

The Secret to Mr C's Success

ESC101: Fundamentals of Computing

Purushottam Kar

Announcement

- Advanced Track group meeting
- This Friday evening – details over email
- Please think carefully about your project and come
- Will discuss tools, tips, techniques during meeting
- Short meeting 10 – 15 minutes only 😊



Number Systems

3



Number Systems

3

We grow up learning the decimal number system



Number Systems

3

We grow up learning the decimal number system
Developed hundreds of years ago by wise people



Number Systems

3

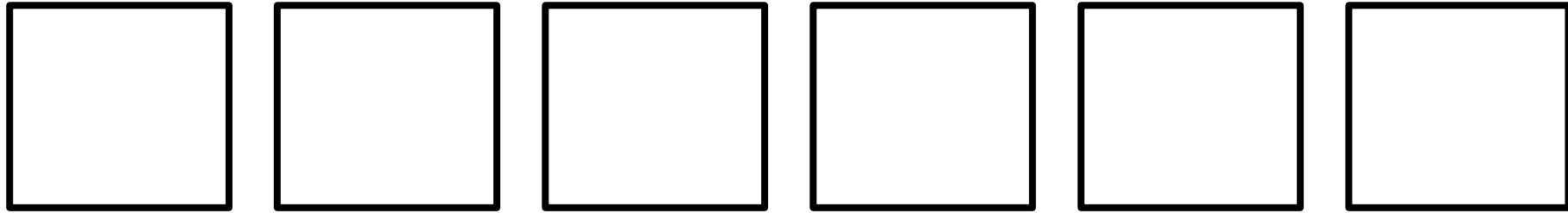
We grow up learning the decimal number system
Developed hundreds of years ago by wise people
Based on the place value system



Number Systems

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Number Systems

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6					
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Number Systems

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6	0				
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Number Systems

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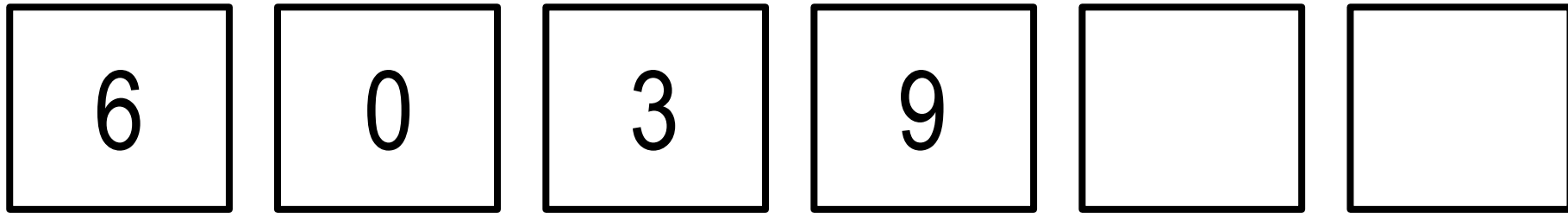
6	0	3			
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Number Systems

3

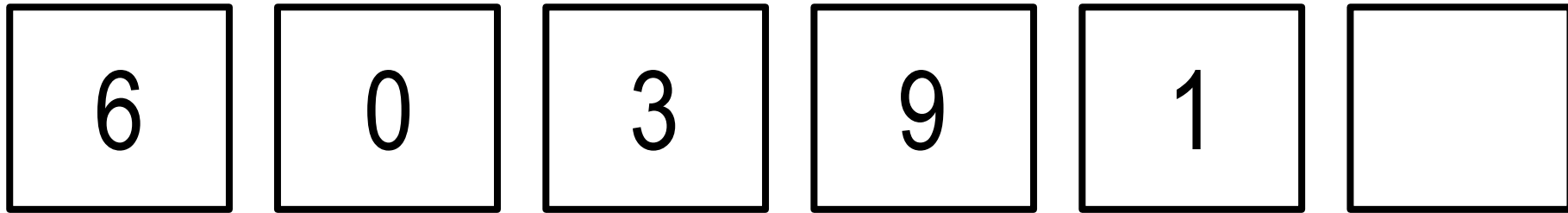
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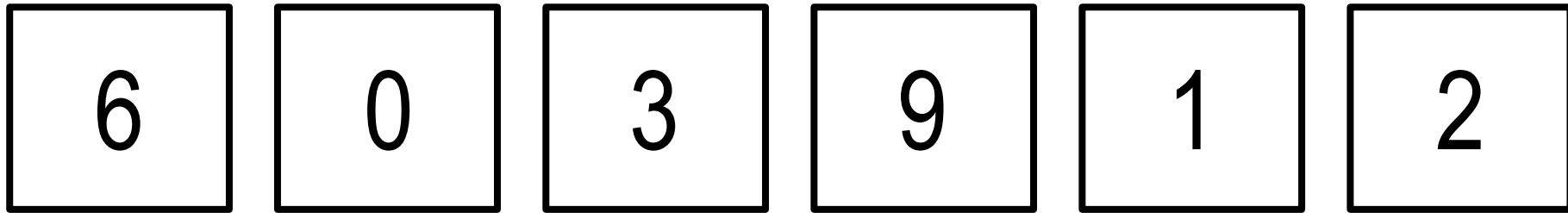
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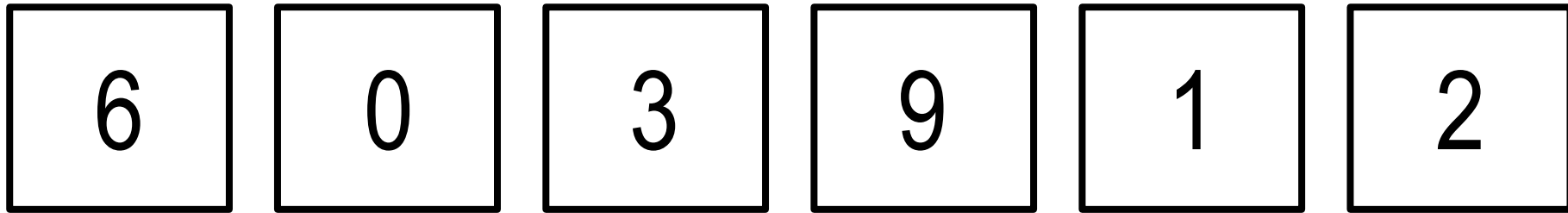
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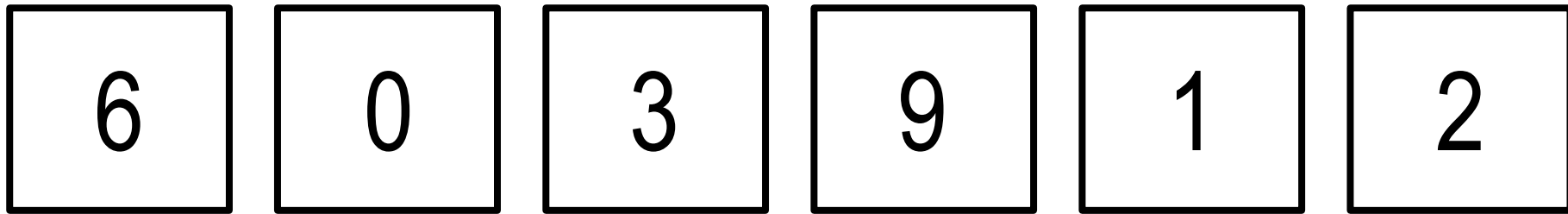
$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$



Number Systems

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$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

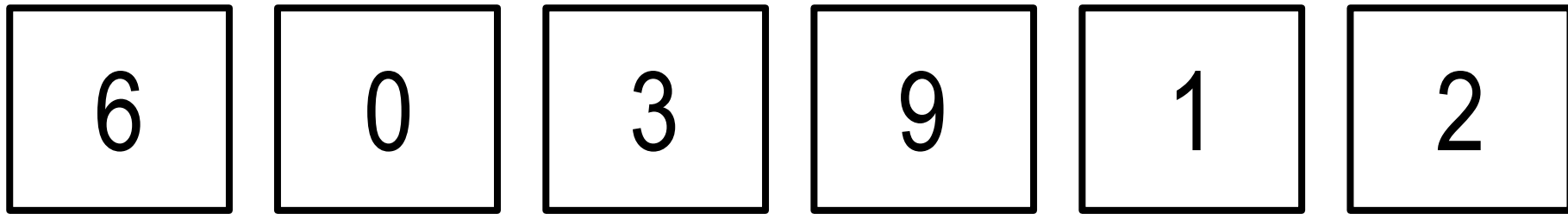
$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$



Number Systems

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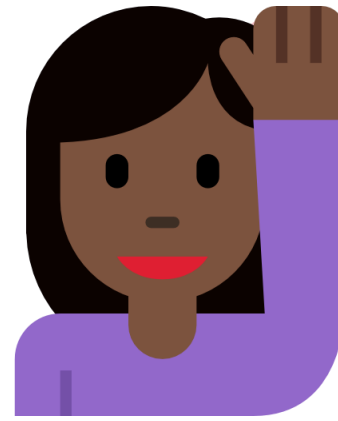
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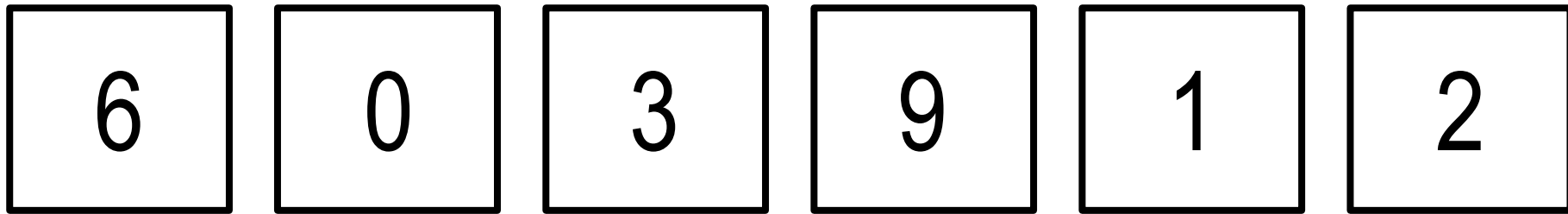
$$= 603912$$



Number Systems



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$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$

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Number System

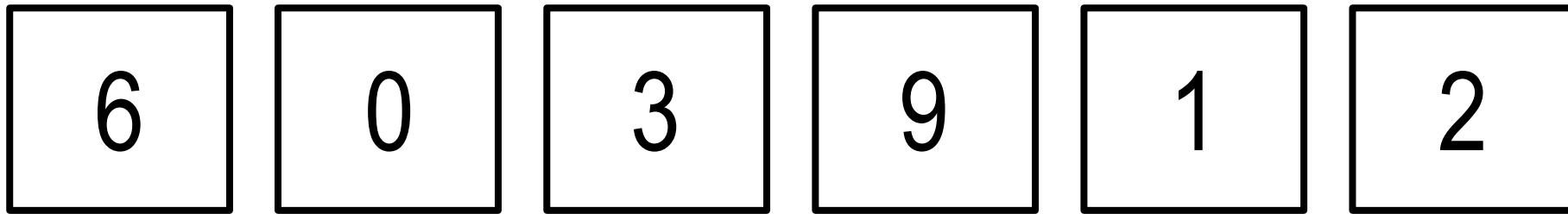
It is called the *decimal* system since it has 10 digits 0 ... 9 from the Latin word *decimus* which means *the tenth*.



We grow up learning the decimal number system

Developed hundreds of years ago by wise people

Based on the place value system



$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$

$$= 603912$$

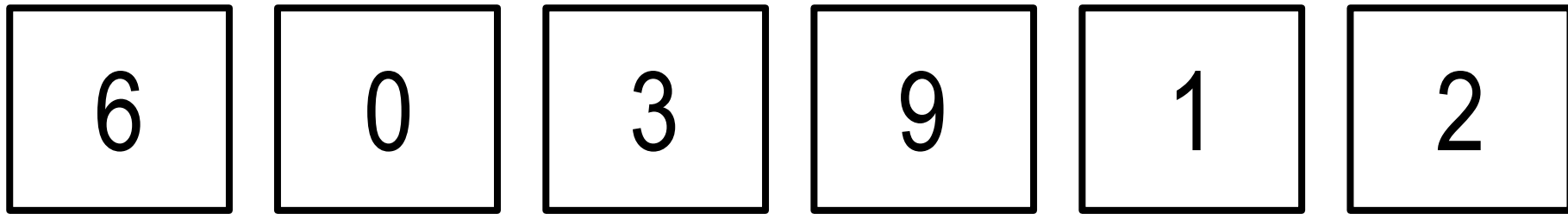


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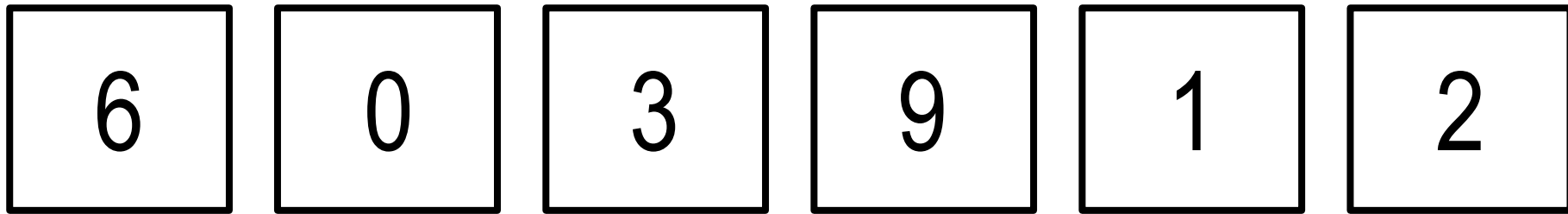


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$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$

$$= 603912$$

Is there anything special about having 10 digits?

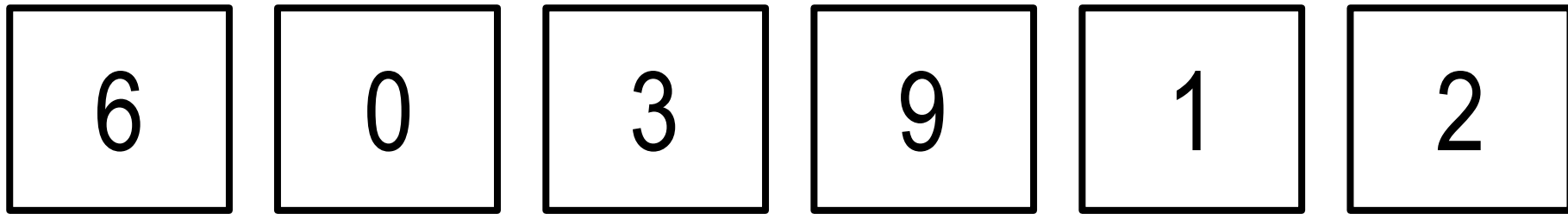


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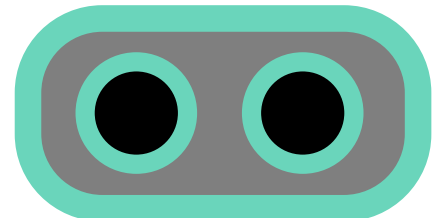


$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

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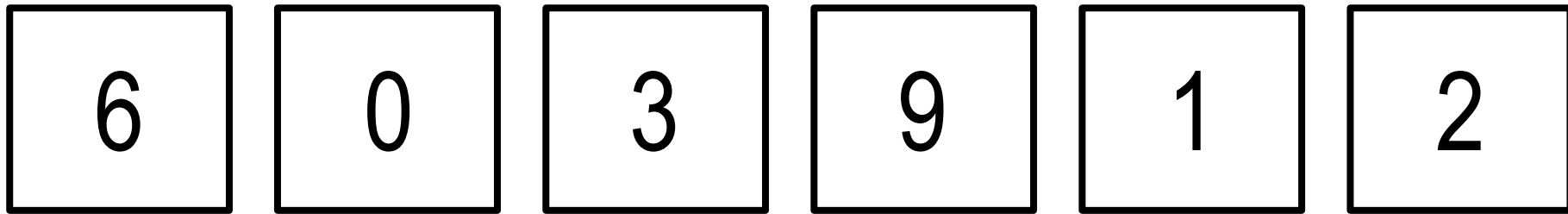


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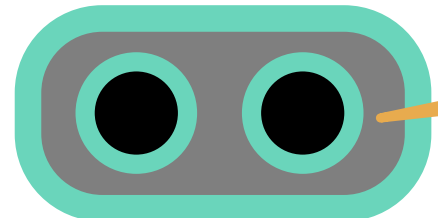
$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$

$$= 603912$$

Nope! In fact, I prefer a number system with just 2 digits!

Is there anything special about having 10 digits?

