Strings Exercise

Objective

In this exercise, we'll learn about two of the syntax for strings in C. In the C programming language, we can use various forms of syntax to decide where in the program our string memory is allocated.

Task

Create a copy of the string "hehe" using hex syntax, and ensure that they are the same strings!

To do this, we have a few options. We can use the `char *<name>="<string>";` syntax, which puts the value in the .rodata section of the ELF.

We can also use the `char <name>[] = "string";` , which puts the value on the stack. Also, we can use `char <name>[] = {hexvalues};` to do this.

Code (Reset)

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {

    // this is a string
    char *str = "hehe";

    // create the same string
    // as a character array
    char otherstr[] = {...} ;

    if (!strcmp(str, otherstr)) {
        printf("Yay!\n");
    } else {
        printf("Nay!\n");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Submit Code