

Arrays

When you declare an array, contiguous memory is allocated on the stack to store the contents of the entire array.

```
char str[6];  
strcpy(str, "apple");
```

The array variable (e.g. **str**) is not a pointer; it refers to the entire array contents. In fact, **sizeof** returns the size of the entire array!

```
int arrayBytes = sizeof(str);    // 6
```

STACK	
Address	Value
	...
0x105	'\0'
0x104	'e'
0x103	'l'
0x102	'p'
0x101	'p'
str { 0x100	'a'
	...