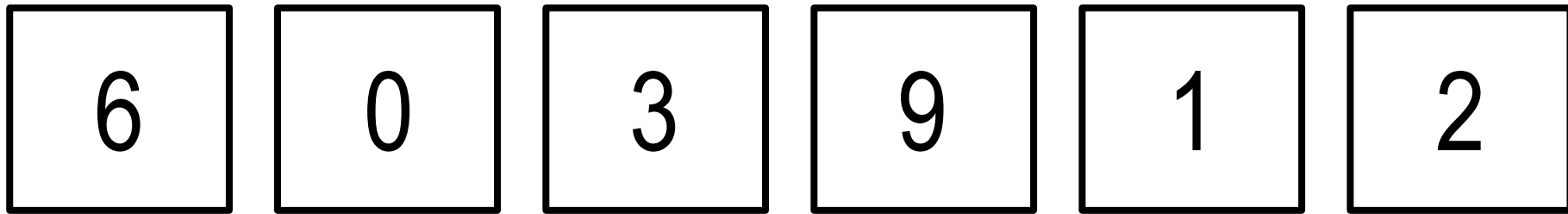


Number System

We grow up learning the decimal number system

Developed hundreds of years ago

Based on the place value system



$$= 2 \times 10^0 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2 + 10 + 900 + 3000 + 0 + 60000$$

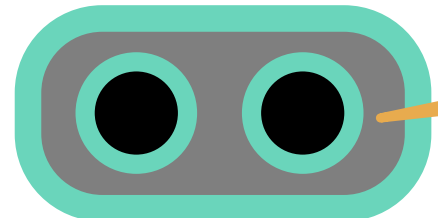
$$= 603912$$

Nope! In fact, I prefer a number system with just 2 digits!

It is called the *decimal* system since it has 10 digits 0 ... 9 from the Latin word *decimus* which means *the tenth*.

The word *binary* comes from the Latin word *bini* which means *two together*

Is there anything special about having 10 digits?



The Octal Number System

4



The Octal Number System

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



The Octal Number System

4

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

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The Octal Number System

4

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

6					
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The Octal Number System

4

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

6	1				
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The Octal Number System

4

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7

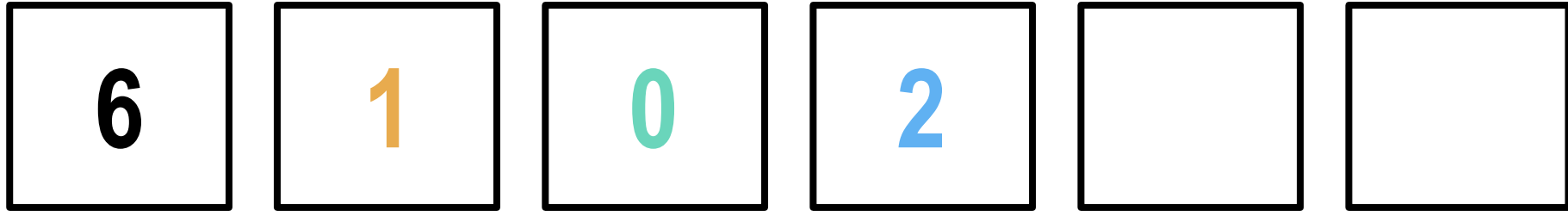
6	1	0			
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The Octal Number System

4

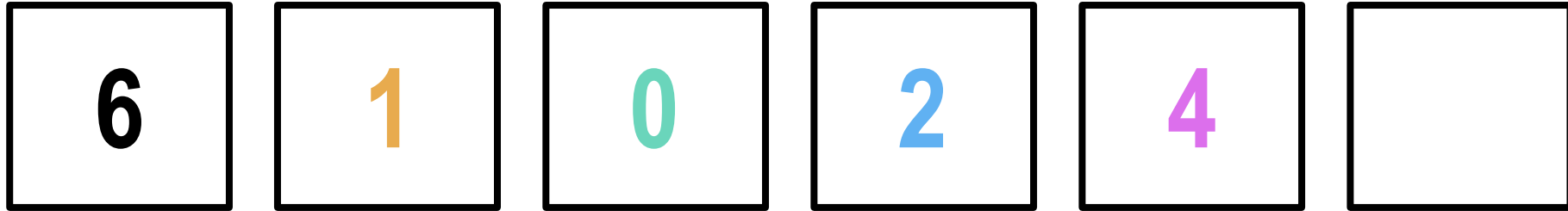
Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



The Octal Number System

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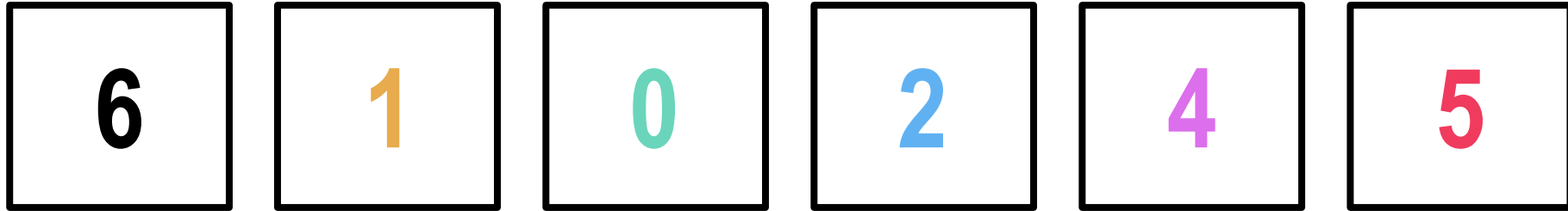
Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



The Octal Number System

4

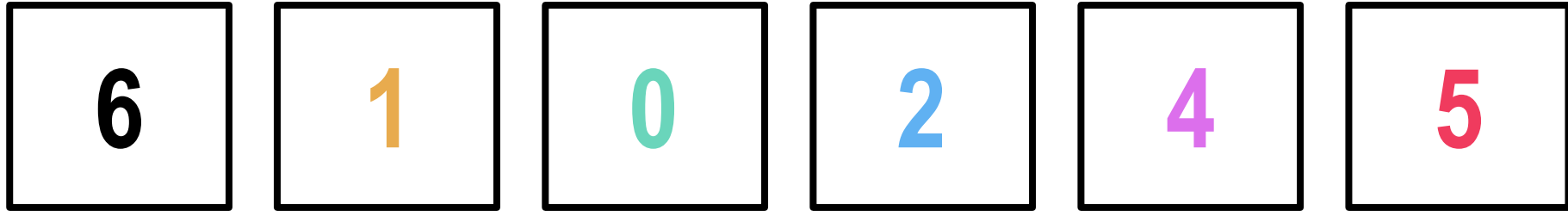
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The Octal Number System

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Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



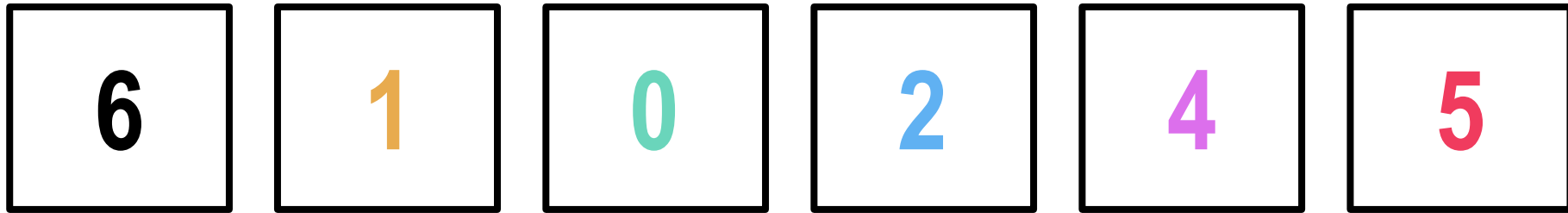
$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$



The Octal Number System

4

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

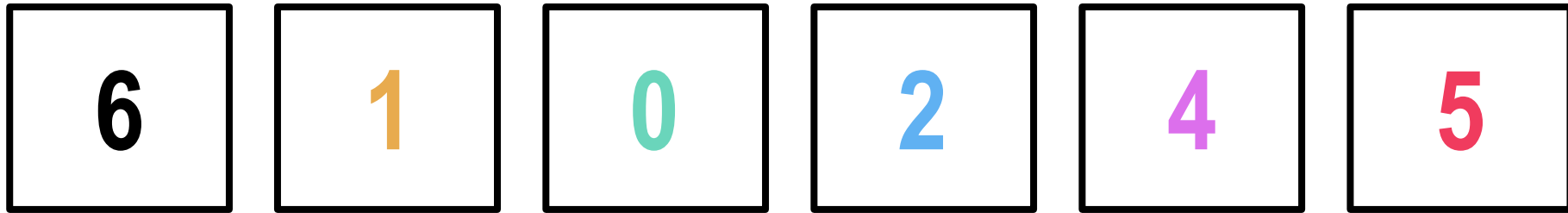
$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$



The Octal Number System

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Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

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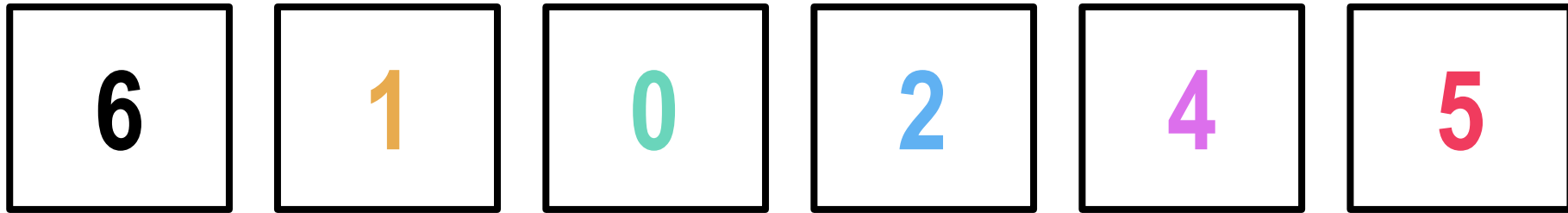
$$= 200869$$



The Octal Number System

4

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

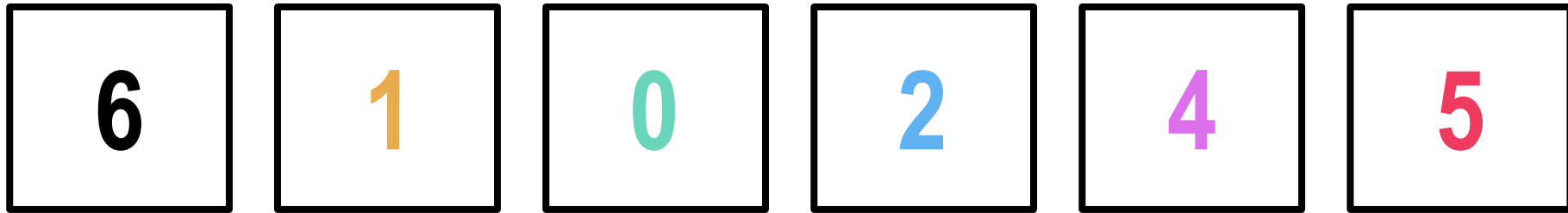
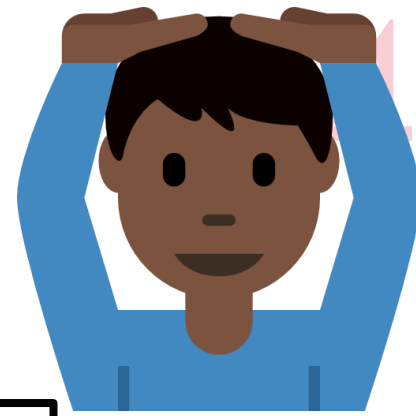
$$= 200869$$

Can read and print integers in octal format directly using scanf and printf – use the format specifier %o



The Octal Number System

Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

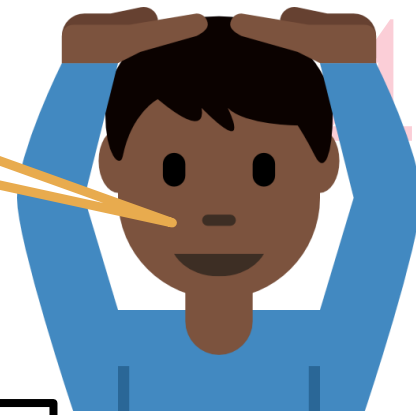
$$= 200869$$

Can read and print integers in octal format directly using scanf and printf – use the format specifier %o

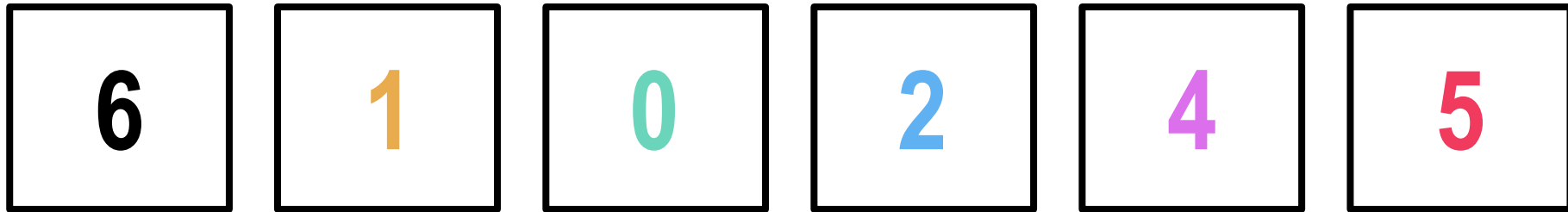


The Octal N

Aha! That is why we have been using %d for integers so far – d for decimal 😊



Just eight digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7



$$= 5 \times 8^0 + 4 \times 8^1 + 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^4 + 6 \times 8^5$$

$$= 5 + 32 + 128 + 0 + 4096 + 196608$$

$$= 200869$$

Can read and print integers in octal format directly using scanf and printf – use the format specifier %o



The Hexadecimal Number System 5



The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



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The Hexadecimal Number System 5

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The Hexadecimal Number System 5

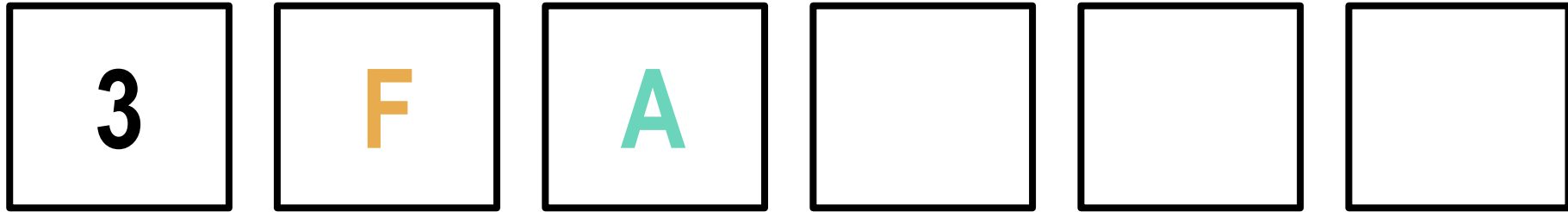
"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

