

<https://github.com/tonujiet/c-embedded/blob/main/basics/L4/code/src/main.c>

Вивід в консолі:

```
Max size: 255symbols
Save to stack:weqwewqewq
Store in heap:@#!@weqeqwe!@#!@^%%
|-----|
| Stack: Uppercase using pointer: WEQWEWQEWQ
| Stack: Uppercase using variable in the stack: WEQWEWQEWQ
| -----|
| Heap: Uppercase using first pointer it: @#!@WEQEQWE!@#!@^%%
| Heap: Uppercase using second pointer it: @#!@WEQEQWE!@#!@^%%
| -----|
Exit?(Y/N)n

Max size: 255symbols
Save to stack:1123131
Store in heap:ghghgh
|-----|
| Stack: Uppercase using pointer: 1123131
| Stack: Uppercase using variable in the stack: 1123131
| -----|
| Heap: Uppercase using first pointer it: GHGHGH
| Heap: Uppercase using second pointer it: GHGHGH
| -----|
Exit?(Y/N)y
```

Код:

```
1  #include "stringUtils.h"
2  #include "ui.h"
3  #include "malloc.h"
4
5
6
7
8  // Variant 3
9  // 3. Привести строку до великих символів
10 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
11     char stringInStack[255] = {0};
12     char *stringInHeap = malloc( Size: 255);
13     while(1) {
14
15         /* !!!!
16          * char *stringInStack = "value";
17          * Doesnt work properly, because we create pointer to stack memory and don't
18          * assign length(impossible to do). That means that our future changes will be
19          * applied not to our variable, but to other information stored in thr stack at the current
20          * moment. Such changes will ruin our program, and we will get error exit code;
21          * It is possible to do, if we allocate memory in heap, and create our stringInStack there
22          */
23
24         inputVars(stringInStack, stringInHeap);
25         char *upperInStack = toUpperCase( string: stringInStack);
26         char *upperInHeap = toUpperCase( string: stringInHeap);
27         printResults(stringInStack, upperInStack, stringInHeap, upperInHeap);
28         if(exitUI() == 1) break;
29     }
30     free( Memory: stringInHeap);
31 }
32
33
```

- stringUtils.h

```
1  #ifndef STRING_UTILS_H
2  #define STRING_UTILS_H
3
4  #define UPPER_LOVER_OFFSET 32
5
6  → char* toUpperCase(char *string);
7  → char toUpperChar(char c);
8
9  #endif
```

- stringUtils.c

```
1      #include "stringUtils.h"
2
3  →   char *toUpperCase(char *string) {
4      for (int i = 0;; i++) {
5          char currChar = string[i];
6          if (currChar == '\0') break;
7          char upperChar = toUpperChar(c: currChar);
8          if (currChar != upperChar) string[i] = upperChar;
9      }
10     return string;
11 }
12
13
14 →   char toUpperChar(char c) {
15     if (c >= 97 && c <= 122) {
16         return c - UPPER_LOWER_OFFSET;
17     }
18     return c;
19 }
20
```

- ui.h

```
1      #ifndef UI_H
2      #define UI_H
3
4  →   void inputVars(char *stringInStack, char *stringInHeap);
5  →   void printResults(char *stringInStack, char *upperInStack, char *stringInHeap, char *upperInHeap);
6  →   int exitUI();
7  →   void flushInputBuffer();
8
9      #endif
```

- ui.c

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include "stringUtils.h"
3  #include "ui.h"
4
5  → void inputVars(char *stringInStack, char *stringInHeap){
6      printf( format: "Max size: 255symbols\n");
7
8      printf( format: "Save to stack:");
9
10     scanf( format: "%255s", stringInStack);
11     flushInputBuffer();
12
13     printf( format: "Store in heap:");
14     scanf( format: "%255s", stringInHeap);
15     flushInputBuffer();
16 }
17
18 → void printResults(char *stringInStack, char *upperInStack, char *stringInHeap, char *upperInHeap){
19     printf( format: "|-----\n");
20     printf( format: "| Stack: Uppercase using pointer: %s\n", stringInStack);
21     printf( format: "| Stack: Uppercase using variable in the stack: %s\n", upperInStack);
22     printf( format: "| -----\n");
23     printf( format: "| Heap: Uppercase using first pointer it: %s\n",stringInHeap);
24     printf( format: "| Heap: Uppercase using second pointer it: %s\n", upperInHeap);
25     printf( format: "| -----\n");
26 }
27
28 → int exitUI() {
29     printf( format: "Exit?(Y/N)");
30     char c;
31     scanf( format: "%c", &c);
32     flushInputBuffer();
33
34     c = toUpperChar(c);
35     printf( format: "\n");
36     if(c == 'Y') return 1;
37     else if(c == 'N') return 0;
38     else {
39         printf( format: "Must be Y/N\n");
40         return exitUI();
41     }
42 }
43
44 → void flushInputBuffer(){
45     int temp;
46     while ((temp = getchar()) != '\n' && temp != EOF);
47 }
48
```