



- · A string is a sequence of characters meant to represent an expression in a language
 - All entries of a string come from a fixed alphabet
 - It makes sense that this could be stored as an array
- · If the phrase is in English, we can use a character array
 - Creating strings from other languages requires Unicode
 - New-line and tab characters ('\n' and '\t') could be used for some basic formatting
- · Additionally, we may want to make changes to the string:
 - Adding a few characters
 - Delete a few characters
 - Replace a character







- · In this lesson, we will:
 - Describe what a string is
 - Look at how to store a string in a character array
 - See some of the limitations of the choice for C-style strings
 - Look at two functions that work with C-style strings







- · What strategy would you use to store such a string?
 - We're definitely going to use an array of characters

```
int main() {
    // Initialize the first eight characters with
           "Good day"
    // - all other characters are set to '\0'
         that is, the null character or 0b00000000
   char phrase[100]{'G', 'o', 'o', 'd', ' ', 'd', 'a', 'y'};
   // Use this character array
    return 0;
```

- How do we determine the end of the string?





- · Question: How do you record how long the actual string is?
 - That is, which characters actually make up the string in question
- · One solution: Have a second local variable:

```
int main() {
   char phrase[100]{'G', 'o', 'o', 'd', ' ', 'd', 'a', 'y'};
   unsigned int phrase_length{8};

// Use this character array
   return 0;
}
```

- Problem: Now you must always pass around two variables

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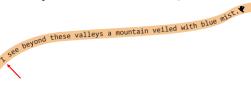


- · A C-style string does exactly that
 - The null character '\0' is used to designate the end of the string
 - The null character is not part of the string
 - · It is used to mark the end of the string
 - All other characters after the null character are ignored
 - If a character array does not have a null character, it is not a string
- When calculating the *length* of a string, the null character is not counted
 - This string has a length of eight char phrase[100]{'G', 'o', 'o', 'd', ' ', 'd', 'a', 'y'};
 - · The capacity of the character array is 100





- · Suppose you can write a message to a friend on a tape
 - You can indicate where the message starts
 - Question: does it end with the '.', or does it continue?



- A reasonable solution is to use something not normally used to flag the end of the message
 - · For example, a character not expected to appear in a string







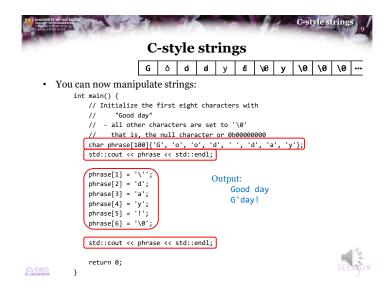
· Fortunately, the default character is the null character:

```
int main() {
    // This represents the empty string "" as the first
    // character is the null character
    char phrase[100]{};
    // Use this character array
    return 0;
}
```





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Odd behavior: Example 1

· Explain the output of this program:

```
#include <iostream>

// Function declarations
int main();

// Function definitions
int main() {
    char phrase_1[7]{' ', 't', 'h', 'e', 'r', 'e'};
    char phrase_2[5]{'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'};

    std::cout << phrase_2 << std::endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



- It is important to remember that a space ' ' is different from the null character ' $\mbox{\ensuremath{0}}$ '
- If you print a character array that does not have a null character, the print mechanism will just keep printing the subsequent bytes until it finds one byte that is all zeros







· Even better, explain this program:

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· We can author a function to calculate the length of a string:

```
unsigned int string_length( char str[] );
unsigned int string_length( char str[] ) {
    for ( unsigned int k{0}; true; ++k ) {
        if ( str[k] == '\0' ) {
            return k;
        }
    }
    assert( false );
}
```

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Mistakes with C-style strings

What is wrong with this program?
 #include <iostream>



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· We can compare if two strings are equal:

```
bool string_compare( char str0[], char str1[] );

bool string_compare( char str0[], char str1[] ) {
    for ( unsigned int k(0); true; ++k ) {
        if ( str0[k] != str1[k] ) {
            return false;
        } else if ( str0[k] == '\0' ) {
            return true;
        }
    }

assert( false );
}
```

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- · Following this lesson, you now
 - Understand the difference between a character array and a C-style string
 - A C-style string is a character array with the string being all characters up to but not including the first null character
 - Are aware that you must be careful that the capacity of the array is at least one greater than the length of the string being stored
 - Have looked at a number of functions that look at C-style strings
 - Later, once we see classes, we will investigate the C++ std::string







[1] Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kahlil_Gibran

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The photographs of lilacs in bloom appearing on the title slide and accenting the top of each other slide were taken at the Royal Botanical Gardens on May 27, 2018 by Douglas Wilhelm Harder. Please see

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