3	F				
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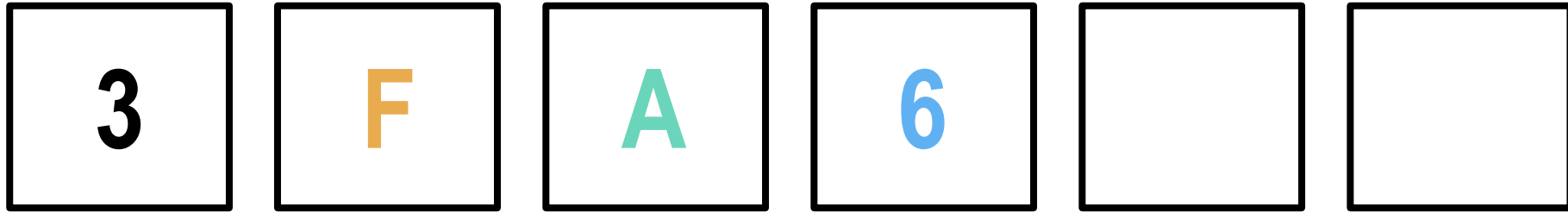
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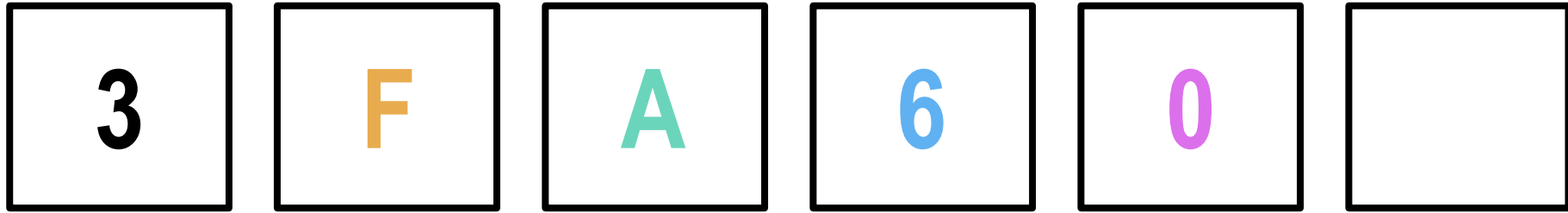
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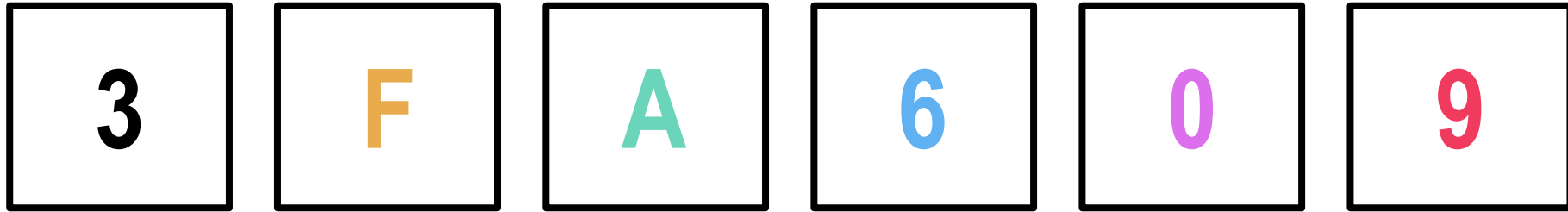
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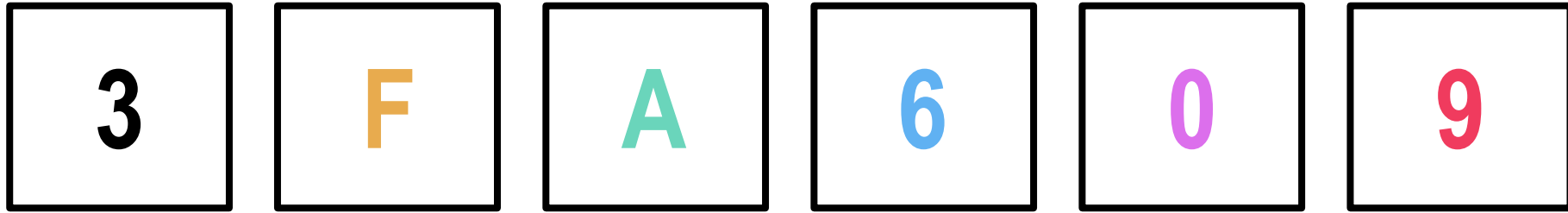
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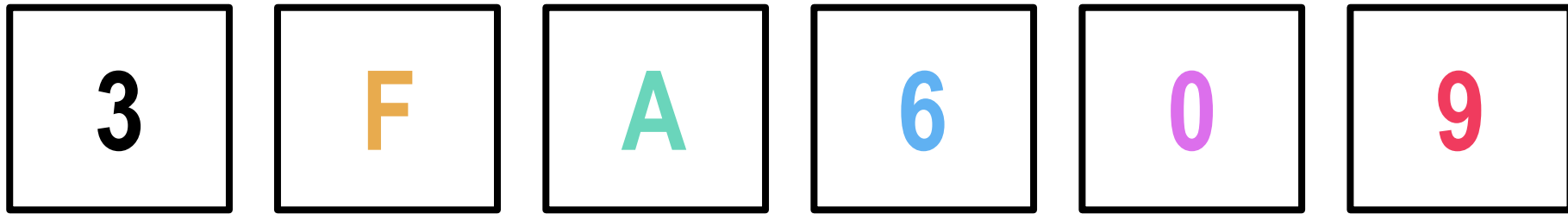


$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$



The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$



The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



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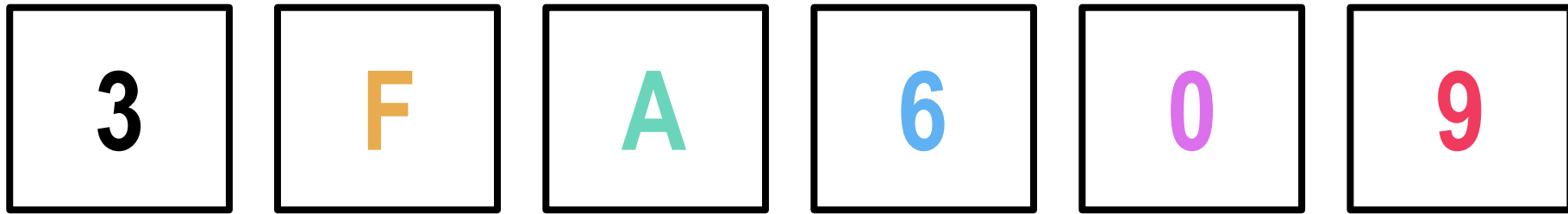
$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

$$= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728$$



The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



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$$= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5$$

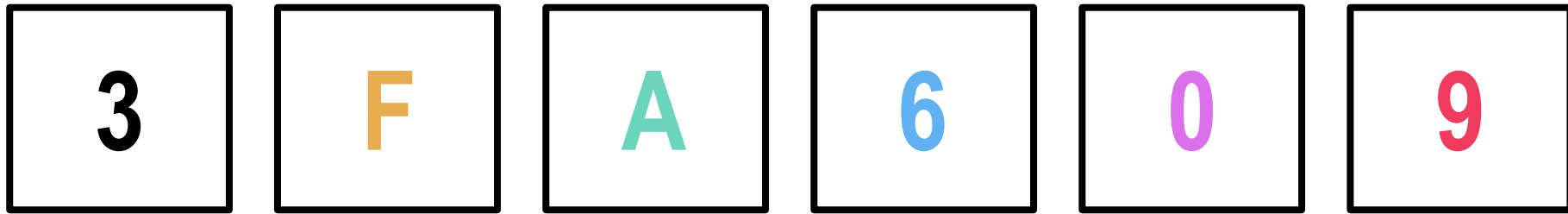
$$= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728$$

$$= 4171273$$



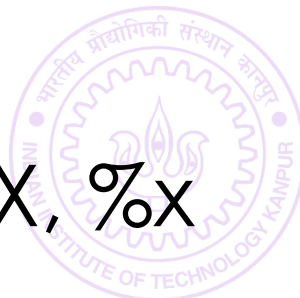
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"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



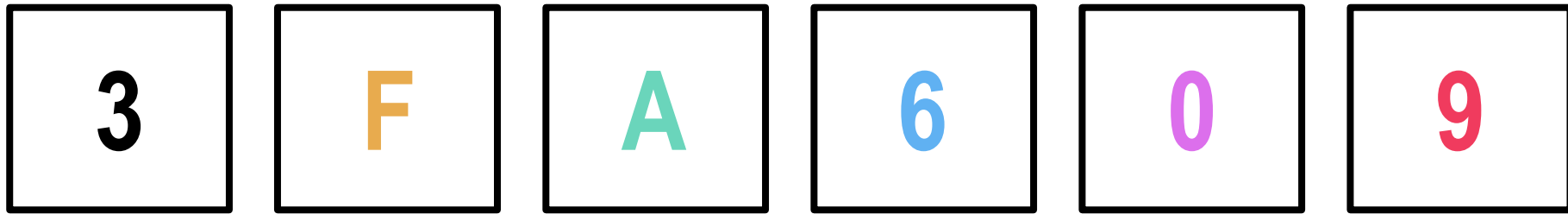
$$\begin{aligned} &= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5 \\ &= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5 \\ &= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728 \\ &= 4171273 \end{aligned}$$

Can read and print integers in hex format directly %X, %x



The Hexadecimal Number System 5

"Just" sixteen digits – 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F



$$\begin{aligned} &= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + A \times 16^3 + F \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5 \\ &= 9 \times 16^0 + 0 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^4 + 3 \times 16^5 \\ &= 9 + 0 + 1536 + 40960 + 983040 + 3145728 \\ &= 4171273 \end{aligned}$$

Can read and print integers in hex format directly %X, %x
%X if you want A, B, etc and %x if you want a, b, etc.

The Binary Number System

6



The Binary Number System

Just two digits – 0 and 1

6



The Binary Number System

6

Just two digits – 0 and 1

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The Binary Number System

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Just two digits – 0 and 1

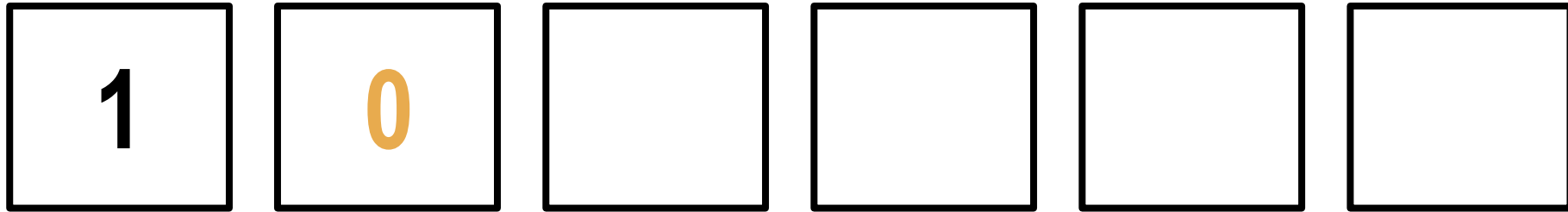
1					
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The Binary Number System

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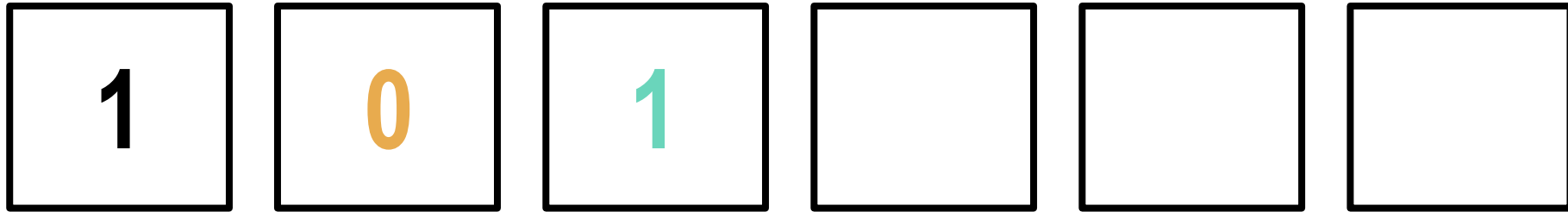
Just two digits – 0 and 1



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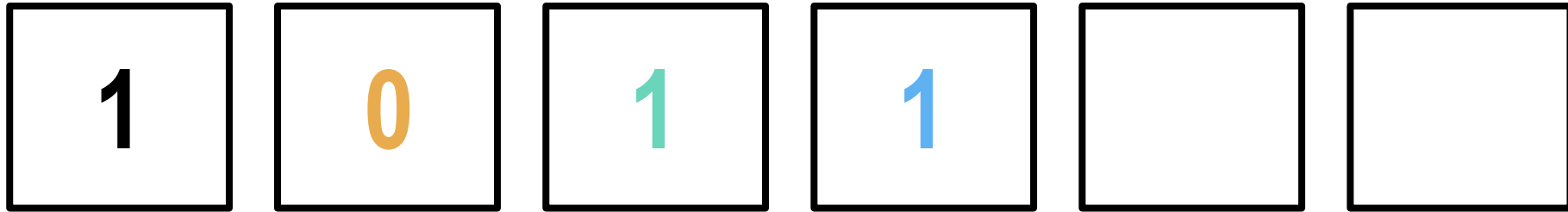
Just two digits – 0 and 1



The Binary Number System

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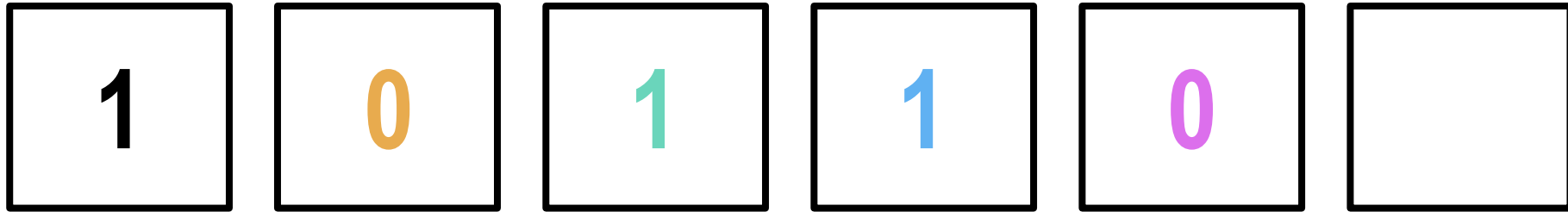
Just two digits – 0 and 1



The Binary Number System

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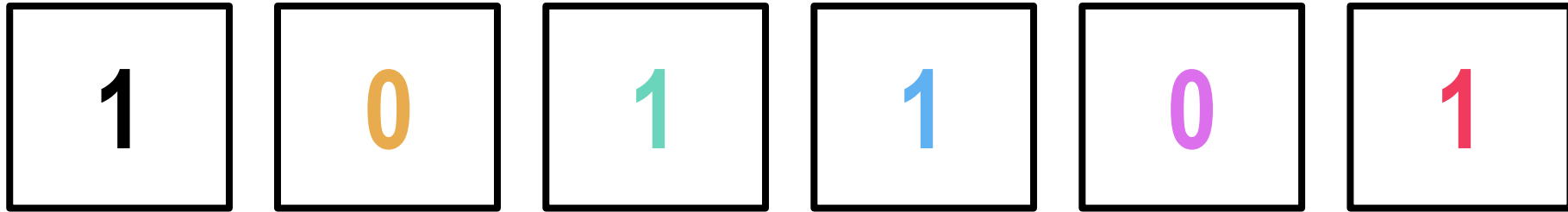
Just two digits – 0 and 1



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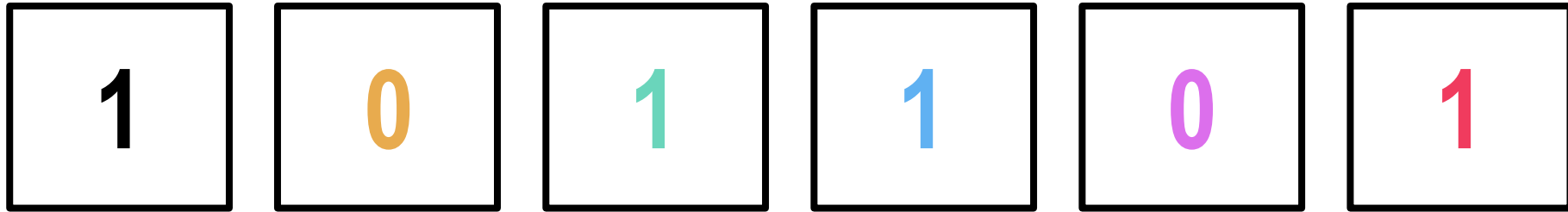
Just two digits – 0 and 1



The Binary Number System

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Just two digits – 0 and 1



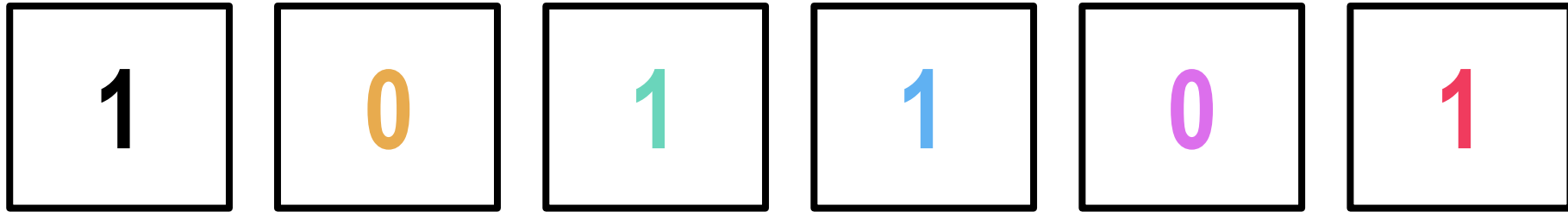
$$= 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^5$$



