# Characters & Strings Lesson 1 Outline

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In Programming Project #4, we **encoded** (represented) the things we said to Stitch using **integer** values:

1. Aloha, Stitch.
2. I love you.
3. You're rotten.
4. Ohana.
5. Where are you?
6. Go to sleep.

If we wanted to add other input messages, we could have had, for example:

7. Will you play?
8. Are you hungry?
Numeric Encoding of Non-numeric Data #2

1. Aloha, Stitch.
2. I love you.
3. You're rotten.
...

The numbers in these cases have no standard meaning with respect to the items that they encode; they’ve been chosen essentially at random.

So, we see that we can encode qualitative (non-numeric) values with quantitative (numeric) values, using arbitrary but distinct numeric values to encode a set of qualities.
Representing Characters

What’s the most important set of non-numeric values in computing?
It’s the one that allows the computer to communicate with us in a way that makes sense to actual real live human beings: **natural language**.
The most efficient way for computers to communicate in a natural language is by **writing**.
Writing is based on **characters**.
Characters are **non-numeric**.
So, we want a way to **encode** characters numerically.
How Characters Are Represented #1

Here’s a code you might have used to play secret code games when you were a kid:

'A' = 1, 'B' = 2, 'C' = 3, 'D' = 4, . . . , 'Z' = 26

Now that you’ve grown up and taken CS1313, you realize that the numbers that you choose can be arbitrary, as long as they’re fixed and distinct.

So you could just as easily choose:

'A' = 65, 'B' = 66, 'C' = 67, 'D' = 68, . . . , 'Z' = 90

This is a perfectly reasonable encoding, if the only characters that you care about are upper case letters.

What about lower case?
How Characters Are Represented #2

'A' = 65, 'B' = 66, 'C' = 67, 'D' = 68, ... , 'Z' = 90

What about lowercase?

Well, you could add, for example:

'a' = 97, 'b' = 98, 'c' = 99, 'd' = 100, ... , 'z' = 122

Are these the only characters that you need?
Another kind of very important character is a digit. Here’s a possible encoding of the decimal digits:

'0' = 48, '1' = 49, '2' = 50, '3' = 51, . . . , '9' = 57

Notice that there’s an important distinction between the character to be represented, which happens to be a digit, and the numeric encoding, whose value doesn’t have to have anything to do with the value of the digit being encoded.
Representing Punctuation

In addition to the upper case letters, the lower case letters and the digits, we also need to encode special characters such as punctuation.

This is starting to get pretty complicated, so maybe it’d help to have a standardized system.
ASCII

The *American Standard Code for Information Interchange* (ASCII)* is a standardized system for encoding characters numerically.

It has several categories of characters:

- **letters:**
  - upper case ('A' = 65 through 'Z' = 90);
  - lower case ('a' = 97 through 'z' = 122);
- **digits** ('0' = 48 through '9' = 57);
- **punctuation**
  - space = 32 through slash = 47;
  - colon = 58 through at sign = 64;
  - open square bracket = 91 through backquote = 96;
  - open curly brace = 123 through tilde = 126;
- **control characters**, encoded as 0 through 31; also **DEL** (encoded as 127).

* [http://www.asciitable.com/](http://www.asciitable.com/)
# ASCll Table #1

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Kbd</th>
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**Characters & Strings Lesson 1**
CS1313 Spring 2015
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<td></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>DEL</td>
<td>Delete</td>
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</table>
# include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
  const int first_printable_character_code = 32;
  const int last_printable_character_code = 126;
  const int program_success_code = 0;
  int index;

  for (index = first_printable_character_code;
       index <= last_printable_character_code;
       index++) {
    printf("ASCII Code #%3d is: %c\n", index, index);
  } /* for index */
  return program_success_code;
} /* main */
ASCII Confirmation Program #2

