

## 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          "the old way:"
struct key {              char *keyword[NKEYS];
    char *keyword;        int keycount[NKEYS];
    int keycount;
} keytab[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 op: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!
```