The Binary Number System

6

Just two digits – 0 and 1



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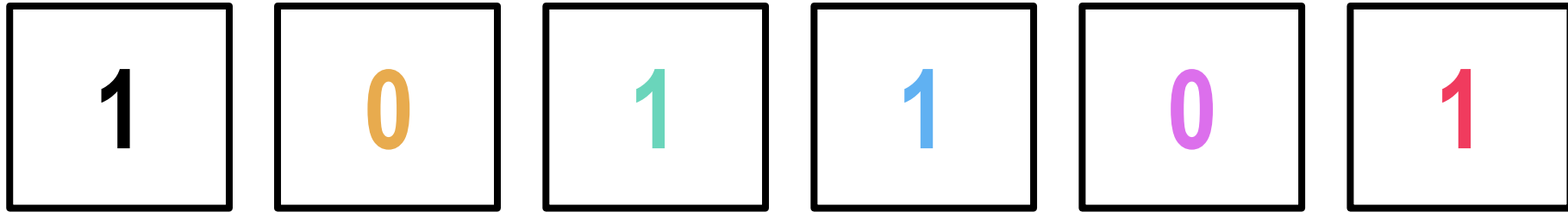
$$= 1 + 0 + 4 + 8 + 0 + 32$$



The Binary Number System

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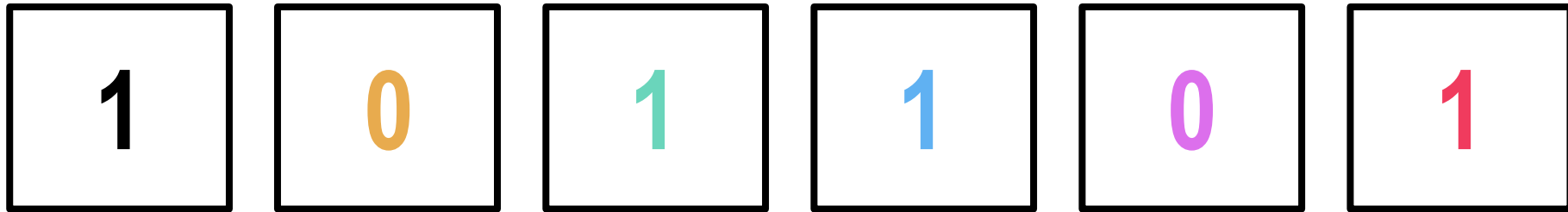
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$$= 45$$



The Binary Number System

Just two digits – 0 and 1

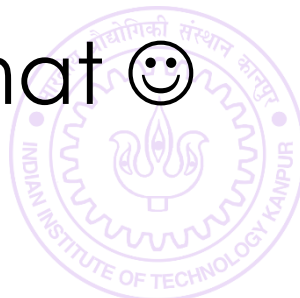


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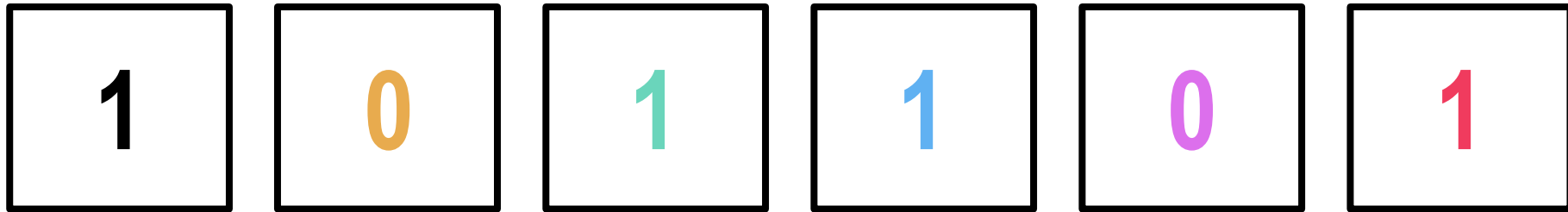
No direct way to read or print integers in binary format 😊



The Binary Number System

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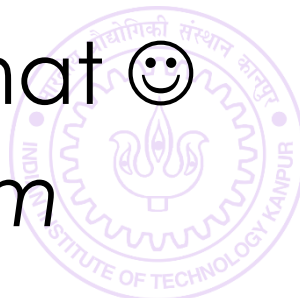
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No direct way to read or print integers in binary format 😊

Write a program to take an integer in decimal system and print its binary representation



A word about number systems

7



A word about number systems

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Octal, Binary, Decimal, Hexadecimal are just different systems of representing integers



A word about number systems

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The same integer can be represented using any system



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The same integer can be represented using any system

Can add, subtract, divide, multiply, take remainder with numbers in any of the systems – use them as plain int

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Can represent fractional numbers as well – explore yourself if you are interested



A word about number systems

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A word about number systems

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A word about number systems

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Valid hexadecimal number – will have value 80021



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Number systems have digits till one less than their base

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Octal: base 8, doesn't have a digit with value 8. Value 8 represented as 10

Decimal: base 10, doesn't have a digit with value 10



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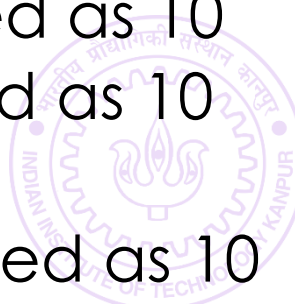
Number systems have digits till one less than their base

Binary: base 2, doesn't have a digit with value 2. Value 2 represented as 10

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Decimal: base 10, doesn't have a digit with value 10

Hex: base 16, doesn't have a digit with value 16. Value 16 represented as 10



Limits in various number systems

9



Limits in various number systems

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Just as we have decimal digits $0, 1, \dots, 9$, the other number systems also have digits



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Largest number in binary system will be $1111 \dots 1111$ with value $2^k - 1$



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Largest number in binary system will be

Largest number in octal system will be

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 $7777 \dots 7777$ with value $8^k - 1$



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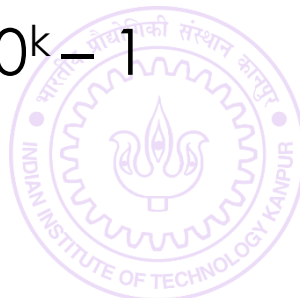
Binary system has two *binary digits* 0 and 1

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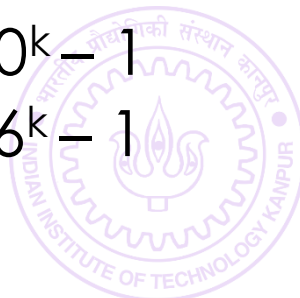
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Largest number in hex system will be $FFFF \dots FFFF$ with value $16^k - 1$



How Mr C stores your variables

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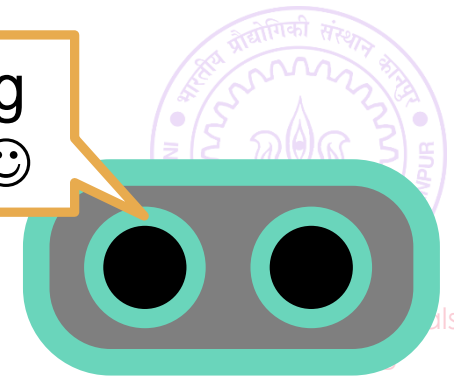
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I lead an otherwise very boring life – I need to amuse myself 😊



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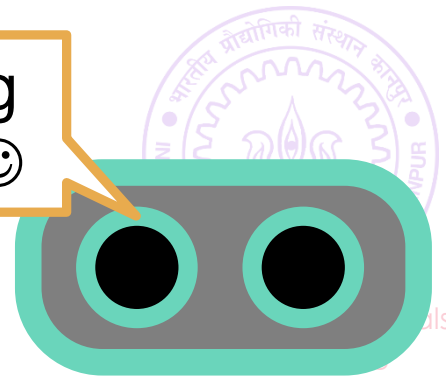
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All variables, int, long, char, float, double, arrays are stored in binary format using one or more bytes

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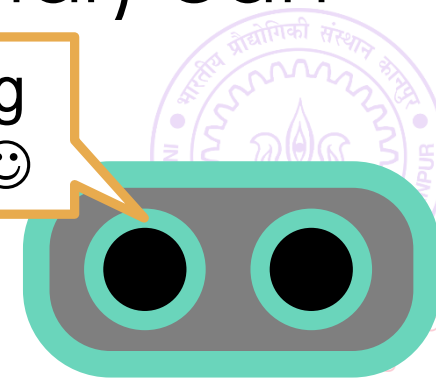
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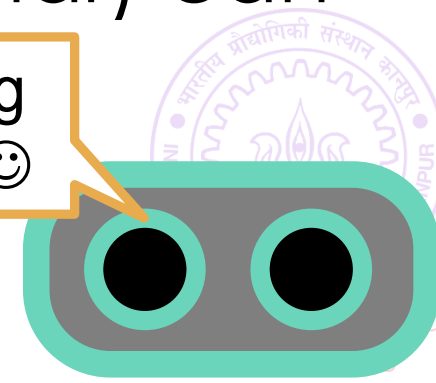
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Float/double later

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The sizeof various variable types

11



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8 bits □ make a byte □□□□□□□□



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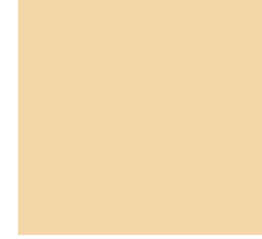


The sizeof various variable types

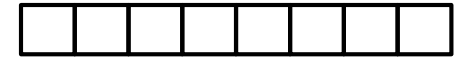
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=



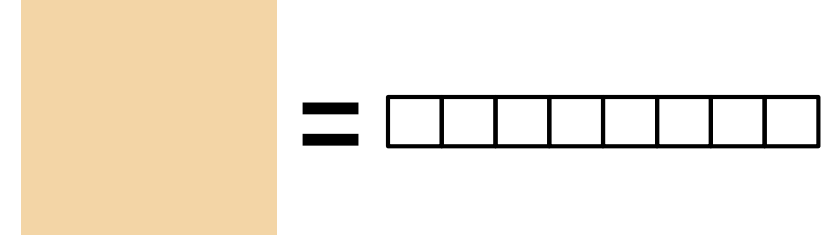
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Max value in a char is $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$



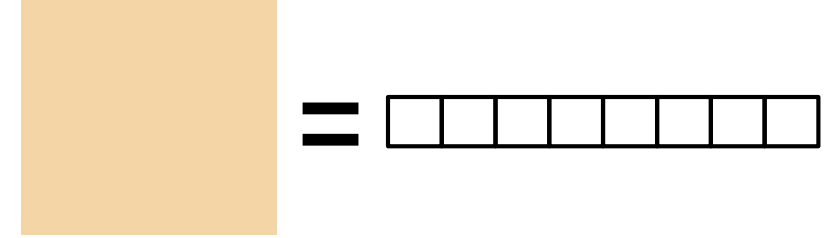
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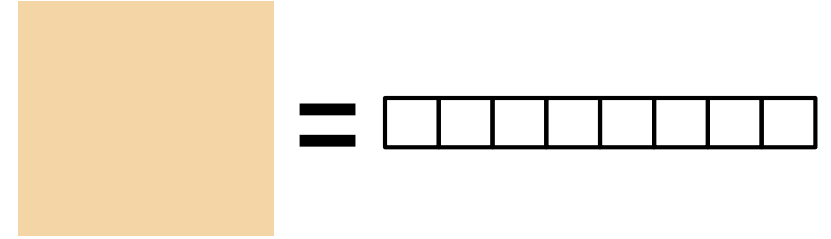
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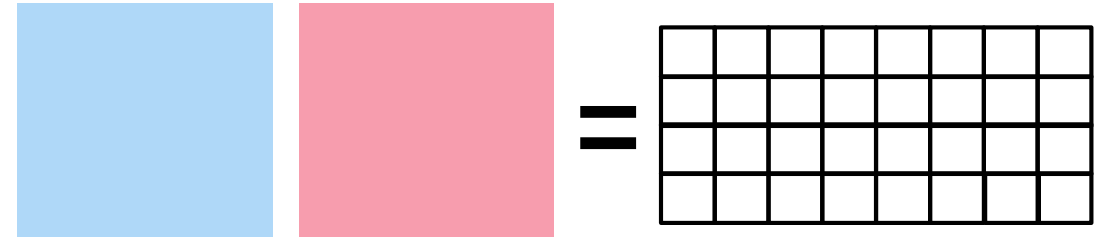
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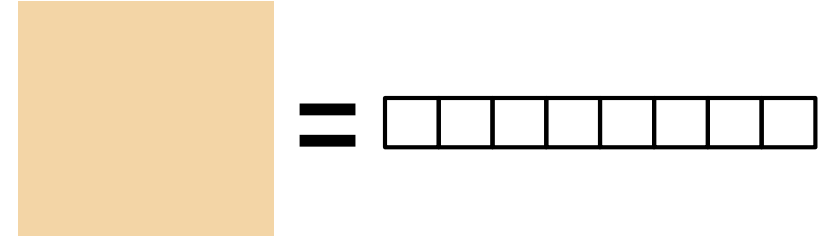
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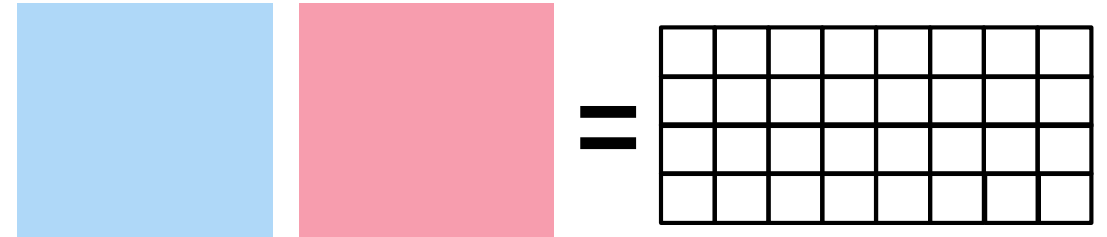
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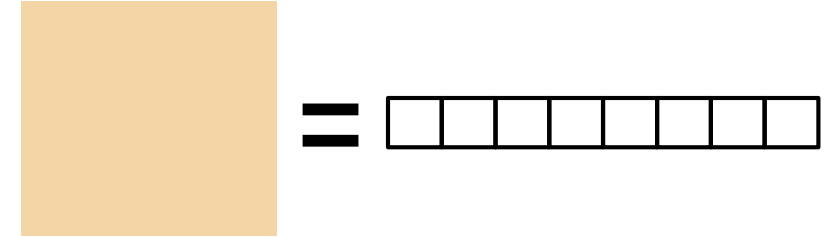
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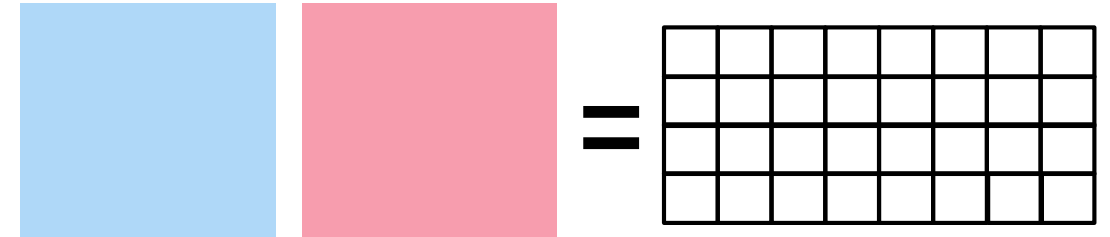
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Max value of float discussed later



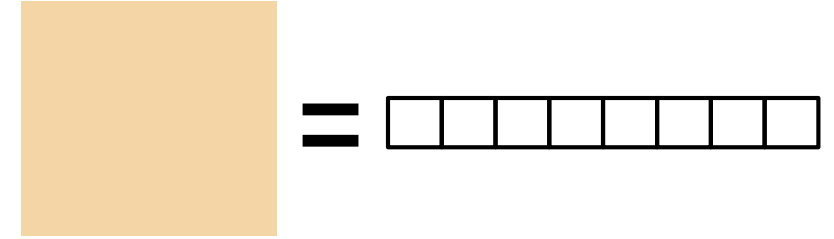
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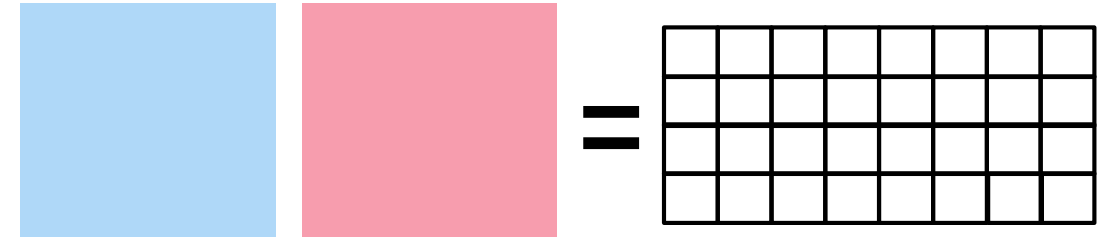
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long/double takes 8 bytes = 64 bits



