

# CS & IT ENGINEERING


Programming in C  
String in C Programming  
Lec- 01



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TOPICS TO BE  
COVERED



Strings-1

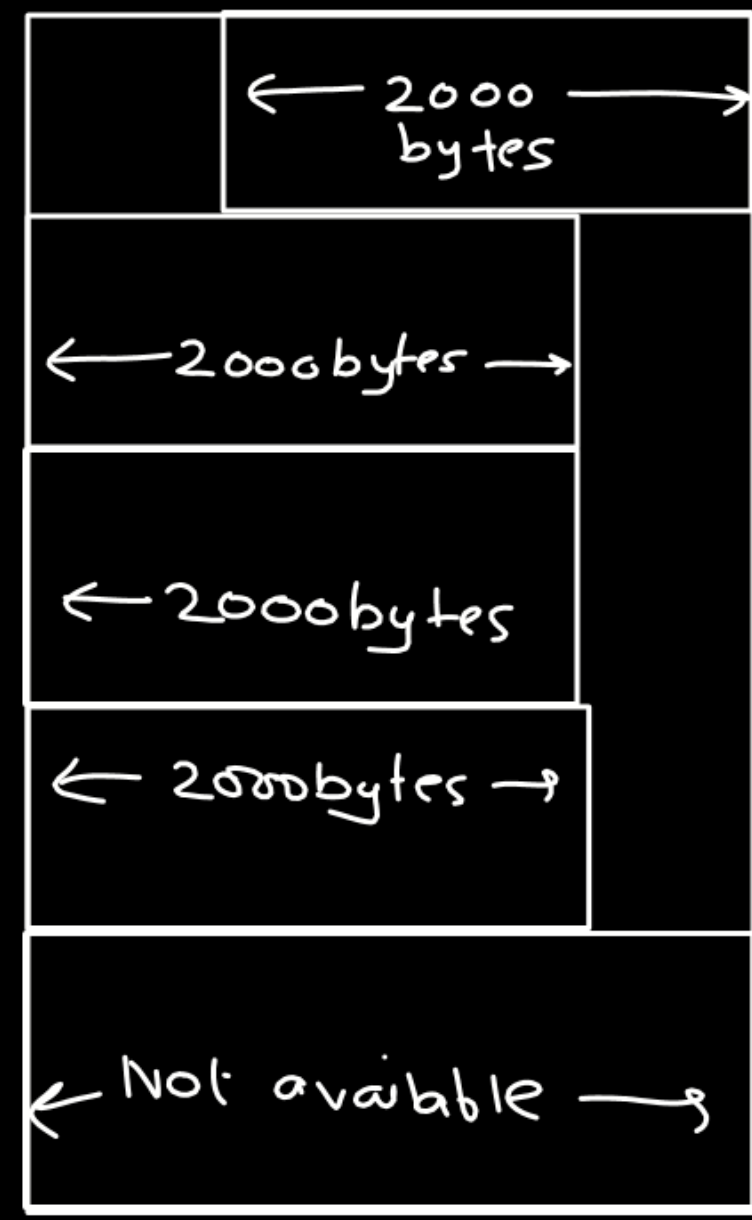


free

Memory  
leakage  
problem

```
void fun() {  
    int *p;  
    p = malloc(500 * sizeof(int));  
    ||||  
}
```

} →  
p = local variable



Heap

```
void main()  
{  
    ① fun();  
    ② fun();  
    ③ fun();  
    fun();  
    fun();  
}
```

