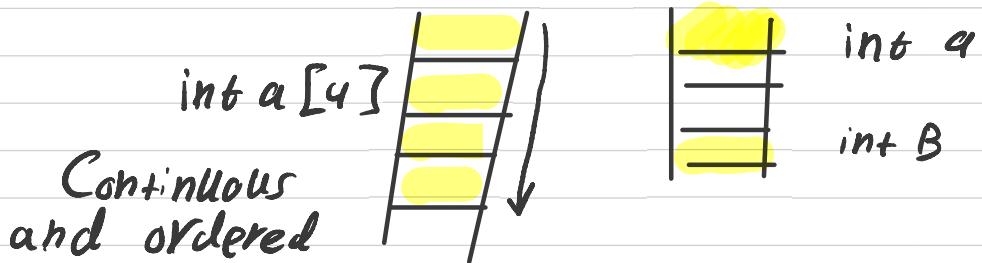




FORTH LECTURE

in Array All are the same data type.

Arrays are **Static** → the size of it
doesn't change
So as the data type



decining: `*int C[12];` with 0
So 11 number only

begins with
Zero

`*int C[10], x[10];`

the index is from (0-11)

index number are the numbers inside
the Array

and it can store Arithmetical operations

`C[11] += 2` → the same.
`C[11] = C[11] + 2;`

`printf("%d", C[0] + C[1]);`

e.g. ↙ %P means Pointer: used to print the
Address of the index
in the memory

we use hexadecimal because it's convenient
and easy to convert to binary.

the difference between the index are:

Float: 4 number because: 4 bytes

%e x → style difference: Lower Case
letters

Hexadecimal

the **NULL** char used to mark the end
of the array

text[6] = NULL;

printf("%s", text);

// Print out the array with the specified ending
using NULL char but without the NULL
symbol.

Loops Called Also Iteration Statement

```
while (Product < loc) {  
    Product = 3 * Product;  
}
```

the While Prints the last false
Condition

```
while(1) {  
}
```

// is an infinite loop