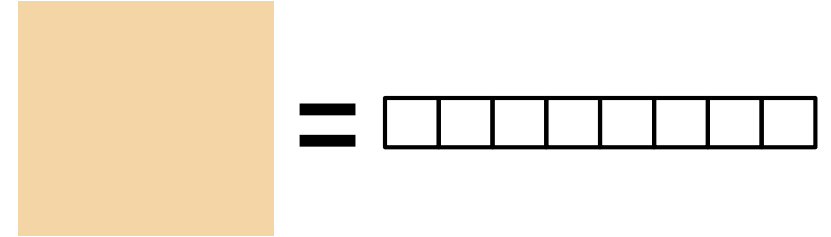
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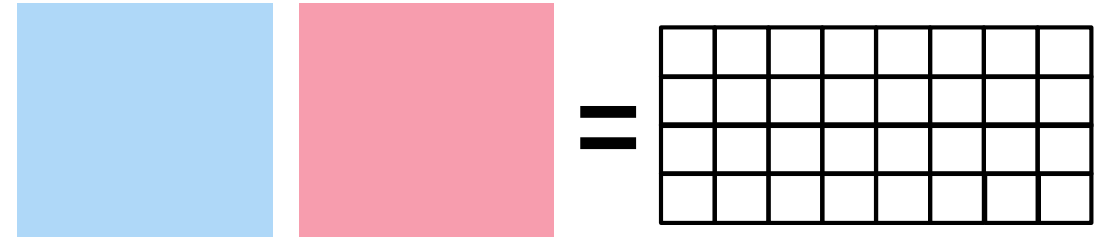
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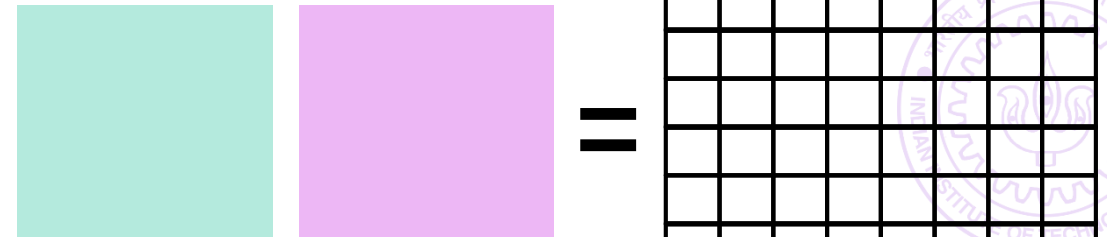
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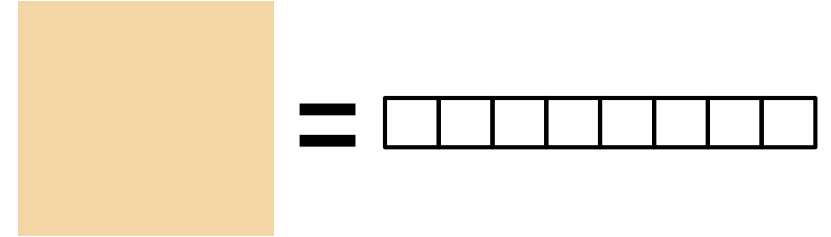
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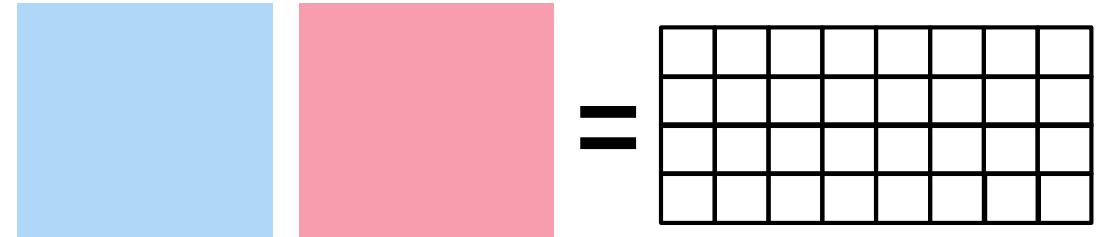
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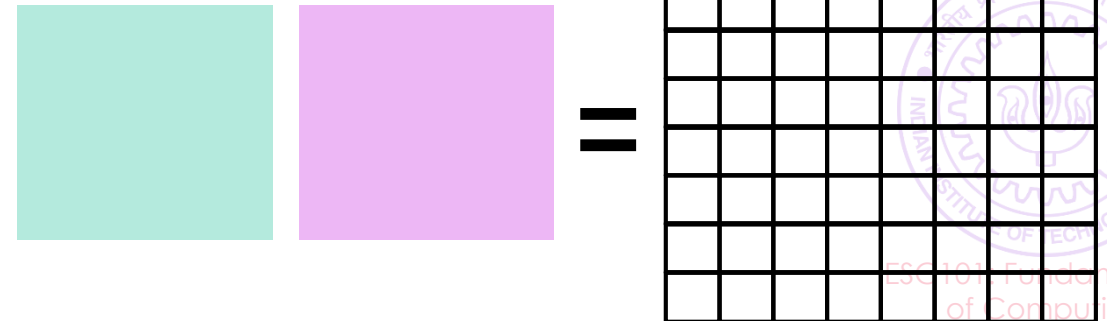
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Max value of float discussed later



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Max value in long is $2^{(64-1)} - 1$ – verify



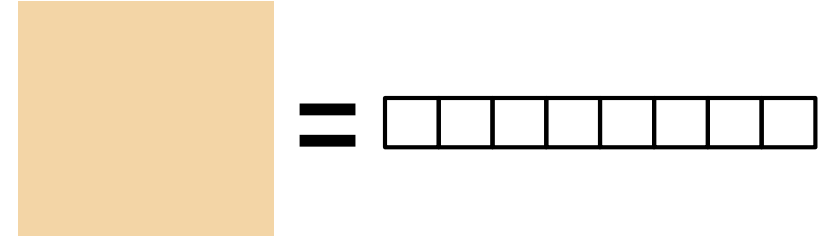
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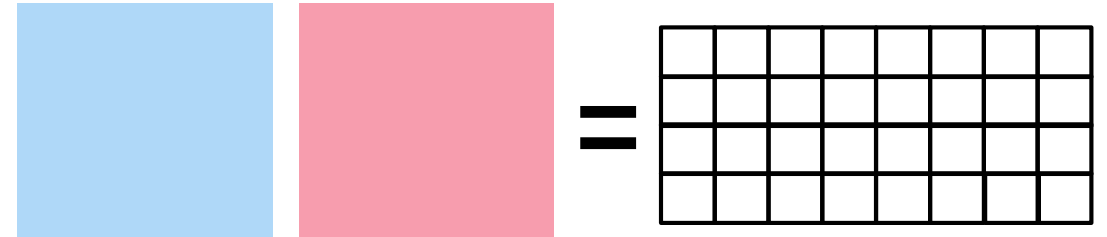
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int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

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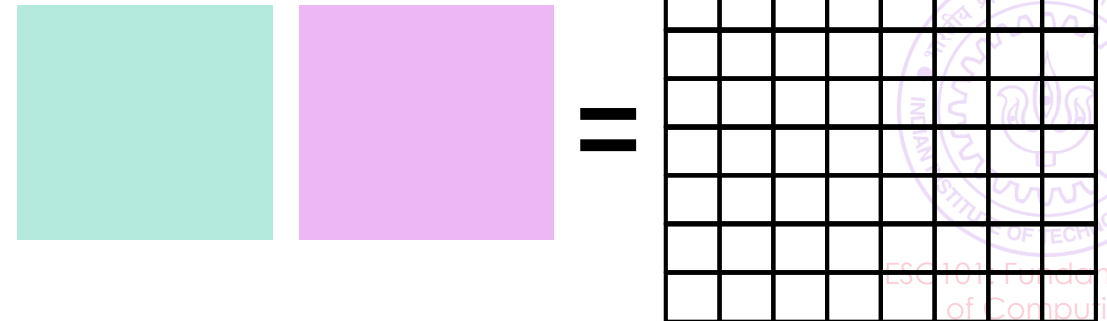
Max value of float discussed later



long/double takes 8 bytes = 64 bits

Max value in long is $2^{(64-1)} - 1$ – verify

Max value of double discussed later



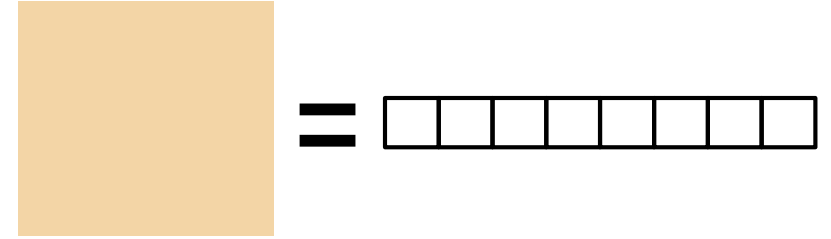
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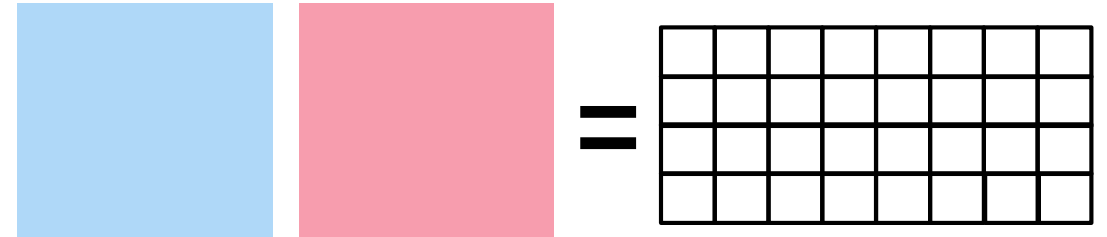
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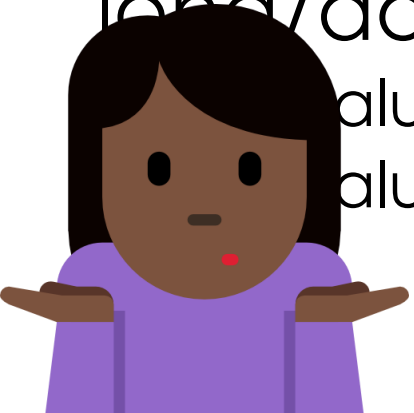
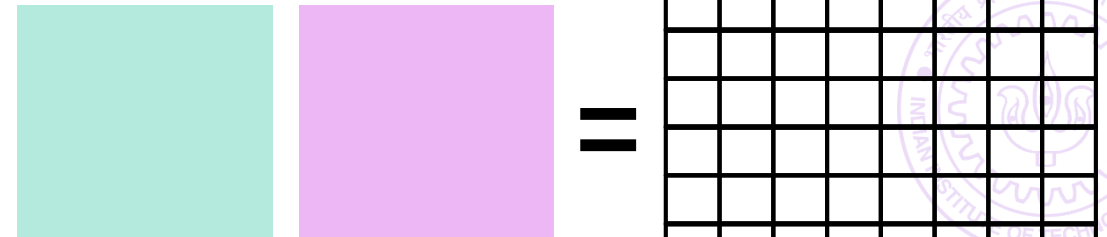
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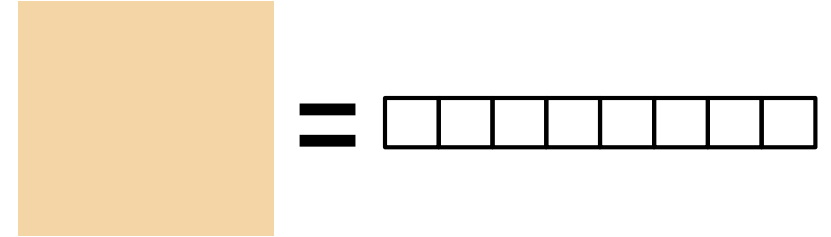
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11

8 bits  make a byte 

char takes 1 byte = 8 bits

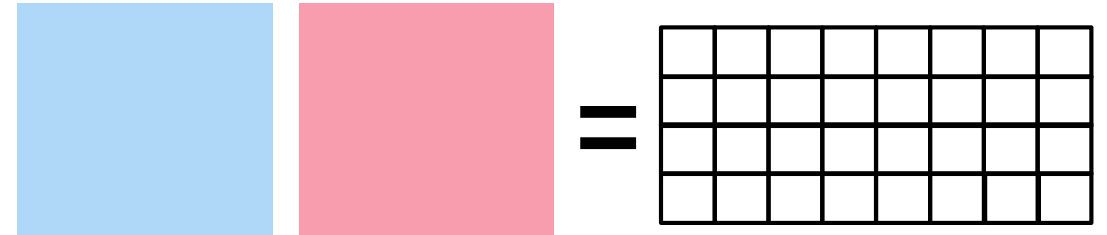
Max value in a char is $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$



int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

Max value in int is $2^{(32-1)} - 1$ – verify

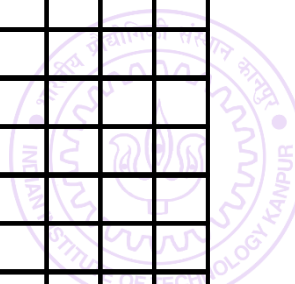
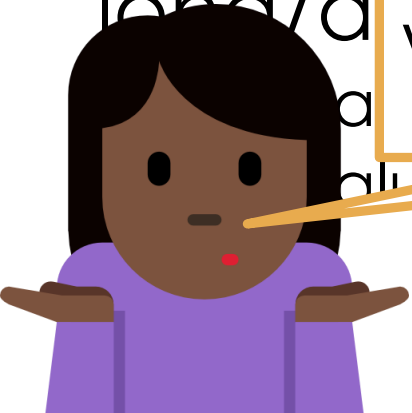
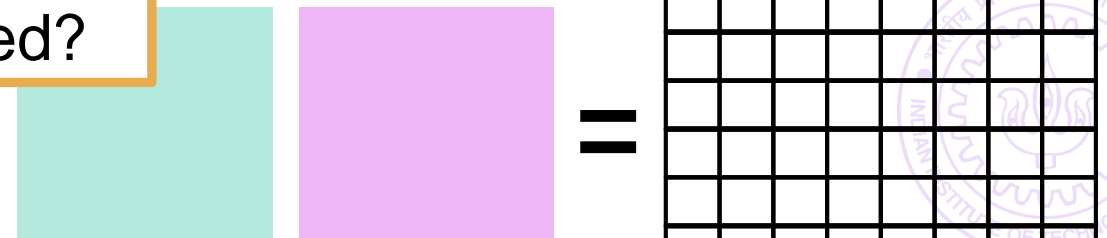
Max value of float discussed later



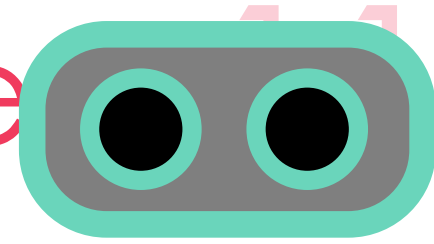
long/double takes 8 bytes = 64 bits

Why is max value for all these variables always $2^{(k-1)} - 1$ and not $2^k - 1$ when there are k bits getting used?

Max value of double discussed later



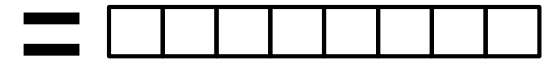
The sizeof various variable type



8 bits  make a byte

char takes 1 byte = 8 bits

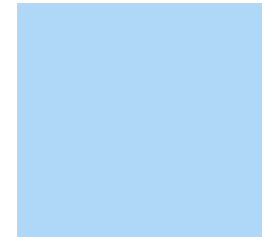
Max value in a char is $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$



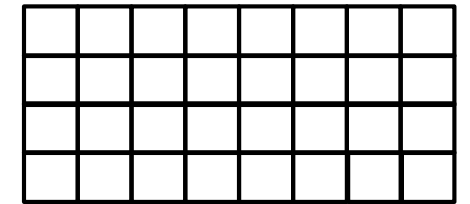
int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

Max value in int is $2^{(32-1)} - 1$ – verify

Max value of float discussed later



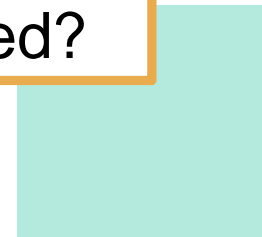
=



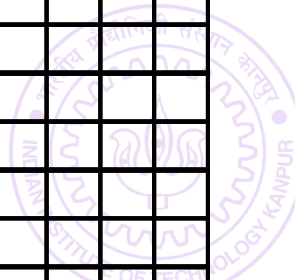
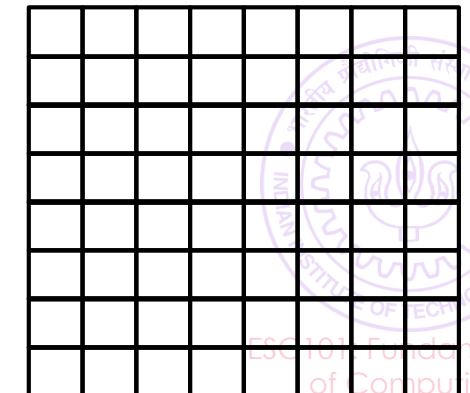
long/double

Why is max value for all these variables always $2^{(k-1)} - 1$ and not $2^k - 1$ when there are k bits getting used?

