

C library - strcpy() function

The C library **strcpy()** function accepts two parameter which copies the string pointed to, by src to dest. This function is essential for maintaining and upgrading of older system.

Syntax

Following is the syntax of C library **strcpy()** function –

```
char *strcpy(char *dest, const char *src)
```

Parameters

This function accepts the following parameters –

- **dest** – This is the pointer to the destination array where the content is to be copied.
- **src** – This is the string to be copied.

Ensure that the destination array has enough space to hold the source string, containing the null terminator.

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Return Value

This returns a pointer to the destination string dest.

Example 1

Following is the basic C program that shows the usage of **strcpy()** function.

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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main () {
    char src[40];
```

```

char dest[100];

memset(dest, '\\0', sizeof(dest));
strcpy(src, "This is tutorialspoint.com");
strcpy(dest, src);

printf("Final copied string : %s\\n", dest);

return(0);
}

```

Output

On execution of above code, we get the following output –

```
Final copied string : This is tutorialspoint.com
```

Example 2

Below the example shows the usage of custom string copy without the use of strcpy().

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```

#include <stdio.h>
void customStrcpy(char* dest, const char* src) {
    while (*src) {
        *dest = *src;
        dest++;
        src++;
    }
    *dest = '\\0';
}

int main() {
    char source[] = "string Copy!";
    char destination[20];
    customStrcpy(destination, source);

    printf("The custom copied string: %s\\n", destination);
}

```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Output

After executing the above code, we get the following output –

```
The custom copied string: string Copy!
```

Example 3

Here, we define the two strings variable – source and destination. Then apply strcpy() which accepts both these variable to determine the result of copy string.

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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main() {
    char source[] = "Hello, World!";
    char destination[20];

    strcpy(destination, source);
    printf("The result of copied string: %s\n", destination);

    return 0;
}
```

Output

The above code produces the following output –

```
The result of copied string: Hello, World!
```

