

# Structures

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- Structures are heterogenous collections Of variables

```
struct date {
    int day;
    char month[4];
    int year;
};
```

declares the structure `date`,  
but does not allocate space

- `struct date` can be used like `int` and `char`, e.g. to declare variables

```
struct date birthday, *graduation;
```

- Structure declarations can be combined with variable definitions

```
struct date { ... } birthday, *graduation;
```

- external and static local structures can be initialized at compile time:

```
struct date independence = { 4, "Jul", 1776 };
```

- Structures can be nested

```
struct person {
    char name[30];
    long ssn;
    struct date birthday;
} p;
```

# Fields

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- Structure fields are accessed by *variable.field*

```
struct person employee, employees[100];

employee.birthday.month
employees[i].name[j]
```

- **structure pointers** point to instances of structures

```
struct date d, *pd;

pd = &d;
d = *pd;          structure assignment is legal!
```

- “->” references a field in a structure pointed by a pointer

`pd->month`            equivalent to            `(*pd).month`

- Structures can contain pointers; -> associates to the **left**

```
struct tree {
    struct date d;
    struct tree *l, *r;
} *p;

p->l->l->l->d.month;
```

# Pointers to Structures

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- Manipulating pointers to structures:

```
struct foo { int x, *y; } *p;
```

```
++p->x          increments field x in *p
```

```
(++p)->x       increments p, then refers to field x
```

```
*p->y++         return int pointed to by field y in *p, increments y
```

```
*p++->y        return int pointed to by field y in *p, increment p
```

- An array of structures is the preferred method for storing a table

```
#define NKEYS 100
```

```
struct key {
    char *keyword;
    int keycount;
} keytab[NKEYS];
```

**“the old way:”**

```
char *keyword[NKEYS];
int keycount[NKEYS];
```

# Arrays of Structures

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- Easy to initialize such tables:

```
struct key keytable[] = {  
    { "auto", 0, },  
    { "break", 0, },  
    ...  
    { "while", 0 }  
}
```

- Easy to search them:

```
int i;  
  
for (i = 0; i < NKEYS; i++)  
    if (strcmp(word, keytable[i].keyword) == 0)  
        ...
```

# Sizeof

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- `sizeof x` is a compile-time operator that gives the size of `x` in bytes

`x` can be (*type*) or *expression*

```
sizeof (int)          4
```

```
sizeof (int *)       4
```

```
sizeof (struct key *) 4
```

```
sizeof (struct key)   8
```

```
sizeof keytable      NKEYS*sizeof (struct key)
```

- Use `sizeof` to define parameters

```
#define NKEYS (sizeof keytable/sizeof (struct key))
```

- Examples

```
int a[10];
```

```
struct operator { char key; void(*f)(int, int); } b[3], o, *p;
```

```
sizeof a      40
```

```
sizeof b      24
```

```
sizeof o      8
```

```
sizeof p      4
```

```
sizeof *p     8
```

# Unions

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- Unions provide a way to use different types for data in a single storage area

```
union u {
    double fval;
    int ival;
    char cval;
} uval;
```

uval.fval            double

uval.ival           integer

uval.cval           character

- Union size is equal to the `sizeof` the largest field

```
sizeof uval        8
```

- **No validity checks**

## Unions, cont'd

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- Unions often appear in structures to reduce space

```
struct value {
    enum { Integer, Real, Character } type;
    union u val;
} values[100];
```

**type** — a “type tag” — keeps track of the type stored in **val**

- Check type tag before accessing union fields:

```
void print(int i) {
    switch (values[i].type) {
    case Integer: printf("%d", values[i].val.ival); break;
    case Real:    printf("%g", values[i].val.fval); break;
    case Character: printf("%c", values[i].val.cval); break;
    default:      assert(0);
    }
}
```

# Bit Fields

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- Signed and unsigned integers can be *packed* into *bit fields*

```
enum Type { Integer=1, Real=2, Character=3 };
```

```
struct value {
    int type : 3;
    unsigned printed : 1;
    union u val;
} values[100];
```

```
void print(int i) {
    if (!values[i].printed) {
        switch (values[i].type) {
            ...
        }
        values[i].printed = 1
    }
}
```

- Extracting `int` bit fields *sign extends* the leftmost bit of the field
- *Unnamed* fields help lay out fields to access specific parts of a word

```
struct instruction { unsigned op2:2; :5; unsigned op2:3; int
immed:22; };
```



# Typedef

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- typedef associates a name with a type, why?
- Standard declaration; the “variable” is a new type

```
typedef short int16;
typedef struct {
    char *keyword;
    int keycount;
} key;
typedef enum { Integer, Real, Character } Type;

int16 max(int16 x, int16 y);
key keytable[NKEYS];
(key *)p
sizeof (key)           parentheses are required!
```