Can I use the "null pointer optimization" for my own non-pointer types?

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When you have an `Option<&T>`, the compiler knows that `NULL` is never a possible value for `&T`, and encodes the `None` variant as `NULL` instead. This allows for space-saving:

```
use std::mem;

fn main() {
   assert_eq!(mem::size_of::<&u8>(), mem::size_of::<Option<&u8>>());
}
```

However, if you do the same with a non-pointer type, there's no extra bits to store that value in and extra space is required:

```
use std::mem;

fn main() {
   // fails because left is 1 and right is 2
   assert_eq!(mem::size_of::<u8>(), mem::size_of::<Option<u8>>());
}
```

In general, this is correct. However, I'd like to opt-in to the optimization because I know that my type has certain impossible values. As a made-up-example, I might have a player character that has an age. The age may be unknown, but will never be as high as 255:

```
struct Age(u8);

struct Player {
   age: Option<Age>,
}
```

I'd like to be able to inform the optimizer of this constraint - `Age` can never be `255`, so it's safe to use that bit pattern as `None`. Is this possible?

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As of Rust 1.28, you can use `std::num::NonZeroU8` (and friends). This acts as a wrapper that tells the compiler the contents of a number will *never* contain a literal zero. It's also why `Option<Box<T>>` is pointer-sized.

Here's an example showing how to create an `Age` and read its payload.

```
use std::num::NonZeroU8;

struct Age(NonZeroU8);

impl Age {
   pub fn new(age: u8) -> Age {
       let age = NonZeroU8::new(age).expect("Age cannot be zero!");
       Age(age)
   }
```

```
   pub fn age(&self) -> u8 {
       self.0.get()
   }
}

struct Player {
   age: Option<Age>,
}

fn main() {
   println!("size: {}", std::mem::size_of::<Player>());
   // Output: size: 1
}
```

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edited Jan 15 at 18:07

Alex Jasmin

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answered May 23, 2015 at 14:58

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Shepmaster

Shepmaster Over a year ago

Going by the name, I'm assuming that `NonZero` disallows zero values. What about values other than zero? In my example, zero might be valid, but 255 is not.

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Matthieu M.

Matthieu M. Over a year ago

@Shepmaster: It's hardcoded to non-0, I suppose with a trait and associated constants one could extend this... however for now you'll have to settle for mathematics. If 255 is your magic value, then applying a `+1` going to storage and `-1` coming from storage (with wrapping arithmetic) will suffice for the `NonZero` magic to work :)

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Shepmaster

Shepmaster Over a year ago

@MatthieuM. certainly, I'll just have to do more profiling to see if it's truly worth it. Using less bytes seems like an obvious win; using less bytes *and* mandatory math everywhere is less sure-fire.

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Matthieu M.

Matthieu M. Over a year ago

@Shepmaster: Certainly; although, with 0 being an oft-used magic value, a good number of branching instructions are specialized for it (`jz` and `jnz` come to mind), so it's unclear whether an associated constant could beat that.

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kennytm

kennytm Over a year ago

BTW `NonZeroU*` will be stabilized in 1.28.

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