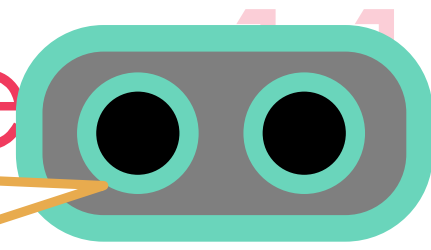
Max value of double discussed later



=



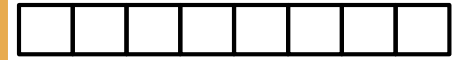
The size of various variable types



8 bits □ make

char takes 1 b

This has to do with the way I store negative numbers. Effectively, one bit gets used up in storing the sign of the number so only $k-1$ bits left to store the magnitude of the number

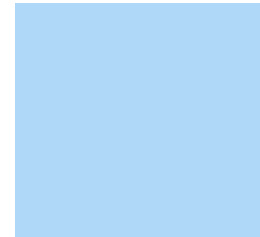


Max value in a char is $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$

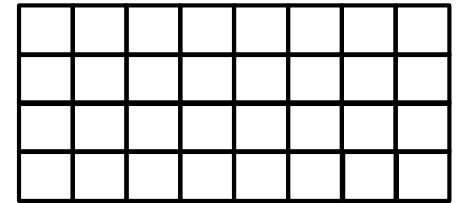
int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

Max value in int is $2^{(32-1)} - 1$ – verify

Max value of float discussed later



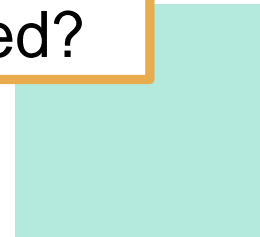
=



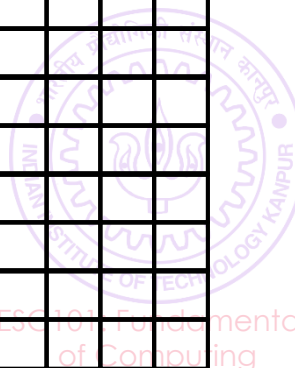
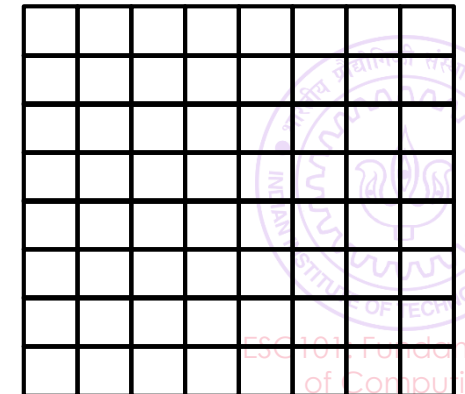
long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always $2^{(k-1)} - 1$ and not $2^k - 1$ when there are k bits getting used?

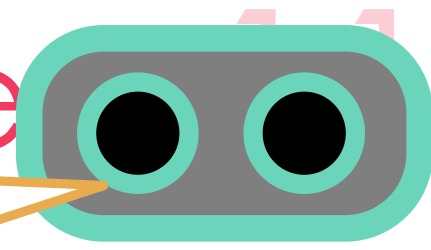
double discussed later



=



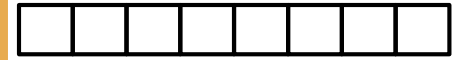
The size of various variable types



8 bits □ make

char takes 1 b

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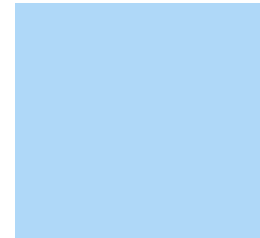


Max value in a char is $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$

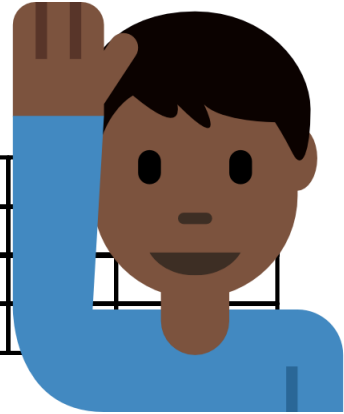
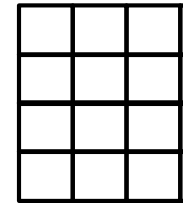
int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 bits

Max value in int is $2^{(32-1)} - 1$ – verify

Max value of float discussed later



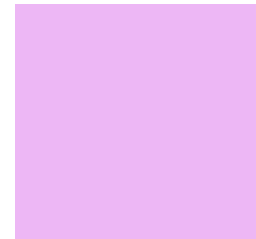
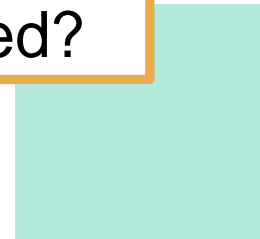
=



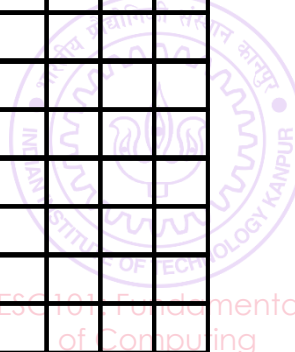
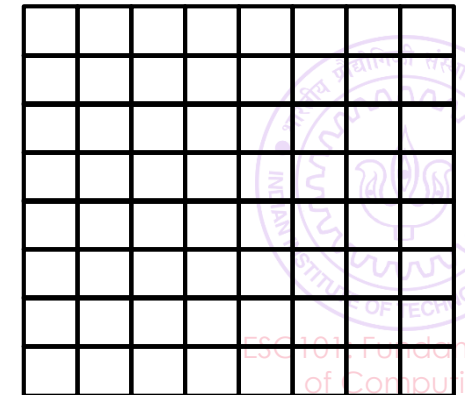
long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always $2^{(k-1)} - 1$ and not $2^k - 1$ when there are k bits getting used?

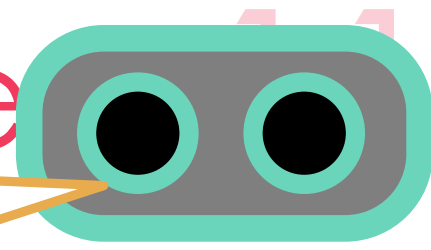
double discussed later



=



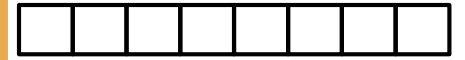
The size of various variable types



8 bits □ make

char takes 1 b

This has to do with the way I store negative numbers. Effectively, one bit gets used up in storing the sign of the number so only $k-1$ bits left to store the magnitude of the number



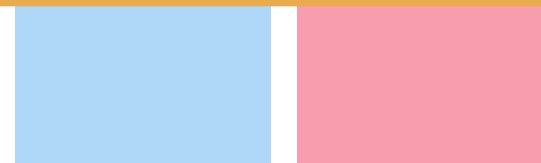
Max value in a char is $127 = 2^{(8-1)} - 1$

int/float takes 4 bytes = 32 b

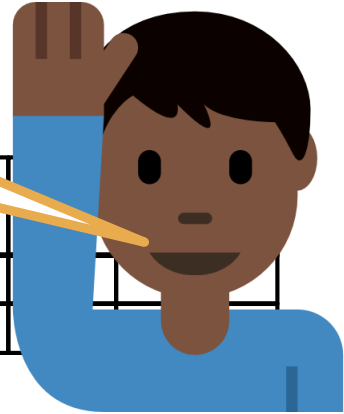
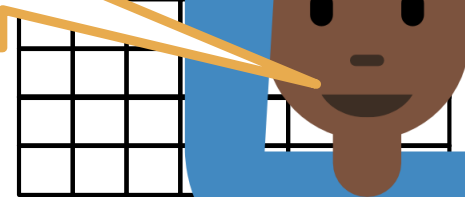
Max value in int is $2^{(32-1)} - 1$ – verify

Max value of float discussed later

We will wait a few weeks to learn how negative numbers are stored



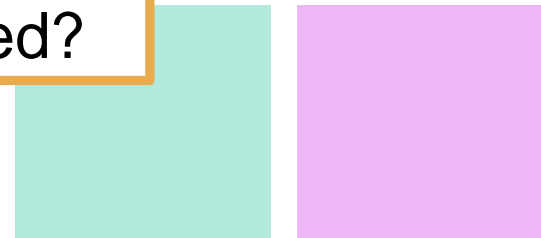
=



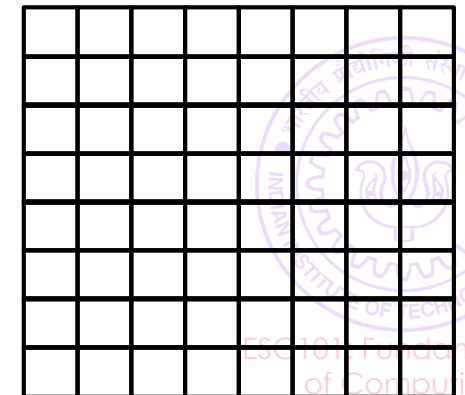
long/d

Why is max value for all these variables always $2^{(k-1)} - 1$ and not $2^k - 1$ when there are k bits getting used?

double discussed later



=



How Mr C stores variables

12



How Mr C stores variables

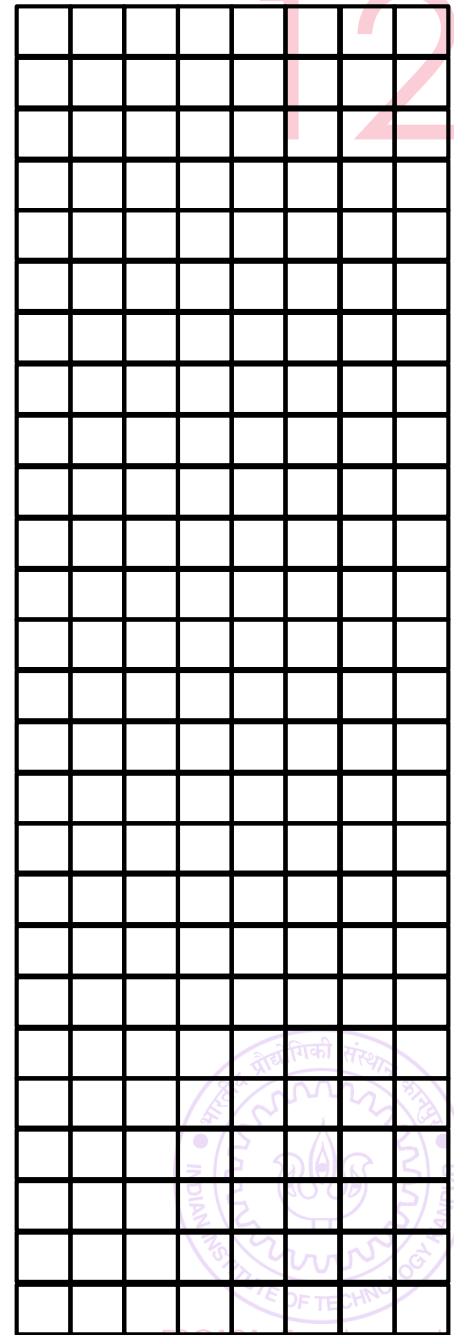
12

He has a very long chain of bytes



How Mr C stores variables

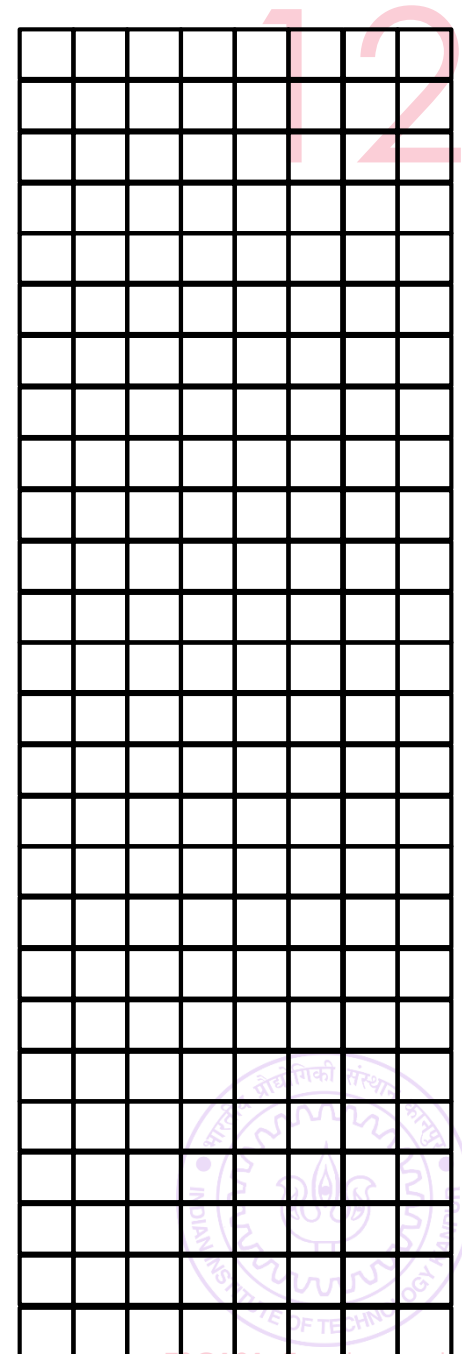
He has a very long chain of bytes



How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

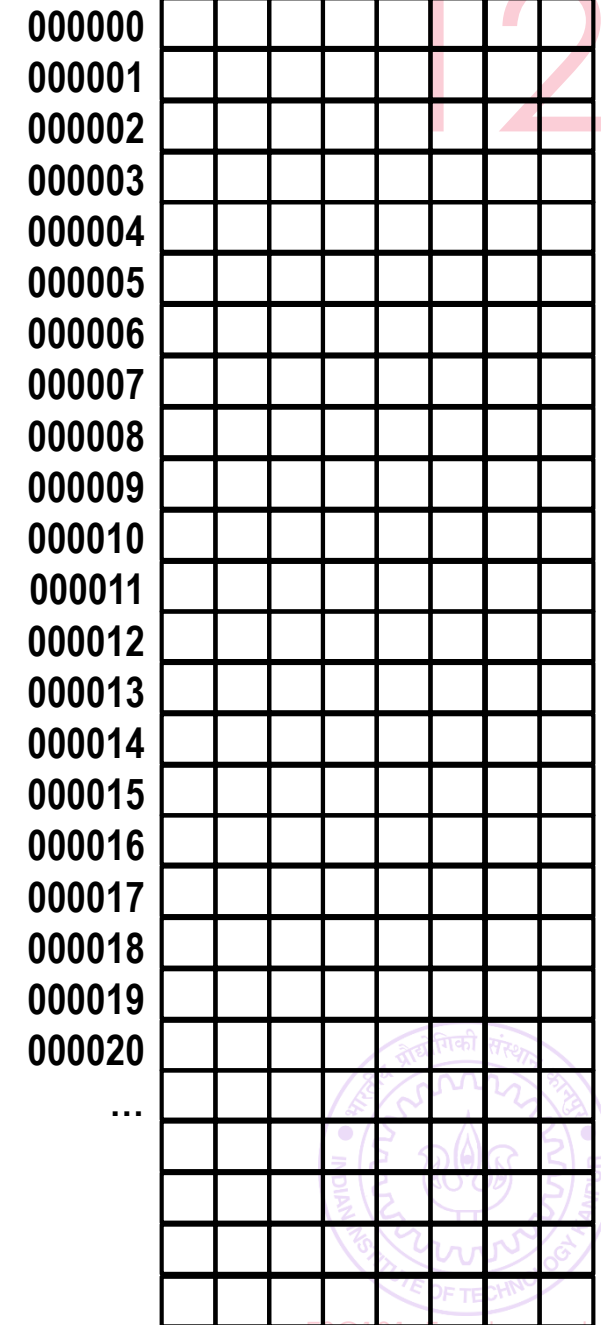
Each byte has an "address"



How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"



000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
...							

How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
...							

How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
...							

How Mr C stores variables

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000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
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000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
...							

