Strings

• 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

Outline

• 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
Strings

• 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:

```c
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

C-style strings

• 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

C-style strings

• Fortunately, the default character is the null character:
  ```c
  int main() {  // This represents the empty string "" as the first
    char phrase[100]{};
    // character is the null character
    // Use this character array
    return 0;
  }
  ```
C-style strings

• You can now manipulate strings:

```c
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'};
    std::cout << phrase << std::endl;
    phrase[1] = '\0';
    phrase[2] = 'd';
    phrase[3] = 'a';
    phrase[4] = 'y';
    phrase[5] = '!
    phrase[6] = '\0';
    std::cout << phrase << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Good day
G'day
```

Warnings

• It is important to remember that a space ' ' is different from the null character '\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

Odd behavior: Example 1

• Explain the output of this program:

```c
#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;
}
```

Output:

```
Hello there
```

Odd behavior: Example 2

• Even better, explain this program:

```c
#include <iostream>

// Function declarations
int main();

// Function definitions
int main() {
    int data[3]{ 1831291168, 1651458592, 33 };
    std::cout << phrase << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Hello, I'm Bob!
```

Alternative output:

```
Hello, m'I boB
```
Length of a string

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

```c
unsigned int string_length( char str[] );
```

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

Comparing two strings

- We can compare if two strings are equal:

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

```c
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 );
}
```

Mistakes with C-style strings

- What is wrong with this program?

```c
#include <iostream>

// Function declarations
int main();

// Function definitions
int main() {
    char string[3]{};
    string[0] = 'H';
    string[1] = 'i';
    string[2] = '!' ;
    string[3] = '\0';
    std::cout << string << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Summary

- 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
References


Colophon

These slides were prepared using the Georgia typeface. Mathematical equations use Times New Roman, and source code is presented using Consolas.

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 https://www.rbg.ca/ for more information.

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