

# CS240: Programming in C

## Lecture 10: Review - Structures and Memory Allocation Unions

# Recap: Structures

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- Holds multiple items as a unit
- Treated as scalar in C: can be returned from functions, passed to functions
- They can not be compared
- A structure can include
  - a pointer to itself, but not a member of the same structure
  - a member of another structure, the latter has to have the prototype declared before
- Allocation of memory for structure's fields must respect alignment as dictated by the underlying architecture

# Structure recap

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- Member access
  - Direct: `s.member`
  - Indirect: `s_ptr->member`
  - Dot operator `.` has precedence over indirect access operator `->`
    - What does `s.t->u` mean?
    - How about `(s.t) -> u`? Or, `s.(t->u)`?
    - Is there a difference between `(*s).t` and `s->t`?

# Memory layout for a structure

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- Data alignment: when the processor accesses the memory reads more than one byte, usually 4 bytes on a 32-bit platform.
- What if the data structure is not a multiple of 4? Padding.
- Implementations must typically handle alignment.

# Manipulating Structures

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- What happens when a structure is passed as an argument?

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
struct Foo {  
    int a;  
};
```

```
struct Foo foo (struct Foo b) {  
    b.a = 13;  
    return b;  
}
```

```
int main () {  
    struct Foo f;  
    f.a = 100;  
    foo(f);  
    printf("value of structure parameter is %d\n", f.a);  
}
```

**What gets printed?**

# Example (cont)

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```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
struct Foo {  
    int a;  
};
```

```
struct Foo foo (struct Foo b) {  
    b.a = 13;  
    return b;  
}
```

```
int main () {  
    struct Foo f;  
    f.a = 100;  
    f = foo(f);  
    printf("value of structure parameter is %d\n", f.a);  
}
```

# Example (cont)

---

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
typedef struct {  
    int a;  
} Foo;
```

```
void foo (Foo * b) {  
    b->a = 13;  
}
```

```
int main () {  
    Foo f;  
    foo(&f);  
    printf("value of structure parameter is %d\n", f.a);  
}
```

**Recall that C uses a call-by-value discipline**

**Use indirection to implicitly propagate effects**

# Bit fields

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- Structure member variables can be defined in bits
- Everything about bit fields is machine-dependent

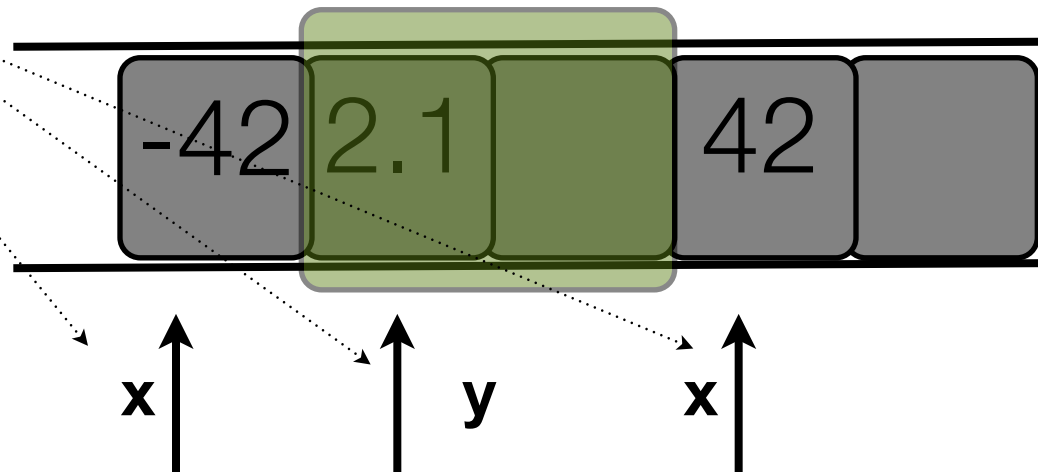
```
struct {  
    unsigned int is_down : 1;  
    unsigned int is_red : 1;  
} flags;  
flags.is_down = 1;  
if (flags.is_red == 0) { ...  
}
```



# Memory Management

```
int main() {  
    int* x; int* start;  
    double* y;  
    start = (int*) malloc(5);  
    x = start;  
    *x = -42;    x++; y=(double*) x;  
    *y = 2.1;   y++; x=(int*) y;  
    *x = 42;  
    printf("%i\n", *start);  
    printf("%i\n", start[0]);  
    printf("%i\n", start[1]);  
    printf("%i\n", start[2]);  
    printf("%i\n", start[3]);  
    printf("%i\n", start[4]);  
    printf("%i\n", start[5]);  
    printf("%f\n",  
        *(double*)(start+1));  
}
```

What does start represent?



# Memory Management

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```
char *mess = NULL;  
mess = (char*) malloc(100);  
...  
free(mess);  
...  
*mess = 7;
```

**What is the state of the memory pointed by mess after free? What happens if mess is accessed after free?**

# Unions

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- They can hold different type of values at different times
- Definition is similar to a structure BUT
  - STORAGE IS SHARED between the members
  - Only one field type stored at a time
  - Programmer's responsibility to keep track of what it is stored.
- Useful for defining values that range over different types
  - Critically, the memory allocated for these types is *shared*

# Unions memory layout

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- All members have offset zero from the base
- Size is big enough to hold the widest member
- The alignment is appropriate for all the types in the union

# Union operations

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- **Same as structures:** The same operations as the ones permitted on structures are permitted on unions:
  - Assignment,
  - Copying as a unit
  - Taking the address
  - Accessing a member
- **Initialize:** can be initialized with a value of the type of its first member.

# Example

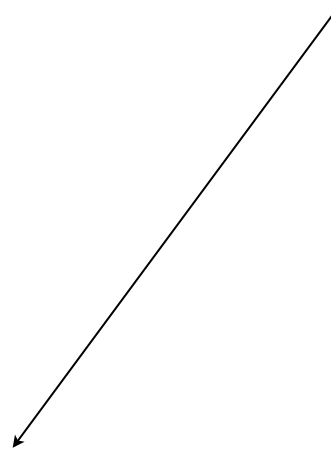
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```
typedef union {  
    int units;  
    float kgs;  
} amount ;
```

```
typedef struct {  
    char selling[15];  
    float unit_price;  
    int unit_type;  
    amount how_much;  
} product;
```

The variable *howmuch* can be either an int or a float depending on the kind of product

The compiler allocates the memory necessary to store the largest sized type in the union (here float)



# Safety

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- C provides no safety guarantees that components within unions are correctly accessed

```
void foo(amount x) {  
    printf("... %d\n", x.units);  
}
```

```
int main () {  
    product p[10];  
    p[0].selling = "toys";  
    p[0].unit_price = 2.0;  
    p[0].unit_type = 10;  
    p[0].how_much.kgs = 3.0;  
    foo(p[0].how_much)  
}
```

**What gets printed?**



# Example (cont)

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```
void checkUnits(int nitems, product* store[]) {
    int i;
    for (i=0; i<nitems; i++) {
        printf("\n%s\n",store[i]->selling);
        switch (store[i]->unit_type) {
            case 1:
                printf("We have %d units for sale\n",store[i]->how_much.units);
                break;
            case 2:
                printf("We have %f kgs for sale\n", store[i]->how_much.kgs);
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Create an array that points to different products: `product * store[n]`  
and supply this array as the argument to `checkUnits`