% gcc -o asciitest asciitest.c
% asciitest

ASCII Code # 32 is:  
ASCII Code # 33 is: ! 
ASCII Code # 34 is: " 
ASCII Code # 35 is: # 
ASCII Code # 36 is: $ 
ASCII Code # 37 is: % 
ASCII Code # 38 is: & 
ASCII Code # 39 is: ' 
ASCII Code # 40 is: ( 
ASCII Code # 41 is: ) 
ASCII Code # 42 is: * 
ASCII Code # 43 is: + 
ASCII Code # 44 is: , 
ASCII Code # 45 is: - 
ASCII Code # 46 is: . 
ASCII Code # 47 is: / 

ASCII Code # 48 is: 0
ASCII Code # 49 is: 1
ASCII Code # 50 is: 2
ASCII Code # 51 is: 3
ASCII Code # 52 is: 4
ASCII Code # 53 is: 5
ASCII Code # 54 is: 6
ASCII Code # 55 is: 7
ASCII Code # 56 is: 8
ASCII Code # 57 is: 9
ASCII Code # 58 is: ;
ASCII Code # 59 is: <
ASCII Code # 60 is: <=
ASCII Code # 61 is: >
ASCII Code # 62 is: ?
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<td><code>}</code></td>
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<td>126</td>
<td><code>~</code></td>
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</table>
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int first_printable_character_code = 32;
    const int last_printable_character_code = 126;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    int index;

    for (index = first_printable_character_code;
         index <= last_printable_character_code;
         index++) {
        printf("ASCII Code #%3d is: %c\n",
               index, index);
    } /* for index */
    return program_success_code;
} /* main */

Notice that the variable named index is declared as an int, but in the printf statement, index can be used not only as an int but also as a char. The reverse is also true.
A char is an int #2

#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    const char first_printable_character_code = 32;
    const char last_printable_character_code = 126;
    char index;

    for (index = first_printable_character_code;
        index <= last_printable_character_code;
        index++) {
        printf("ASCII Code #%3d is: %c\n", index, index);
    } /* for index */
    return program_success_code;
} /* main */

Notice that the variable named index is declared as a char, but in the printf statement, index can be used not only as a char but also as an int. The reverse is also true.
Declaring `char` Scalar Variables #1

Here’s a declaration of a `char` scalar variable:

```c
char first_initial;
```

This declaration tells the compiler to grab a group of bytes, name them `first_initial`, and think of them as storing a `char`.

**How many bytes in a `char` scalar?**

Each `char` scalar takes one byte:

```
first_initial : [ ]
```
Declaring `char` Scalar Variables #2

```c
char first_initial;

first_initial: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
```

**REMEMBER:** A `char` is just like an `int`, except that it uses fewer bytes: typically, a `char` is 1 byte and an `int` is 4 bytes.

So, we can use `char` variables and constants in exactly the same ways that we use `int` variables and constants.
% cat charadd.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
   const int program_success_code = 0;
   int addend, augend;
   char sum;

   printf("What are the addend and augend?\n");
   scanf("%d %d", &addend, &augend);
   sum = addend + augend;
   printf("The sum is %d.\n", sum);
   return program_success_code;
} /* main */
% gcc -o charadd charadd.c
% charadd
What are the addend and augend?
1 4
The sum is 5.
char  Scalar Literal Constants

A **character scalar literal constant** is a single char enclosed in single quotes:

```plaintext
'H'
```

Note that

```plaintext
''
```

is illegal.

However, you can also represent an individual char literal using the **octal** (base 8) code that represents it.

For example, the apostrophe character corresponds to ASCII code 39 decimal, which converts to 47 octal. So we can represent the apostrophe character like so:

```plaintext
'\047'
```
## char Scalar Literal Constant Example

```
cat apostrophe.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    printf("Apostrophe: \%c\n", \047);
    return program_success_code;
}
```

```
gcc -o apostrophe apostrophe.c
apostrophe
Apostrophe: '
```
Using `char` Scalar Variables

In C, we can use `char` scalar variables in many of the same ways that we use `int` scalar variables. As we saw, for example, we can declare them:

```c
char first_initial;
```

We can also assign `char` scalar values to `char` scalar variables, by enclosing them in single quotes:

```c
first_initial = 'H';
```

