

Strings

String is a series or group of characters of any length which is treated as a single unit.

→ A string may include letters, digits and various special characters such as -, +, *, / and \$.

for eg "Hello" is a literal or string constants

→ Strings can be stored and manipulation can be done as array of characters.

→ The last character in string is always ' \0 ', a null character with ASCII value equal to 0.

→ So we have to add +1 character length at the time of declaring string and its length.

item or string elements	C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R	\0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

so we will declare it `char item[9];`

Other way of declaring and defining the elements

`char fname = { 't', 'w', '\0' };`

In the fname a string elements has

	0	1	2	3
	t	w	\0	\0

Different methods of Reading and writing string

Instead of using `scanf` and `printf` for reading and writing string with '%s' C function standard library has two functions for this purpose.

1 → `Gets = gets()`

2 → `puts = puts()`

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gets() : A function that over comes the drawbacks of scanf().

Eg:-
char str[10];
printf("Enter a string\n");
gets(str);

puts() : It terminates the line with a newline character ('n').

* It returns EOF[-1] i.e. end of file and -1 if an error occurs and returns a positive number on success.

Program

```
void main()  
{  
    char str[15];  
    clrscr();  
    printf("\n Enter a string : \n");  
    gets(str);  
    scanf("The string is : \n");  
    puts(str);  
    getch();  
}
```

Output

Enter a string :
Deepak

The string is :
Deepak

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