NAME

strcat, strncat, strcmp, strncmp, strcpy, strncpy, strlen, strchr, strrchr − string operations

SYNOPSIS

        char *strcat (s1, s2)
        char *s1, *s2;

        char *strncat (s1, s2, n)
        char *s1, *s2;
        int n;

        int strcmp (s1, s2)
        char *s1, *s2;

        int strncmp (s1, s2, n)
        char *s1, *s2;
        int n;

        char *strcpy (s1, s2)
        char *s1, *s2;

        char *strncpy (s1, s2, n)
        char *s1, *s2;
        int n;

        int strlen (s)
        char *s;

        char *strchr (s, c)
        char *s, c;

        char *strrchr (s, c)
        char *s, c;

DESCRIPTION

These functions operate on null-terminated strings. They do not check for overflow of any receiving string.

Strcat appends a copy of string *s2* to the end of string *s1*. *Strncat* copies at most *n* characters. Both return a pointer to the null-terminated result.

Strcmp compares its arguments and returns an integer greater than, equal to, or less than 0, according as *s1* is lexicographically greater than, equal to, or less than *s2*. *Strncmp* makes the same comparison but looks at at most *n* characters.

Strcpy copies string *s2* to *s1*, stopping after the null character has been moved. *Strncpy* copies exactly *n* characters, truncating or null-padding *s2;* the target may not be null-terminated if the length of *s2* is *n* or more. Both return *s1*.

Strlen returns the number of non-null characters in *s*.

Strchr (*strrchr*) returns a pointer to the first (last) occurrence of character *c* in string *s*, or NULL if *c* does not occur in the string. The null character terminating a string is considered to be part of the string.

BUGS

Strcmp uses native character comparison, which is signed on PDP11s, unsigned on other machines.