcpy ( char * destination, const char * source );
```

strncpy ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strncpy() function is used for copying the portion of contents of one string into another string.

Syntax:

```
char * strncpy ( char * destination, const char * source, size_t num );
```

strlen ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strlen() function is used for finding the length of the string.

Syntax:

```
size_t strlen ( const char * str );
```





strcmp()

In C-Programming the strcmp() function is used for comparing two given strings and returns zero if they are same.

Syntax:

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

strcmpi ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strcmpi() function is used for comparing two given strings.
- ✱ But, strcmpi() function is not case sensitive. i.e, "A" and "a" are treated as same characters.

Syntax:

```
int strcmpi ( const char * str1, const char * str2 );
```

strchr ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strchr() function is used for defining the returns pointer to the first occurrence of the character in a given string.





Syntax:

```
char *strchr(const char *str, int character);
```

strstr()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strstr() function is used for return pointer to the first occurrence of the string in a given string.

Syntax:

```
char *strstr(const char *str1, const char *str2);
```

strrstr()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strrstr() function is used for return pointer to the last occurrence of the string in a given string.

Syntax:

```
char *strrstr(const char *str1, const char *str2);
```





strdup()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strdup() function is used for creating a duplicated string.

Syntax:

```
char *strdup(const char *string);
```

strlwr()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strlwr() function is used for converting the given string into lowercase.

Syntax:

```
char *strlwr(char *string);
```

strupr ()

- ✱ In c-Programming thestrupr() function is used for converting the given string into Uppercase.

Syntax:

```
char *strupr(char *string);
```





strrev ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strrev() function is used for converting the given string into reverse order.

Syntax:

```
char *strrev(char *string);
```

strset ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strset() function is used for setting all the characters in a string to given character.

Syntax:

```
char *strset(char *string, int c);
```

strnset ()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strnset() function is used for setting the portion of characters in a string to given character.

Syntax:

```
char *strnset(char *string, int c);
```





strtok()

- ✱ In C-Programming the strtok() function is used for tokenizes/parses the given string using delimiter.

Syntax:

```
char * strtok ( char * str, const char * delimiters );
```

