

**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

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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]
```