

## Determining the Length of Literal Strings for C Functions

C strings have no soul, is something I like to tell my students. For example, Unlike C++ strings, you can't ask them to tell you about themselves. Instead you must use other functions such as `strlen()`.

When working with APIs that use C strings, you must often tell the API the length of those strings (because, well, C string have no soul). Here is an example:

```
write(1, "Hello, World!\n", 14);
```

This sends the familiar string to `stdout`.

## In Assembly Language

When a string is fixed within your assembly code, you can let the assembler itself calculate the length for you.

In assembly language, the string would likely have been placed in a `.data` section using the `.asciz` directive. But! How to get the length of the string? You could:

- hard code the length as I did above, or
- go through the effort of calling `strlen()`

There is a third option as demonstrated by the following program:

```
        .global      main                                // 1
        .align       2                                  // 2
        .text                                               // 3
                                                // 4
main:    str          x30, [sp, -16]!                      // 5
        mov          w0, 1                                // 6
        ldr          x1, =s                                // 7
        ldr          x2, =ssize                            // 8
        ldr          w2, [x2]                             // 9
        bl           write                                // 10
                                                // 11
        ldr          x0, =fmt                              // 12
        ldr          x1, =s                                // 13
        ldr          x2, =ssize                            // 14
        ldr          w2, [x2]                             // 15
        bl           printf                                // 16
                                                // 17
        ldr          x30, [sp], 16                        // 18
        mov          w0, wzr                              // 19
        ret                                                // 20
                                                // 21
```

```

        .data                                     // 22
                                                // 23
s:      .asciz      "Hello, World!\n"           // 24
ssize:  .word       ssize - s - 1               // accounts for null at end // 25
fmt:    .asciz      "str: %slen: %d\n"          // accounts for newline // 26
                                                // 27
        .end                                     // 28

```

Line 24 contains the string. It is null terminated.

Line 25 is the new learning. The assembler calculates the difference between the address of `s` and the address of `ssize` and puts it at the location of `ssize`. One is subtracted from the length because of the null termination of the string. You might not see the null terminator but it takes up space.

An example of using the stored length is on Lines 8 and 9 like any other statically stored data.

Here is the output of the program:

```

Hello, World!
str: Hello, World!
len: 14

```