free

Memory  
leakage  
problem

```
void fun() {
```

```
    int *p;
```

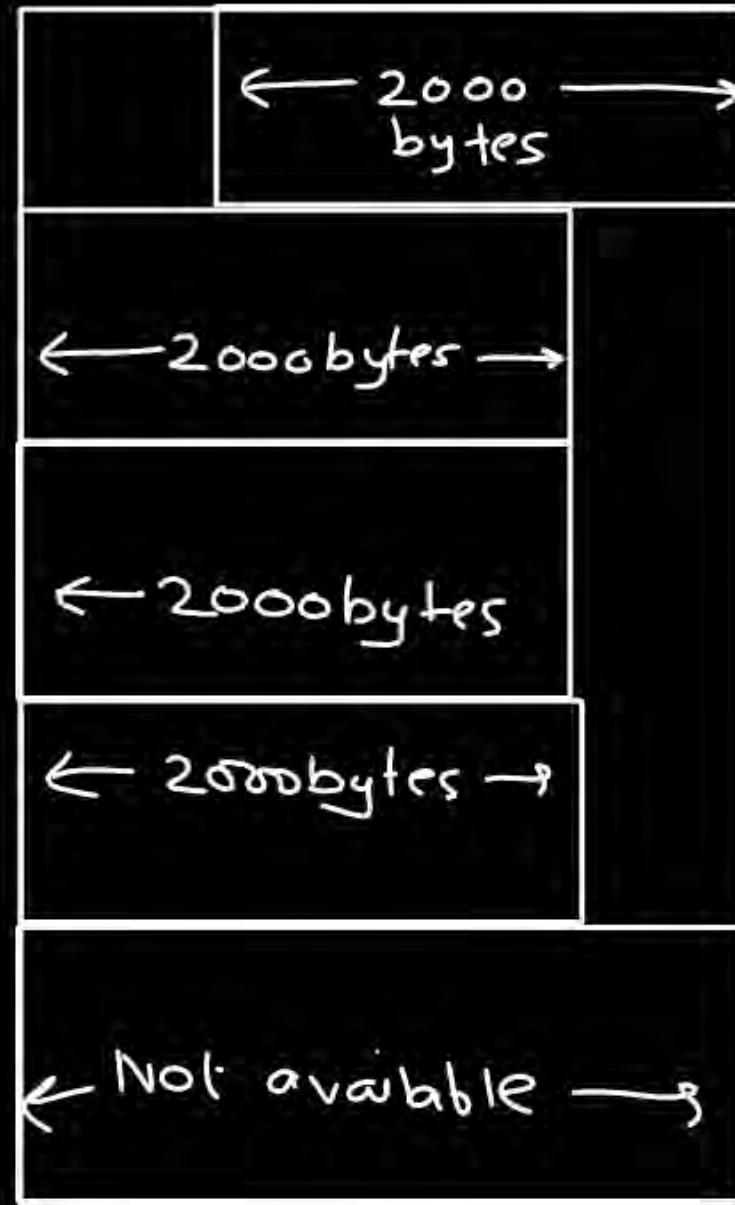
```
    p = malloc(500 * sizeof(int));
```

```
    |||
```

```
    free(p);
```

```
}
```

