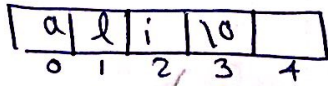


Strings:-

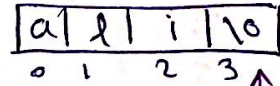
↳ Character Array

```
Char A[5] = "ali"
```

↳ You can undefine the size and it will fit it



```
↳ Char A[] = "ali"
```



↑
it adds null by itself

• How to define, scan and Print strings?

define :- Ex - Char A[7];

Scan:- scanf ("%s", word);
No Address

Print: printf ("word is %s", word);

• function gets :-

used when you have a space

Ex: How to use function (gets)?

→ Ex - gets (word)

```
Ex - int main()
```

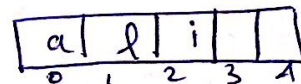
```
{
  char sent [10];
  gets (sent);
```

```
  printf ("the word is %s", sent);
  return 0;
```

Note:-

• If you don't want it to consider null then define it like:-

```
→ Char name [6] = {'a', 'l', 'i'}
```



Note:-

• You can't put $S_1 = S_2$ or if $(S_1 == S_2)$

→ instead you use functions that I'll mention later

↳ This prints :-

- bye
- The word is bye

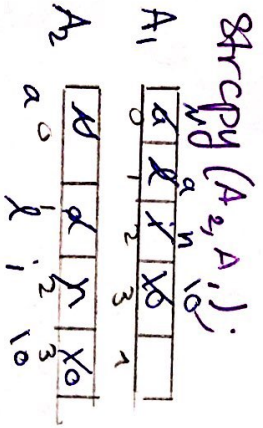
String functions

Copying strings (نقل)

strcpy (s, s2):

elements copy karta hai.

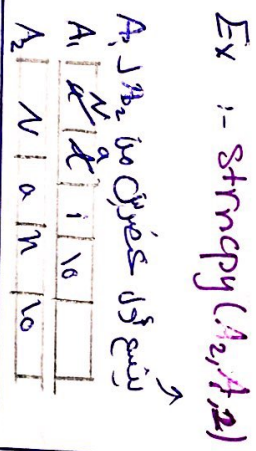
Ex: Char A1[5] = "abcde",
Char A2[4] = "abcd"



strncpy (s, s2, n):

precision m use karta hai.

The only function that doesn't put a null



Str Len

Null terminated string ki length nikal ke dene ke liye use karte hai.
strlen("abcd") :- 4

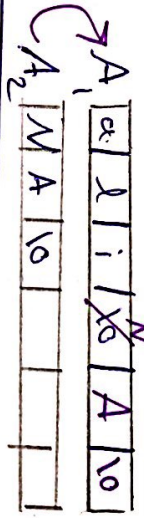
size of string

s = strlen(s)

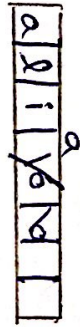
strtok
string ko parts mein divide karta hai.

Combining strings

strcat (A, A2):



strncat (A, A2, 1):



Comparing strings

strcmp

Comparison ke liye use karte hai.

ASCII value ke hisab se.

Example: Ahmad

Ahmad > Ahmad

strncmp

String ki kisi hisse ki comparison ke liye use karte hai.

strncmp(s, s2, 2)

if (strcmp(s, s2) == 0) equal hai.

Bubble sort & strings :-

UPLOADED BY AHMAD JUNE

5 10 10
→ one dimension array

```
char name [5][10], temp[10];
printf ("Enter any 5 names\n");
for (i=0; i<5; i++)
    scanf ("%s", names[i]);
for (i=0; i<5-1; i++)
    for (j=0; j<5-1; j++)
        if (strcmp (names[j], names[j+1]) > 0)
        {
            strcpy (temp, names[j]);
            strcpy (names[j], names[j+1]);
            strcpy (names[j+1], temp);
        }
for (i=0; i<5; i++)
    printf ("%s\n", names[i]);
```

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					