Others can be used by you for variables

[illegible]


```
char c;
```


How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

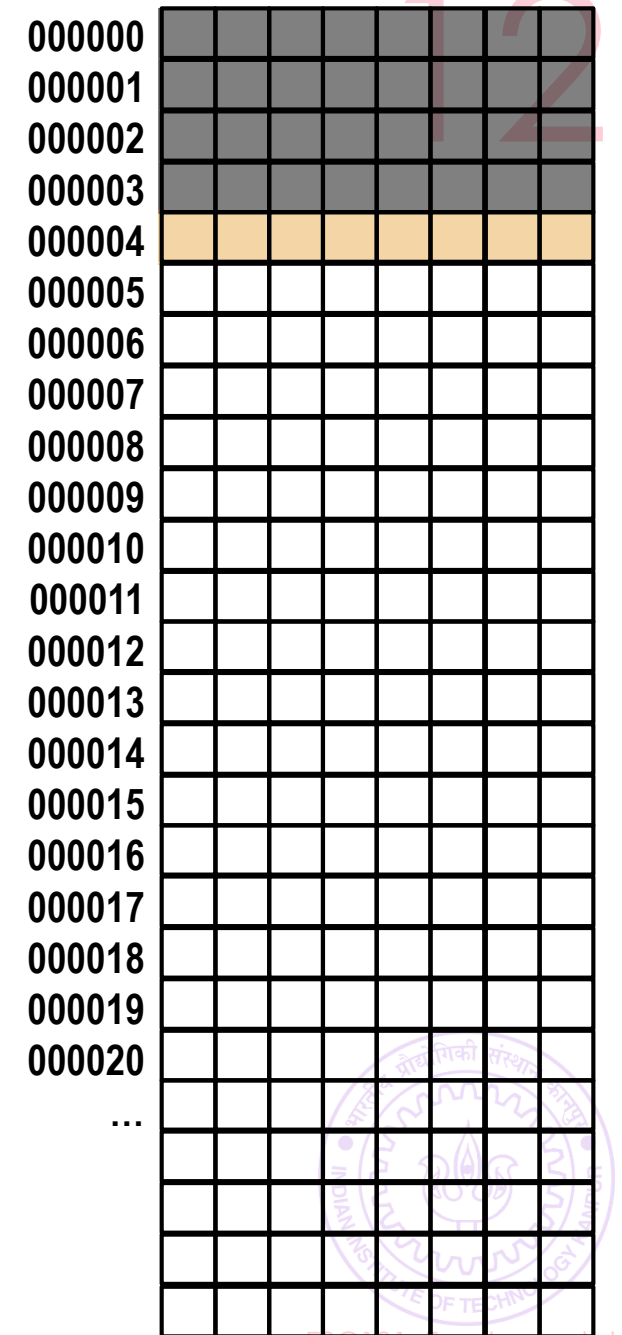
Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

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Others can be used by you for variables

`char c;`



How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

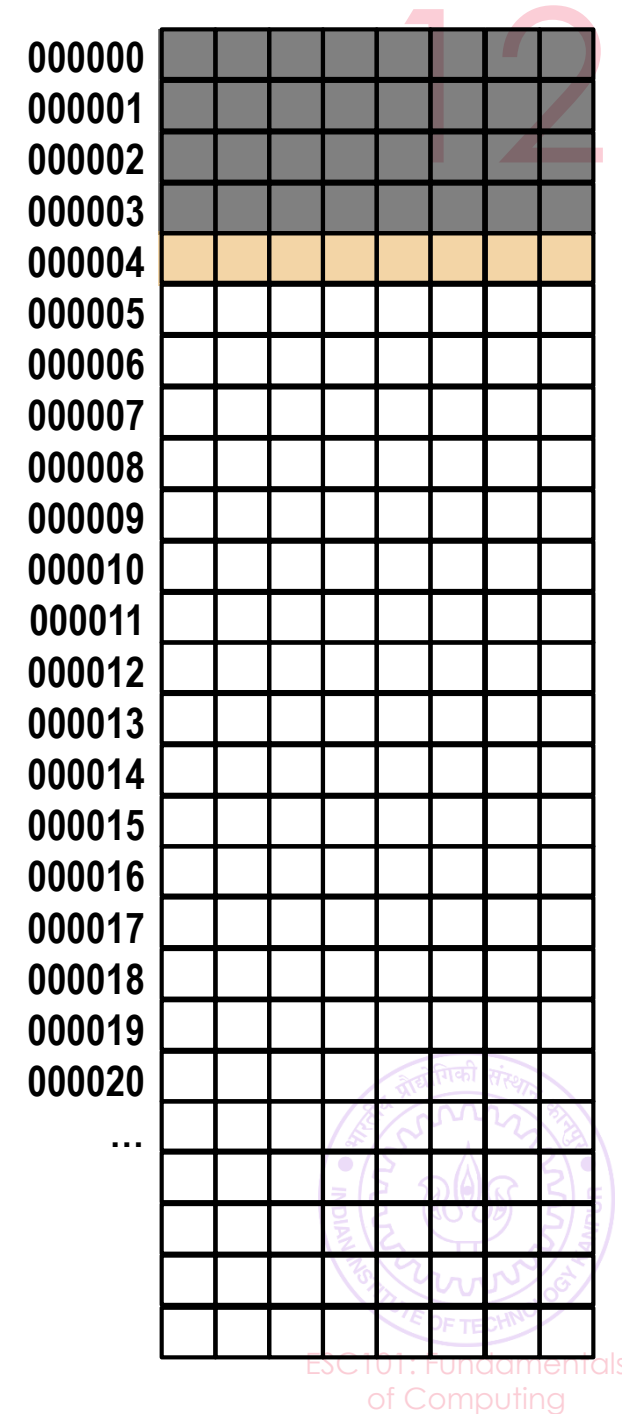
All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

Others can be used by you for variables

```
char c;
```

```
int a;
```



How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

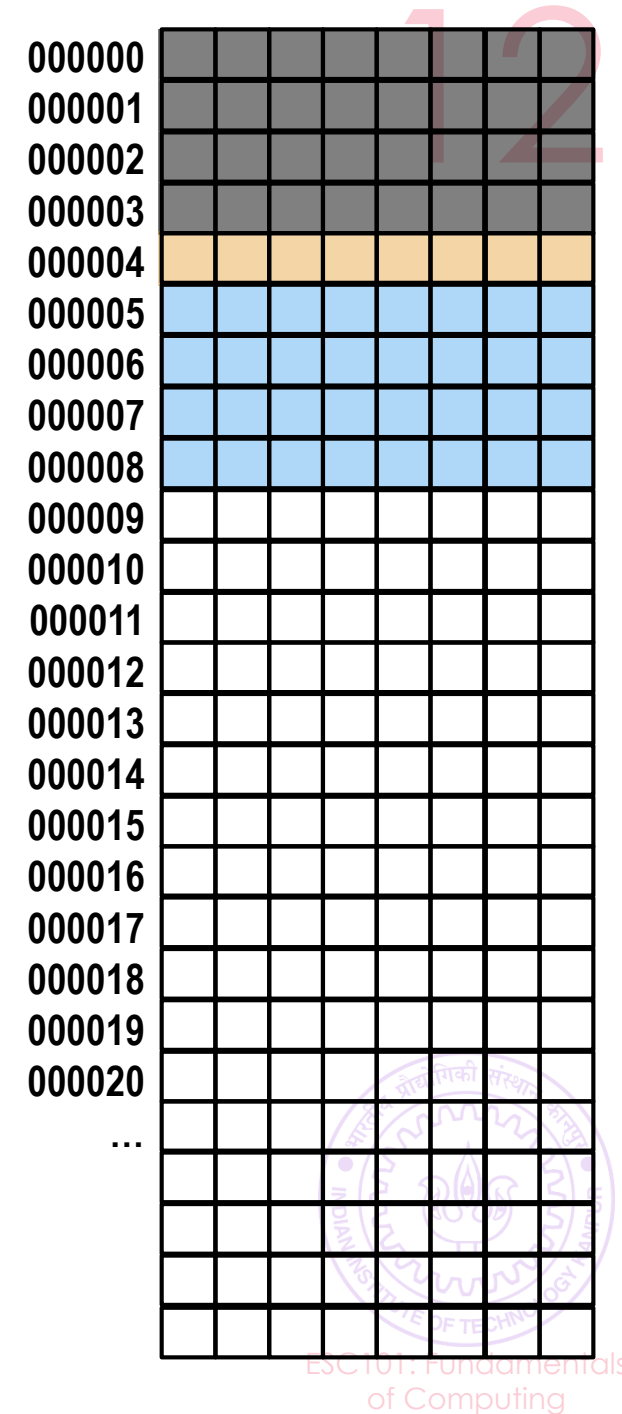
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Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

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```
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How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

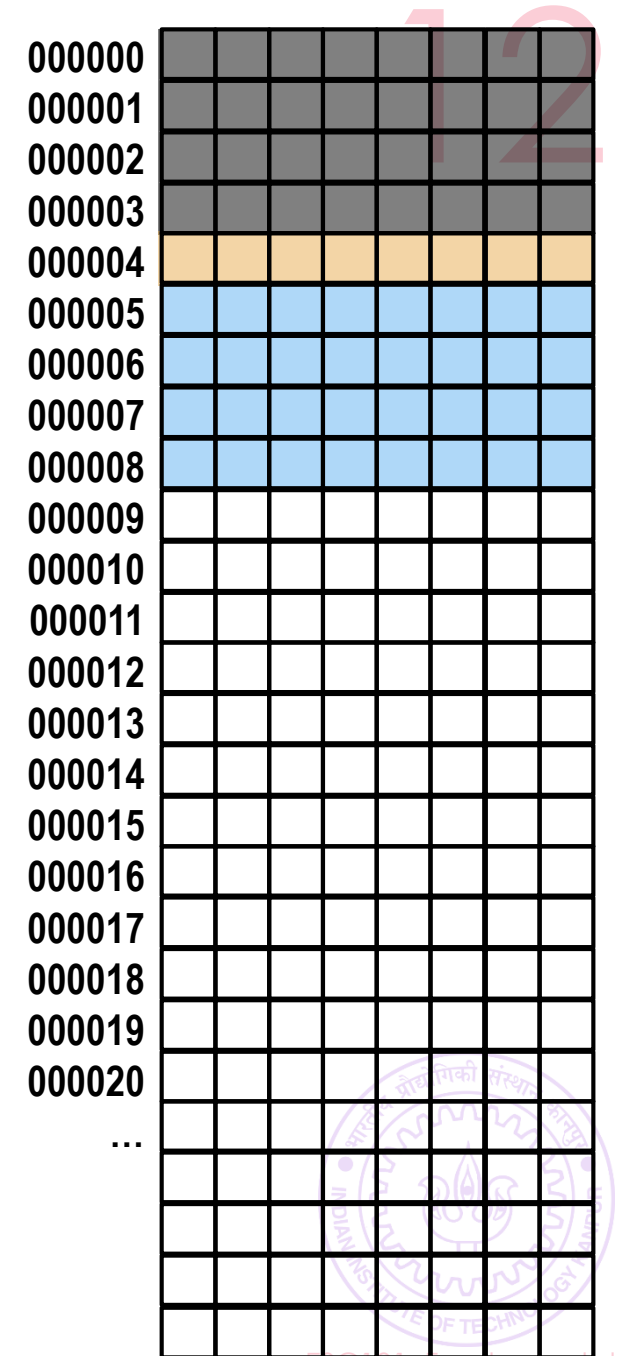
Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

Others can be used by you for variables

`char c;`

`int a;`

`double d;`



How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

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All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

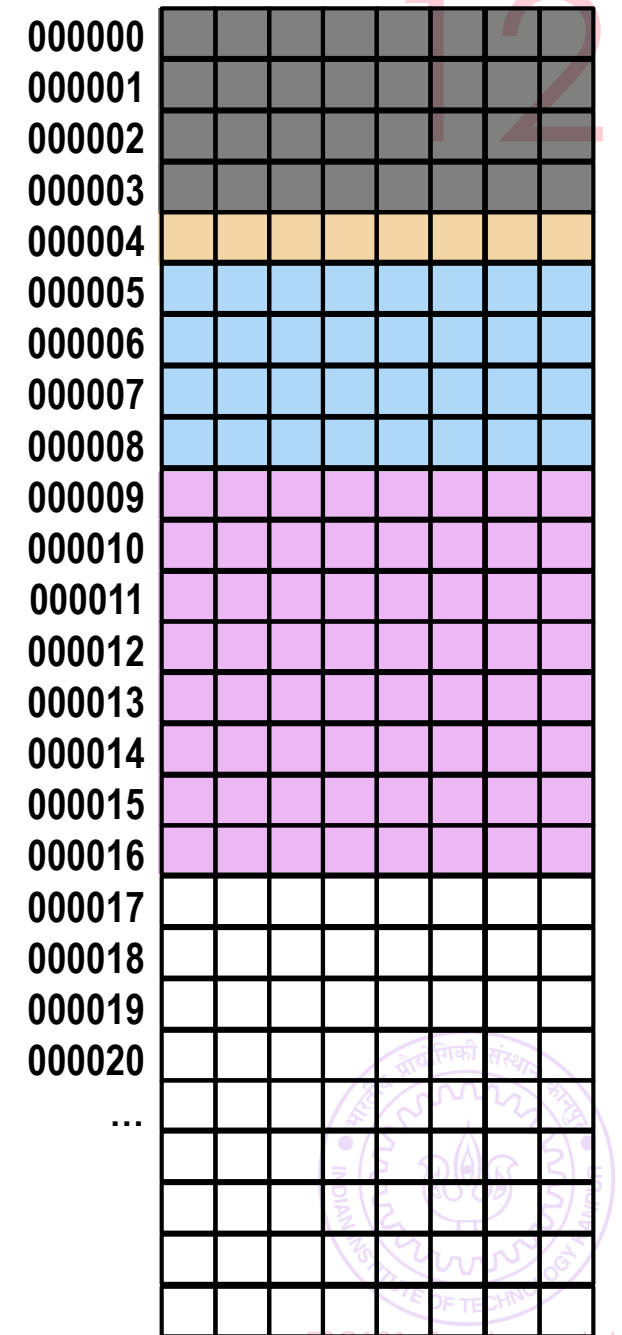
Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

Others can be used by you for variables

`char c;`

`int a;`

`double d;`



How Mr C stores variables

He has a very long chain of bytes

Each byte has an "address"

All addresses can be stored within 8 bytes

Some addresses are reserved for Mr C

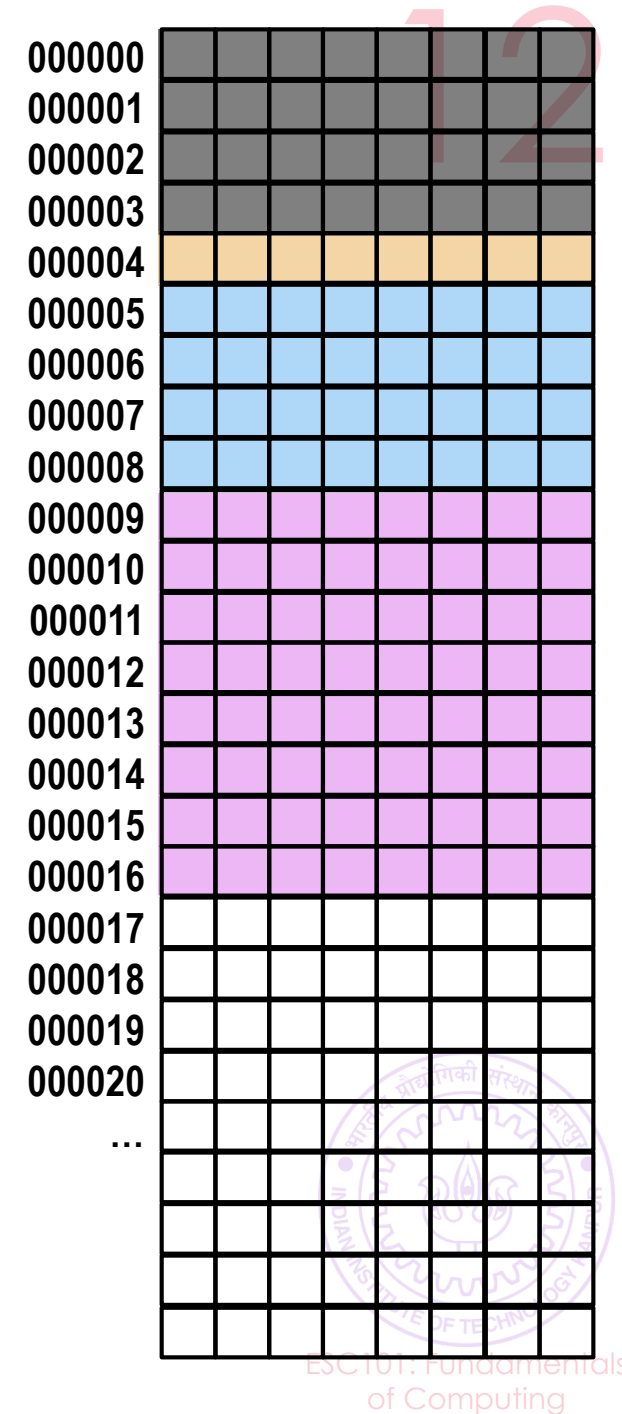
Others can be used by you for variables

`char c;`

`int a;`

`double d;`

So c is stored at address 000004, a at 000005
and d at address 000009



Pointers

13



Pointers

13

Don't let anyone scare you – pointers are just a way to store these addresses



Pointers

13

Don't let anyone scare you – pointers are just a way to store these addresses

Each pointer is a collection of 8 bytes (same size as long) that is storing one of these internal addresses



Pointers

13

Don't let anyone scare you – pointers are just a way to store these addresses

Each pointer is a collection of 8 bytes (same size as long) that is storing one of these internal addresses

Be careful not to confuse these internal addresses with array indices. Array indices are what **you** use to write nice code. These addresses are used by Mr C to manage stuff



Pointers

13

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In some sense Mr C manages a ridiculously huge array!