p = local variable



Heap

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    ① fun();
```

```
    ② fun();
```

```
    ③ fun();
```

```
    fun();
```

```
    fun();
```

```
}
```

# Strings

\* Sequence of characters terminated by NULL character.

Collection/group  
of  
characters

'\0'  $\Rightarrow$  Ascii code 0.

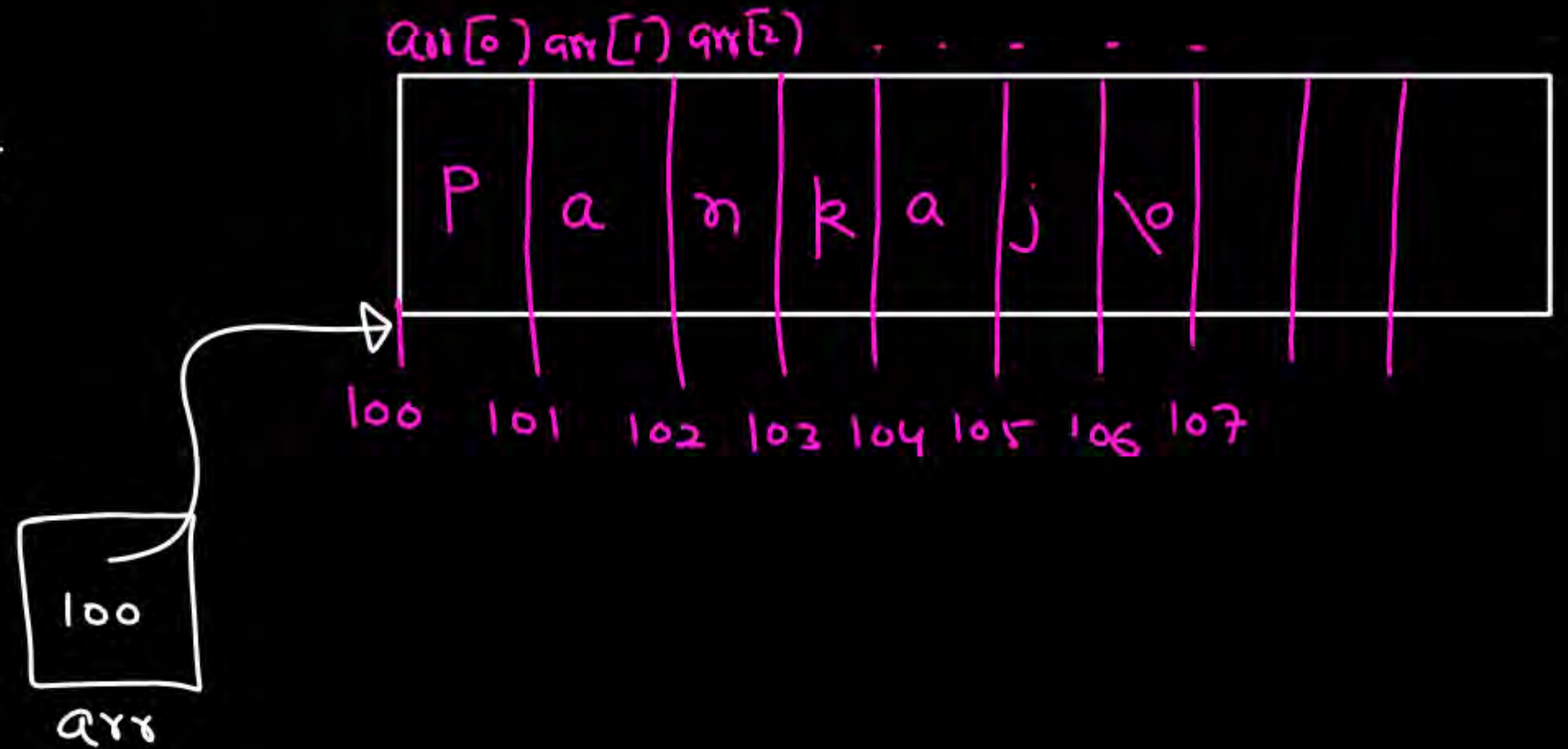
a	b	c	\0
---	---	---	----

①

char arr[10] = "Pankaj";

string literal

printf("%s", arr);



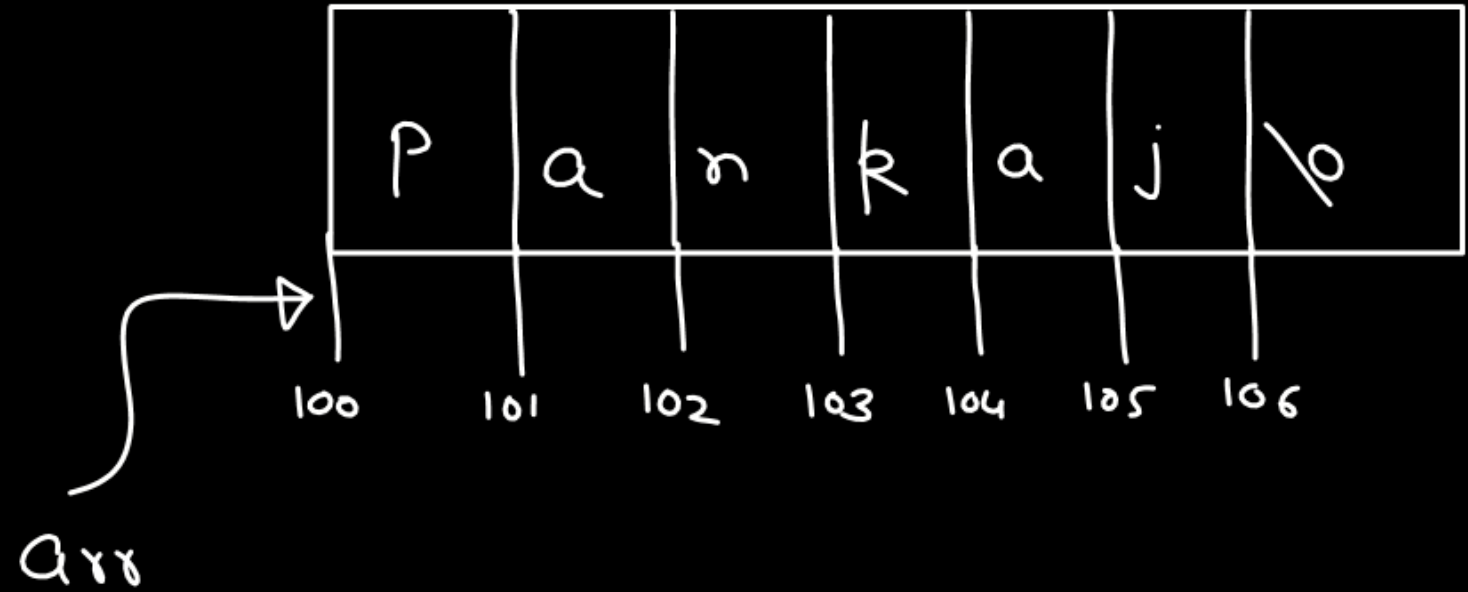
①

char arr[] = "Pankaj";

string literal

printf("%s", arr);

6+1 → '\0'



①

char arr[] = "Pankaj";

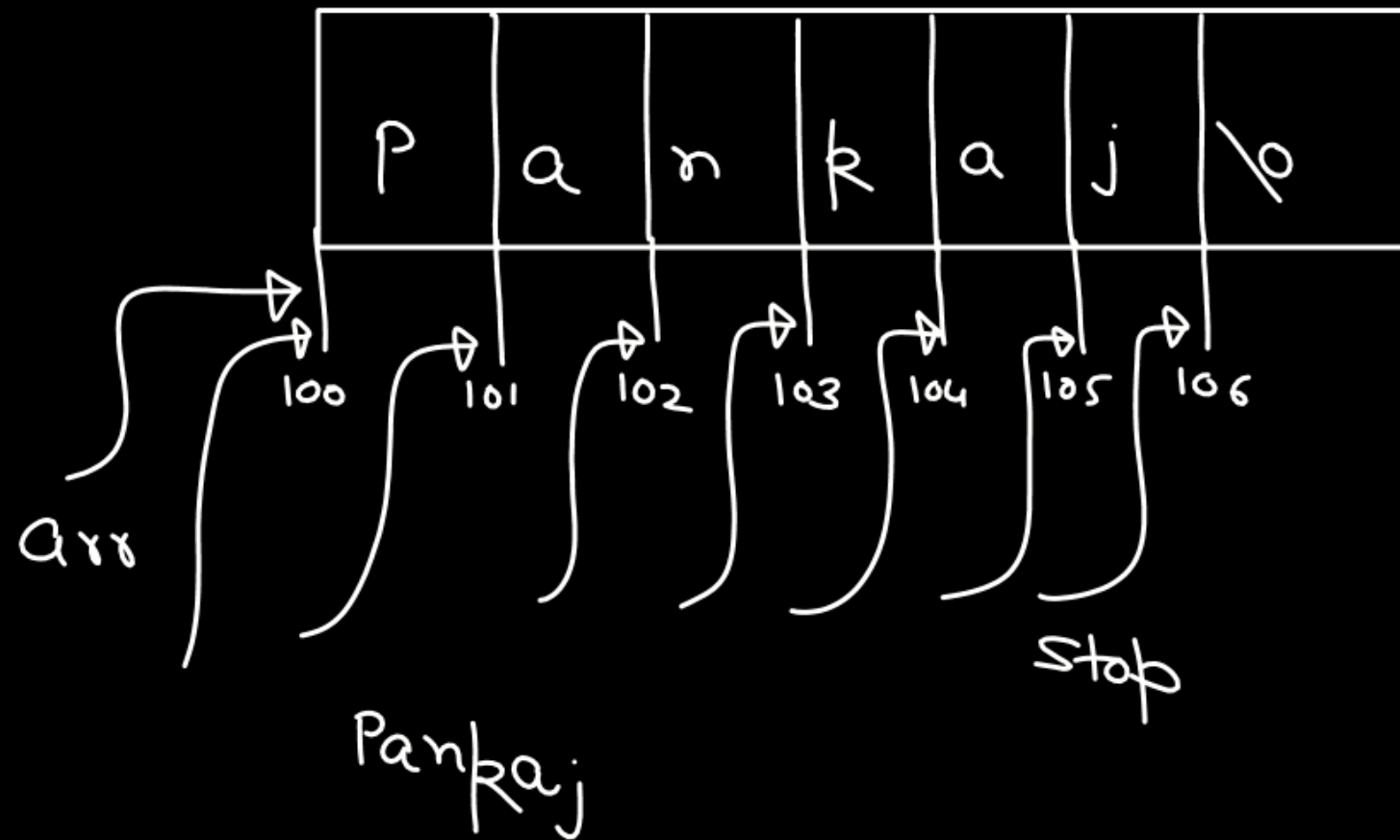
string literal

6+1 → '\0'

printf("%s", arr);

