STRING Declaration & Initialization

String is a collection of characters. In C language array of characters are called string. It is enclosed within double quotes. E.g. "INDIA" is a string. Each character of string occupies 1 byte of memory. The last character is always „\0".

Declaration of a String

Strings can be declared like a one dimensional array.

Syntax:

char string_name[size];

Example:

char name[30];

char dept[20];

String Initialization

The string can be initialized as follows:

char dept[10] = "CSE";

OR

char dept[] = {„C", „S", „E",„\0"};

In the above example, „\0" is a null character and specifies end of the string. Here string is assigned character by character.

Example Program :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
char name[10];
int age;
printf("Enter your first name and age: \n");
scanf("%s %d", name, &age);
printf("You entered: %s %d",name,age);
}
```

Output:

Enter your first name and age:
Hamsini 21