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# CMPSC 473

# Operating Systems

## Design & Construction

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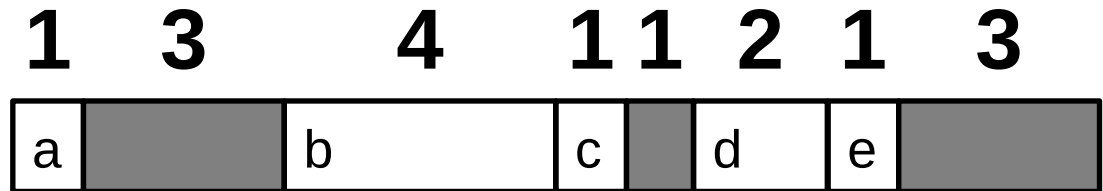
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# Structure alignment

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```
struct {  
    char a;  
    int b;  
    char c;  
    short d;  
    char e;  
};
```



- Ordered according to declaration
- Alignment is determined by the ABI (Application Binary Interface) and CPU architectures: elements **typically** aligned to `sizeof(element)` or 8 bytes (64-bit CPUs), whatever is smaller

# Structure alignment

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- Each type has its own alignment requirement
- The compiler keeps track of the current alignment and inserts corresponding padding
- The very end also needs to be padded
  - e.g., consider an array of structure instances, each array entry must start at an appropriately aligned address

# typedef

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- Create your own type

Example:

```
typedef int ID;  
typedef struct pt { int x; int y; } Point;  
typedef int (*compare_fn)(int x, int y);
```

Benefits:

- Know what data you're dealing with: ID vs int
- Easily change types: change ID int  $\Rightarrow$  long
- Avoid typing struct: struct pt vs Point
- Avoid messy casts: (int (\*)(int, int)) vs (compare\_fn)

# Header files

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- Header files (.h) typically contain definitions (e.g., structs, function prototypes)
- Source files (.c) typically contain implementation

Example header file wrapper:

```
#ifndef FILE_NAME_H
#define FILE_NAME_H
Header content
#endif
```

- Header content only compiled once
- Prevents redefinitions from multiple includes

# Defines & C preprocessor

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```
#define MY_CONSTANT 5
```

- Replaces every MY\_CONSTANT with 5

```
#define MY_STRING hello
```

- Replaces every MY\_STRING with hello

```
#if MY_CONDITION/#else/#endif
```

- Tests MY\_CONDITION and conditionally compiles code

```
#ifdef DEF/#endif (#ifndef  
DEF/#endif)
```

- If DEF is defined (not defined), conditionally compile code

# Constants

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- Bad style: magic numbers in code
- Better style: `#define CONSTANT 5`
- Even better: `static const int CONSTANT = 5;`
  - Includes type information

Const with pointers:

- Pointer to const data: `const int* p;`
- Const pointer to variable data: `int* const p;`
- Const pointer to const data: `const int* const p;`