arr[0]

Address





①

char arr[] = "Pankaj";

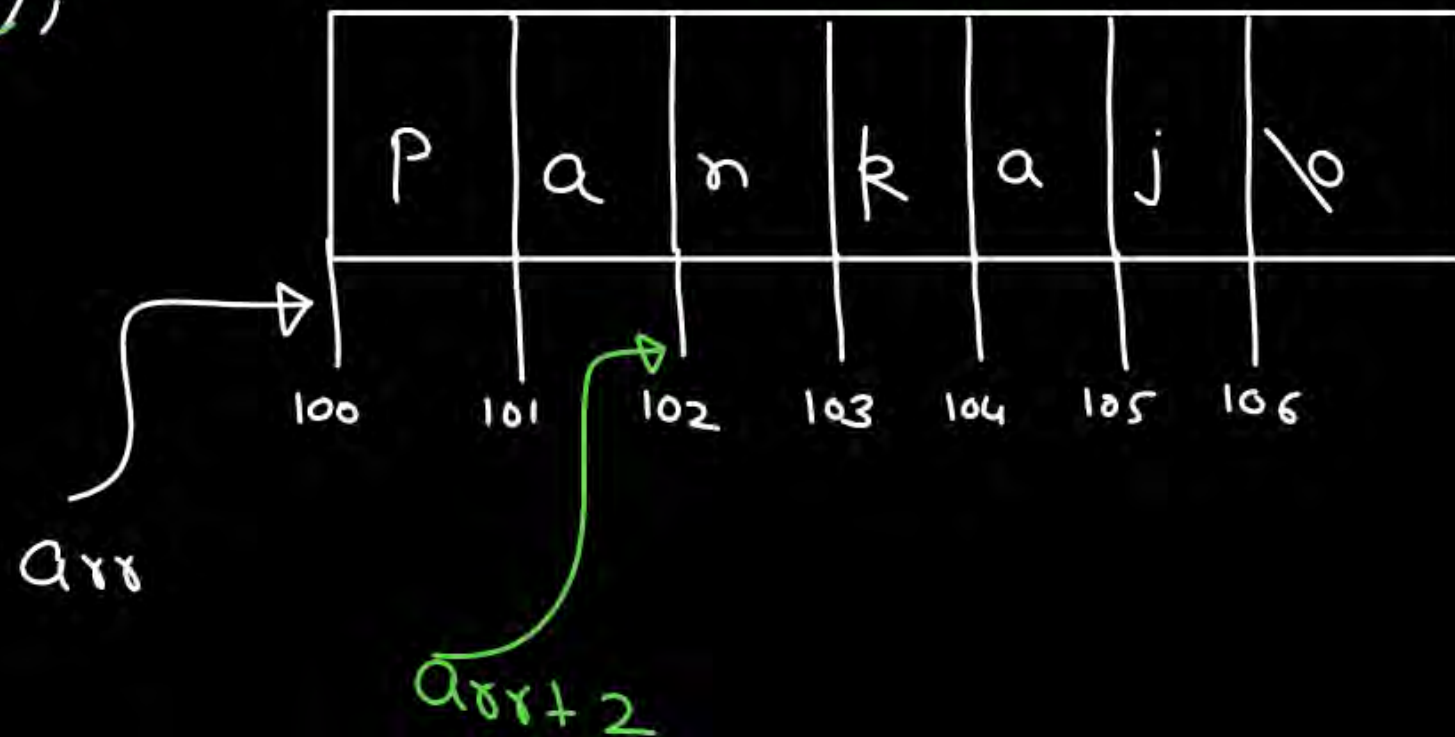
string literal

printf("%s", arr+2);

6+1

character

nkaj



## String literal

- ① `char arr[20] = "Pankaj";`
- ② `char arr[20] = "Pankaj" "sharma" "sir";`
- ③ `char arr[] = "Pankaj \n  
sharma \n  
sir";`

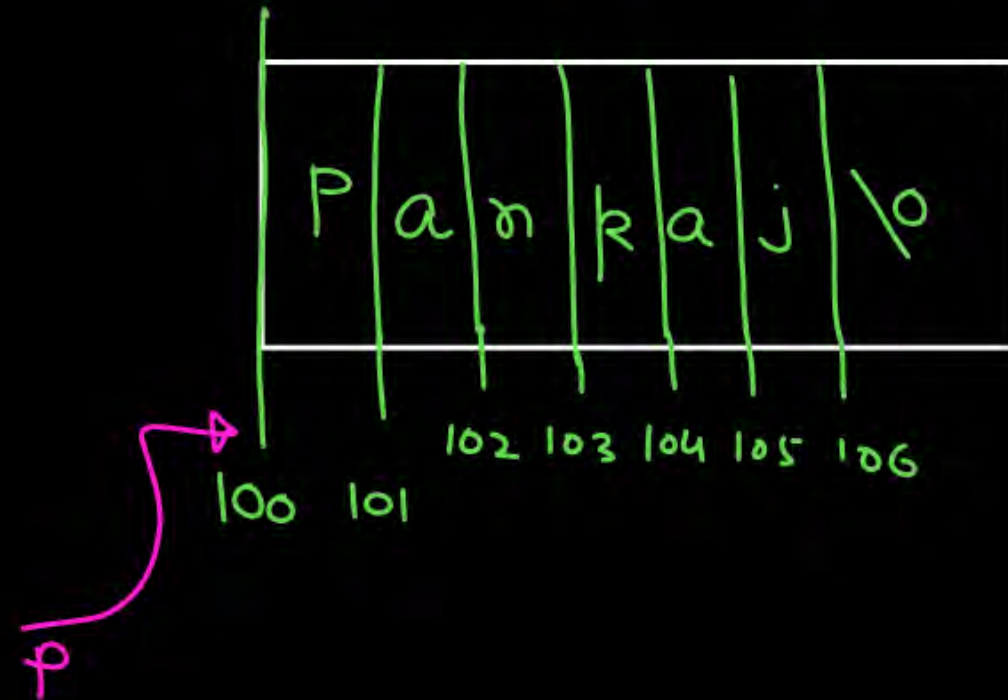
②

char \*p = "Pankaj";

Address of 'p' →

printf("%s", p)

Pankaj



char arr[] = "Pankaj";

Read/write



arr++; Invalid

++arr; X

--arr; X

arr--; X

Can we  
update  
individ. element  
of array  
✓

arr[1] = 'u';

arr = "Neeraj"; Invalid  
Lvalue

int a[] = {10, 20, 30};

a[0] = 1000; ✓

a[1] = 2000; ✓

a = {40, 50, 60}; Invalid

Lvalue