We can output `char` scalar values from `char` scalar variables, like so:

```c
printf("My first initial is %c.\n", first_initial);
```
Using char Scalar Variables Example

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    const char computers_favorite_character = 'q';
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    char users_favorite_character;

    printf("What is your favorite character?\n");
    scanf("%c", &users_favorite_character);
    printf("Your favorite character is '%c'.\n", users_favorite_character);
    printf("My favorite character is '%c'.\n", computers_favorite_character);
    return program_success_code;
}
```

```
cat charscalar.c
gcc -o charscalar charscalar.c
charscalar
What is your favorite character?
Z
Your favorite character is 'Z'.
My favorite character is 'q'.
```
In C, you can have an array of type `char`, just as you can have arrays of numeric types:

```c
char my_name[12];
```
We can fill this `char` array with characters and be able to print them out.
char Arrays #2

my_name[ 0] = 'H';
my_name[ 1] = 'e';
my_name[ 2] = 'n';
my_name[ 3] = 'r';
my_name[ 4] = 'y';
my_name[ 5] = ' ';
my_name[ 6] = 'N';
my_name[ 7] = 'e';
my_name[ 8] = 'e';
my_name[ 9] = 'm';
my_name[10] = 'a';
my_name[11] = 'n';

Is this a good solution?
Character Array Example #1

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int my_name_length = 12;
    char my_name[my_name_length];
    int index;

    my_name[ 0] = 'H';
    my_name[ 1] = 'e';
    my_name[ 2] = 'n';
    my_name[ 3] = 'r';
    my_name[ 4] = 'y';
    my_name[ 5] = ' ';
    my_name[ 6] = 'N';
    my_name[ 7] = 'e';
    my_name[ 8] = 'e';
    my_name[ 9] = 'm';
    my_name[10] = 'a';
    my_name[11] = 'n';
    printf("My name is ");
    for (index = 0; index < my_name_length; index++) {
        printf("%c", my_name[index]);
    } /* for index */
    printf(".
" );
    return 0;
} /* main */
```
Character Array Example #2

% gcc -o chararray chararray.c
% chararray

My name is Henry Neeman.

This is an improvement, but it’s still not an efficient way to assign a sequence of characters to a variable.

What we want is a kind of char variable whose use will be convenient for inputting, outputting and using sequences of characters.
A **character string** is a sequence of characters with the following properties:

- it is **stored** like a `char` array;
- it is **used** like a `char` scalar.

In C, we declare a character string like so:

```c
char my_name[my_name_length+1];
```

Notice that a character string is declared **exactly** like a `char` array; in fact, a character string **is** a `char` array.
String Terminator

The only **difference** between a `char` **array** and a character string is that the **length** of the `char` **string** is **one greater** than the number of characters to be stored, and that the last character in any C character string is the **null character**, called `NUL`, which corresponds to integer value 0:

```
'\0'
```

A **null character** (integer 0) used to indicate the end of a string is known as a **character string terminator**.

In general, a numeric value that is used to indicate that a particular state has been reached – for example, the end of a list – is called a **sentinel** value.

So, the character string terminator `NUL` is a sentinel that indicates the end of the string in question.
% cat charstrassnbad.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int my_name_length = 12;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    char my_name[my_name_length + 1];

    my_name = "Henry Neeman";
    printf("My name is %s.\n", my_name);
    return program_success_code;
} /* main */

% gcc -o charstrassnbad charstrassnbad.c
charstrassnbad.c: In function ‘main’: charstrassnbad.c:8: incompatible types in assignment

The version above seems like it should work, but it doesn’t!
% cat charstrassn.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int my_name_length = 12;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    char my_name[my_name_length + 1];

    \texttt{\textit{strcpy}(my\_name, \textit{"Henry Neeman"});}
    printf("My name is %s.\n", my\_name);
    return program\_success\_code;
}

% gcc -o charstrassn charstrassn.c
% charstrassn
My name is Henry Neeman.

This version works!