

# 6. Pointers and Strings

In C, strings are arrays of characters, so pointers work naturally with strings.

## 6.1 String Representation

```
char str1[] = "Hello";    // Array notation
char *str2 = "Hello";    // Pointer notation

// Both represent the same thing in memory:
// 'H' 'e' 'l' 'l' 'o' '\0'
```

### Memory Layout:

```
str1: char array (modifiable)
┌───┬───┬───┬───┬───┬───┐
│ H │ e │ l │ l │ o │ \0 │
└───┴───┴───┴───┴───┴───┘

str2: pointer to string literal (read-only)
str2 ┌───┬───┐ ────> "Hello\0" (in read-only memory)
     │ addr │
```

## 6.2 String Traversal Using Pointers

```
#include <stdio.h>

void printString(char *str) {
    while (*str != '\0') { // Until null terminator
        printf("%c", *str);
        str++; // Move to next character
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
int main() {
    char message[] = "Hello, World!";
    printString(message);
    return 0;
}
```

## 6.3 String Length Using Pointers

```
#include <stdio.h>

int stringLength(char *str) {
    int length = 0;
    while (*str != '\0') {
        length++;
        str++;
    }
    return length;
}

// Alternative using pointer arithmetic
int stringLength2(char *str) {
    char *start = str;
    while (*str != '\0') {
        str++;
    }
    return str - start; // Pointer subtraction
}

int main() {
    char text[] = "Programming";
    printf("Length: %d\n", stringLength(text));
    return 0;
}
```

## 6.4 String Copy Using Pointers

```
#include <stdio.h>

void stringCopy(char *dest, char *src) {
```

```
while (*src != '\0') {
    *dest = *src;
    dest++;
    src++;
}
*dest = '\0'; // Don't forget null terminator!
}

// More elegant version
void stringCopy2(char *dest, char *src) {
    while ((*dest++ = *src++)); // Copy until '\0' (which is 0/false)
}

int main() {
    char source[] = "Hello";
    char destination[50];

    stringCopy(destination, source);
    printf("Copied string: %s\n", destination);

    return 0;
}
```

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