```
char arr[] = "Pankaj";
```

① ind. elements can be updated

```
arr[1] = 'u'; ✓
```

② Completely new string can't be assigned to array.

```
arr = "Neeraj"; ✗
```

③ Read/Write

④ To avoid any problem: size of array must be at least 1 size more than the no. of symbols in string.

```
char arr[6] = "Pankaj";
```

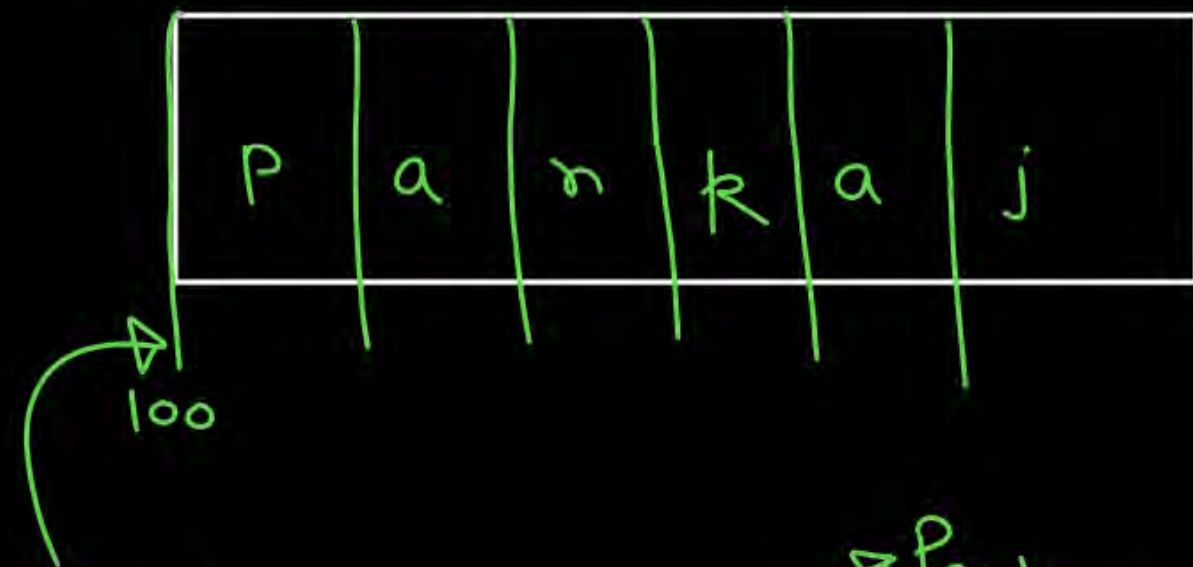
Bhelpuri  
mat banao

✓

int arr[] = {1, 2};

char arr[] = {'P', 'a', 'n', 'k', 'a', 'j'};

6



printf("%s", arr);

→ Pankaj

→ No ...

Pankaj -

`int a[4] = {1, 2};`

1	2	0	0
---	---	---	---

`char arr[7] = {'p', 'a', 'n', 'k', 'a', 'j'};`

p	a	n	k	a	j	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0 → int  
Symbol  
Ascii code ⇒ '0'  
zero



char arr[] = "Pankaj";



printf("/s", arr); → Address  
printf("/s", arr+1); → Address  
printf(arr);  
printf(arr+1);

char \*ptr = "Neeraj";



printf("/s", ptr); → Address  
pf("/s", ptr+1); → Address  
pf(ptr);  
pf(ptr+1);

16 years

40 hrs

Gate

100%  
✓



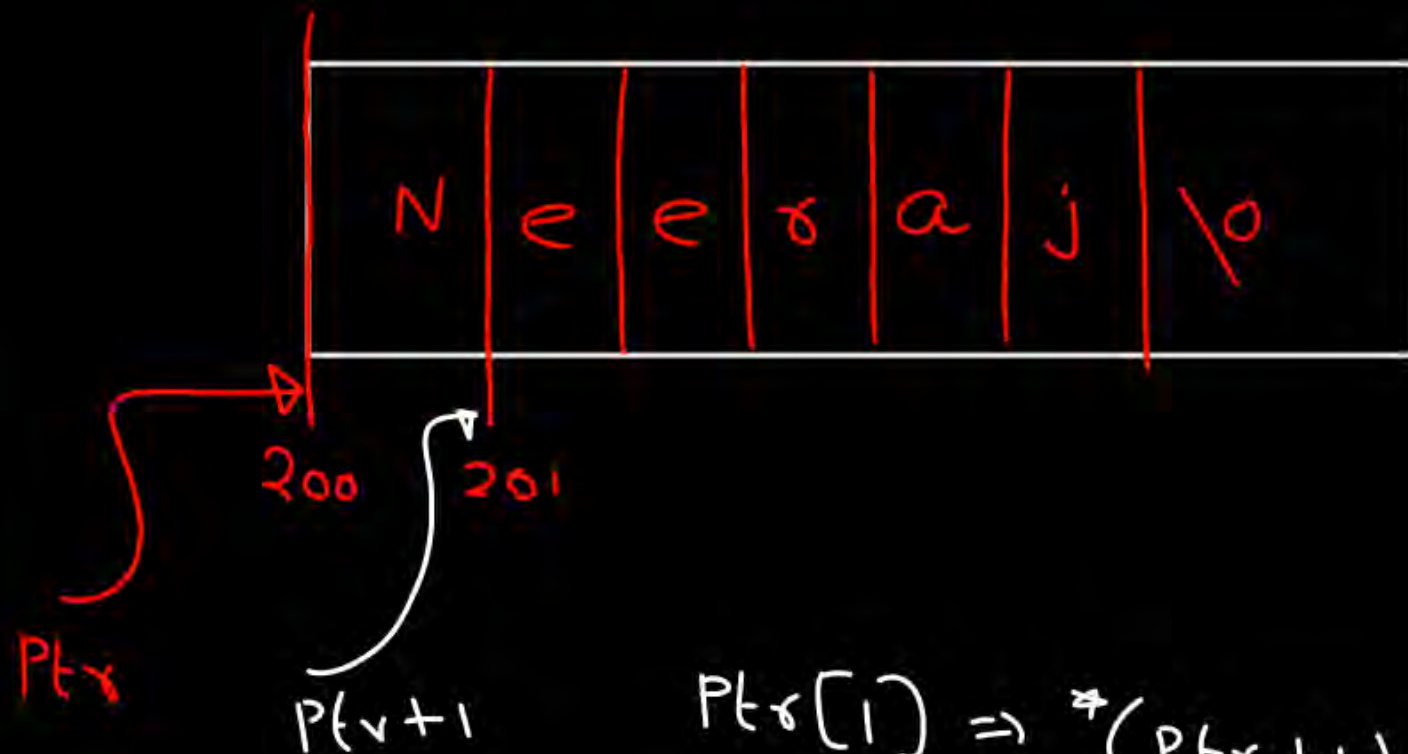
char arr[] = "Pankaj"; Read/write

arr[1] = 'u'; ✓

arr = "Neeraj"; Invalid  
(Error)

char\* ptr = "Neeraj";

Read  
only  
area



$ptr[1] \Rightarrow *(ptr+1)$

$ptr[1] = 'i';$  Invalid

char arr[] = "Pankaj"; Read/write

arr[1] = 'u'; ✓

arr = "Neeraj"; Invalid  
(Error)

char\* ptr = "Neeraj";

Read  
only  
area



ptr

ptr = "Pankaj";



ptr ⇒ Pointer  
variable

