

NAME

STRCPY – Copy one character string to another.

SYNOPSIS

CALL STRCPY(SOURCE,LS,LT,JOB, TARGET)

SOURCE is the CHARACTER*1 string to be copied from
 LS is the INTEGER*4 number of characters in SOURCE
 LT is the INTEGER*4 dimensioned size of TARGET
 JOB is the INTEGER*4 job code; see table below
 TARGET is the CHARACTER*1 string to be copied to

| | |
|-----|--|
| JOB | meaning |
| 0 | leave alone the characters not copied over in TARGET |
| 1 | blank out the characters not copied over in TARGET |

DESCRIPTION

First the routine figures out how many characters to copy. If the SOURCE string is shorter than the TARGET string, that is all of the characters in SOURCE; if SOURCE is longer than TARGET only LT characters can be copied from SOURCE to TARGET. Then it performs the copy. If JOB=0 or SOURCE is longer than TARGET the routine returns. Otherwise it blanks out the TARGET elements that were not overwritten from SOURCE, and then returns.

SEE ALSO

There is a C builtin function named strcpy.

LINKAGE

gfortran source.f -L\${HOME}/lib -lmisc

AUTHOR

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EXAMPLE

```

      CHARACTER*1 TARGET(9) /'a','b','c',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ','x','y'/
      CHARACTER*1 SOURCE(5) /'h','e','l','l','o'/
      WRITE(6,901) TARGET
901   FORMAT(9A1)
      CALL STRCPY(SOURCE,5,9,0, TARGET)
      WRITE(6,901) TARGET
      STOP
      END

```

This example produced the following output:

```

unix[1] a.out
abc    xy
hello xy
unix[2]

```