Standard String Functions

In previous example , we initialized the string variable “citystring” as follows:

char citystring[11] = “Duhok City”;

The preceding statement is valid, but the following is not.

char citystring[11];
citystring = “Duhok City”;

C++ does not allow you to assign a whole string to string variable. We must either assign characters individually such as:

char citystring[11];
citystring[0] = ‘D’;
citystring[1] = ‘u’;
citystring[2] = ‘h’;

And so on, or use one of the standards using functions. The following table lists some frequently used functions.

Function	Usage
strlen(string)	Returns the size of a string, that is, the number of characters in the string, excluding the null character.
strcmp(string1,string2)	Compares string1 and string2 and returns a negative, zero, or positive value depending on whether string1 is less than, equal to, or greater than string2 in alphabetical order.
strcpy(string1,string2)	Copies string2 to string1, string1 must be large enough to hold all of the characters in string2. The value of string1 returned.
strncpy(string1,string2,n)	Copies at most n characters of string2 to string1, The value of string1 returned.
strcat(string1,string2)	Appends string2 to the end of string1. The first character of string2 overwrites the terminating null character of string1. The value of string1 returned.
strncat(string1,string2,n)	Appends at most n characters of string2 to the end of string1. The first character of string2 overwrites the terminating null character of string1. The value of string1 returned.