```
void main(){
```

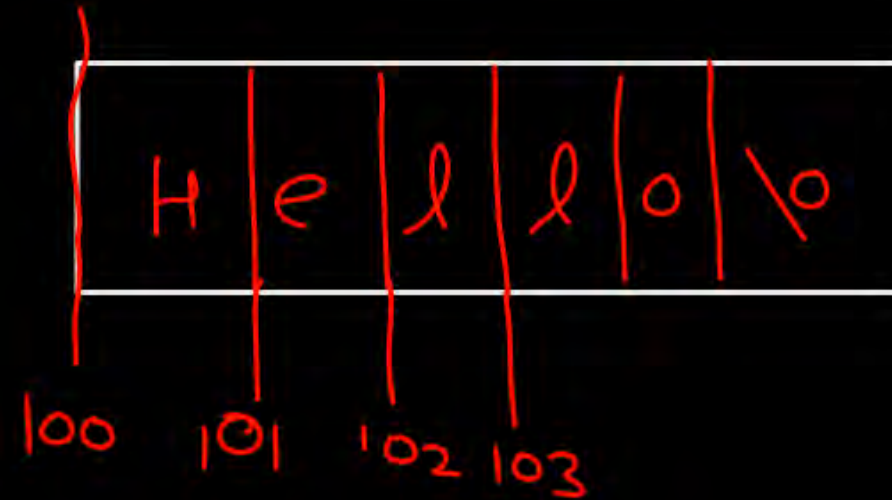
```
printf("Hello");
```

```
printf("Hello"+1);
```

literal

Read only Area

ello



"Hello" → Address of 'H'

"Hello"+1 → Address of 'e'

$P[i] \Rightarrow *(P+i) \Rightarrow \text{value at } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

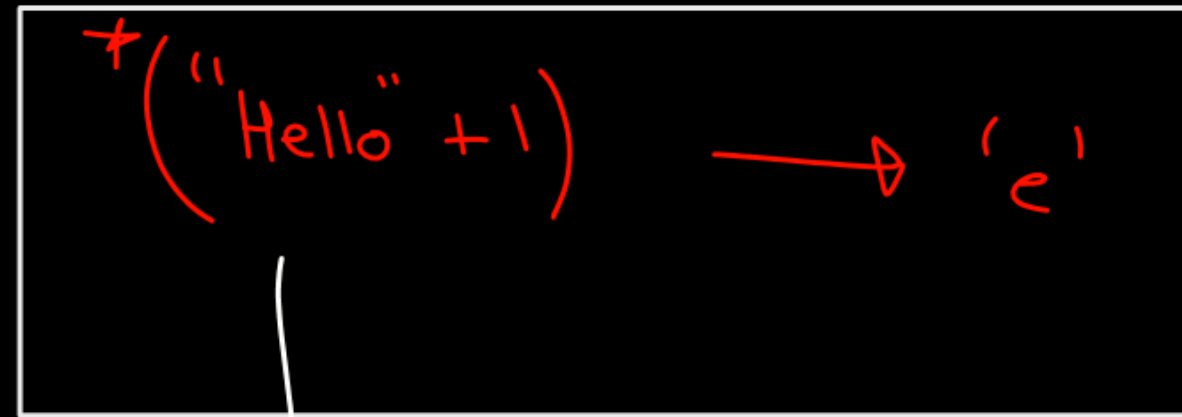
$\text{pf}("./c", *("Hello"+1));$

—

$$*(x+i) = x[i]$$

"Hello"  $\longrightarrow$  Address of 'H'

"Hello"+1  $\longrightarrow$  Address of 'e'



$\downarrow$   
"Hello"[1]