Pointers

13

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Each pointer is a collection of 8 bytes (same size as long) that is storing one of these internal addresses

Be careful not to confuse these internal addresses with array indices. Array indices are what **you** use to write nice code. These addresses are used by Mr C to manage stuff

In some sense Mr C manages a ridiculously huge array!

Pointers can allow us to write very beautiful code but it is a very powerful tool – misuse it and you may suffer ☺



How Mr C stores arrays

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004							
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

000000							
000001							
000002							
000003							
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
000005							
000006							
000007							
000008							
000009							
000010							
000011							
000012							
000013							
000014							
000015							
000016							
000017							
000018							
000019							
000020							
000021							
000022							
000023							
...							

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000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005								
000006								
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000012								
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000014								
000015								
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000019								
000020								
000021								
000022								
000023								
...								

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

c
c[0]
c[1]
c[2]
c[3]
c[4]

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005								
000006								
000007								
000008								
000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
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000019								
000020								
000021								
000022								
000023								
...								

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

```
int a[3];
```

c
c[0]
c[1]
c[2]
c[3]
c[4]

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005								
000006								
000007								
000008								
000009								
000010								
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
000016								
000017								
000018								
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000023								
...								

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c
c[0]
c[1]
c[2]
c[3]
c[4]

000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005								
000006								
000007								
000008								
000009								
000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
000016								
000017								
000018								
000019								
000020								
000021								
000022								
000023								
...								

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
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```

```
int a[3];
```

c
c[0]
c[1]
c[2]
c[3]
c[4]

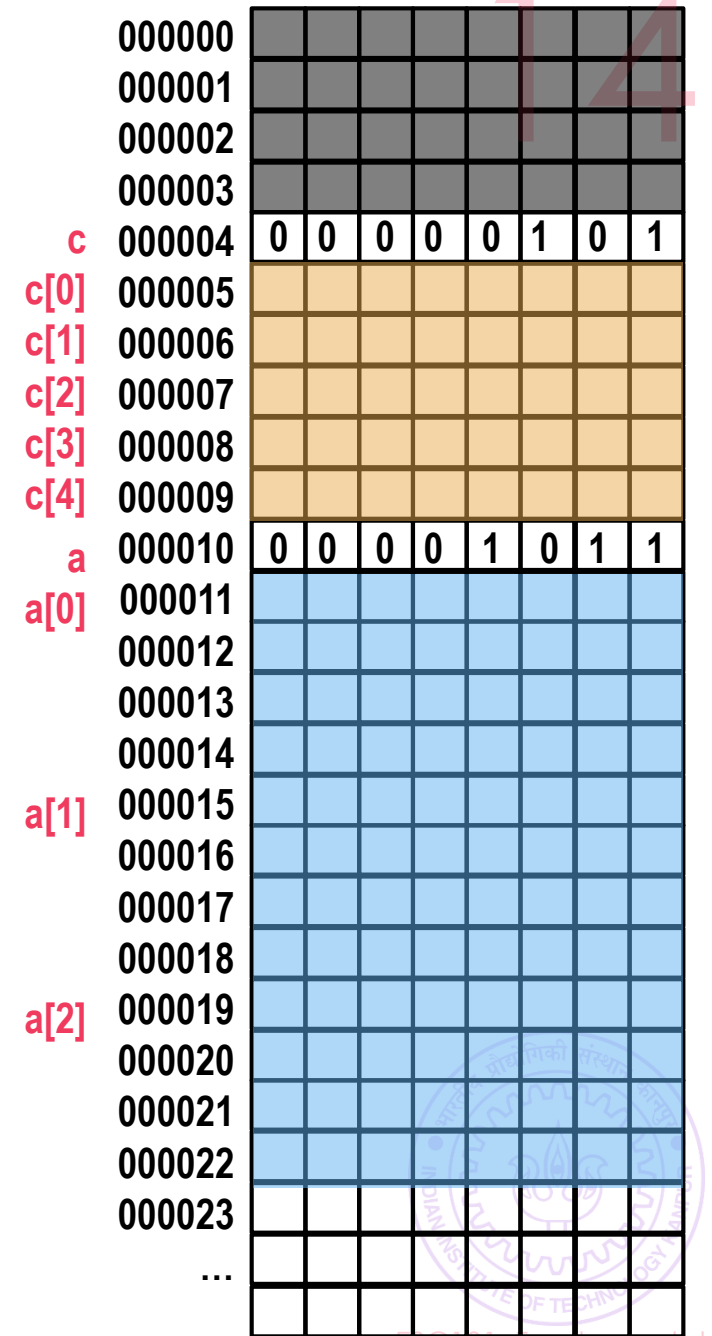
000000								
000001								
000002								
000003								
000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
000005								
000006								
000007								
000008								
000009								
000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
000011								
000012								
000013								
000014								
000015								
000016								
000017								
000018								
000019								
000020								
000021								
000022								
000023								
...								

How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

```
int a[3];
```



c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

[illegible]

How Mr C stores arrays

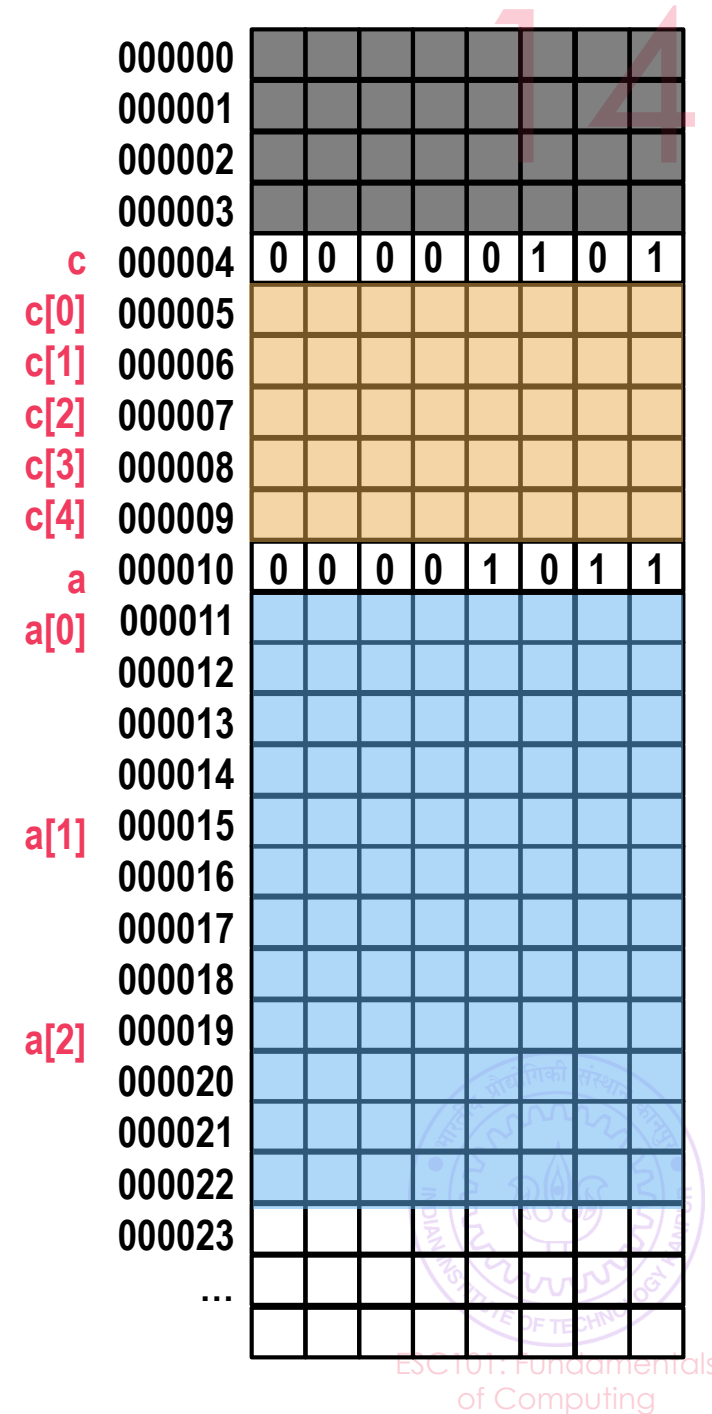
If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

```
int a[3];
```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 0000005, c[1] at address 0000006, c[2] at 0000007 and so on



How Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

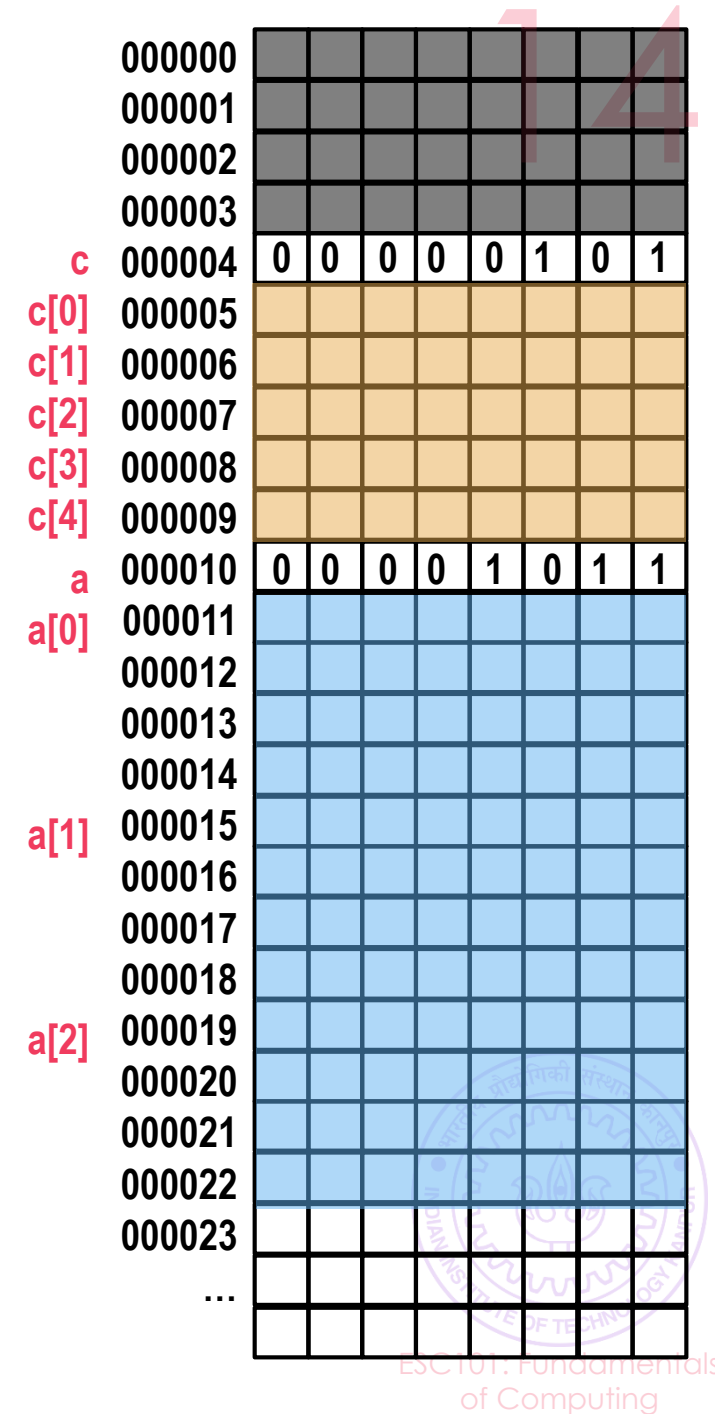
```
char c[5];
```

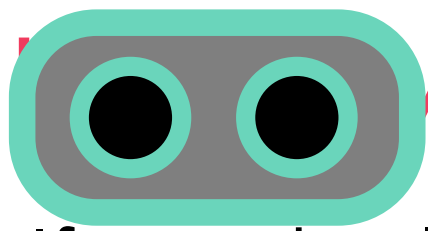
```
int a[3];
```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 0000005, c[1] at address 0000006, c[2] at 0000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on





Mr C stores arrays

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

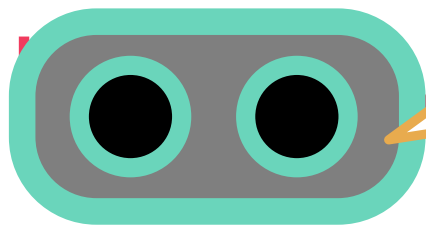
```
int a[3];
```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 0000005, c[1] at address 0000006, c[2] at 0000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 0000111, a[1] at address 0000115 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 0000119, and so on

	000000							
	000001							
	000002							
	000003							
c	000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
c[0]	000005							
c[1]	000006							
c[2]	000007							
c[3]	000008							
c[4]	000009							
a	000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
a[0]	000011							
	000012							
	000013							
	000014							
a[1]	000015							
	000016							
	000017							
	000018							
a[2]	000019							
	000020							
	000021							
	000022							
	000023							
	...							



Actually, being pointers, c and a should themselves take 8 bytes to store the addresses

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];
```

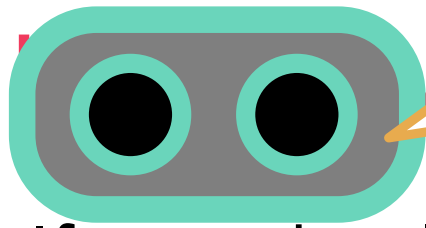
```
int a[3];
```

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 0000005, c[1] at address 0000006, c[2] at 0000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

	000000							
	000001							
	000002							
	000003							
c	000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
c[0]	000005							
c[1]	000006							
c[2]	000007							
c[3]	000008							
c[4]	000009							
a	000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
a[0]	000011							
	000012							
	000013							
	000014							
a[1]	000015							
	000016							
	000017							
	000018							
a[2]	000019							
	000020							
	000021							
	000022							
	000023							
	...							



Actually, being pointers, c and a should themselves take 8 bytes to store the addresses

If we declare an array, a sequence of addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];  
int a[3];
```

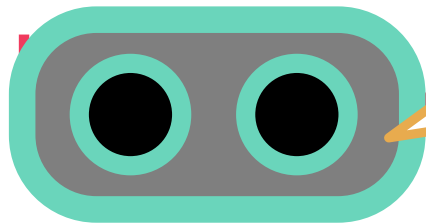


c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

	000000								
	000001								
	000002								
	000003								
c	000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
c[0]	000005								
c[1]	000006								
c[2]	000007								
c[3]	000008								
c[4]	000009								
a	000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
a[0]	000011								
	000012								
	000013								
	000014								
a[1]	000015								
	000016								
	000017								
	000018								
a[2]	000019								
	000020								
	000021								
	000022								
	000023								
	...								



Actually, being pointers, c and a should themselves take 8 bytes to store the addresses

If we declare an array, the addresses get allocated

```
char c[5];  
int a[3];
```



Yes, but I ran out of space space as well as ran out of patience drawing boxes

c and a are actually pointers, c stores the address of c[0], a stores address of a[0]

c[0] is stored at address 000005, c[1] at address 000006, c[2] at 000007 and so on

a[0] is stored at address 000011, a[1] at address 000015 (int takes 4 bytes), a[2] at address 000019, and so on

	000000								
	000001								
	000002								
	000003								
c	000004	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
c[0]	000005								
c[1]	000006								
c[2]	000007								
c[3]	000008								
c[4]	000009								
a	000010	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
a[0]	000011								
	000012								
	000013								
	000014								
a[1]	000015								
	000016								
	000017								
	000018								
a[2]	000019								
	000020								
	000021								
	000022								
	000023								
	...								