

## Lec 14

The C language supports the user-defined data types like:

- Structure
- Union
- Enum

### Structure:-

- A structure is used to store a package of data, related to each other, that describe a thing.
- You need to specify, how this package of data looks like?
- How many elements (structure members) in this structure?
- How these elements ordered in this structure?
- What is the type of each element in this structure?
- In C programming, a struct (or structure) is collection of variables [can be different types], under a single name.

## Syntax of structure in C

- The struct key keyword
- struct name
- struct element

struct struct-name {

    Data type Member1-name;  
    Data type Member2-name;

};

for EX:-

struct student

    char name[30];  
    float degree;  
    unsigned short Id;

};

موجز المعرف  
موجز المعرف

STRUCTURE HOW OBJECT DECLARED (ساخت اجسام)

creating object in header file or in other STRUCTURE  
in main.c file .h file include

## Syntax of creating object from structure in C.

Local → inside main or { }

Global → outside main → in space.

Struct student student1;

student1 is object or variable from type struct student

Struct student ahmed, mohamed; list of creating object

int main()

{

```
struct student_type {
    char Name [20];
    int degree;
    int id;
```

} ; & you can add object here before and still local

Local structure type

لوكال ابجكت

{ } < Scope حداقة

struct student\_type S1; ↗ Local structure object

Return 0;

} ↗ هي المكان الذي ينبع منه عناين الابجكت

Global structure Type

```
struct student_type {
    char Name [20];
    int degree;
    int id;
```

} amr, kamy;

Global structure object

struct student\_type sayed;

int main()

Global ↗ sayed amr, kamy  
structure object

}

\* it's optional to provide your structure a name,  
we suggest you to give it a name.

struct {

char student\_name [30];

float grade;

int id;

} Samy; ← Global structure object

int main()

ادخلت struct مسمى Samy  
؛ في هذا المثال struct global  
هو same كأنه local

struct {

char student\_name [30];

float grade;

int id;

} Samy; Local structure object

}

## Special characteristics of structure in C

- A struct doesn't contain a member with incomplete or function type (except the flexible array).
- That is the reason at the time of structure declaration it cannot contains the instance of it self but contains a pointer to itself.

1

```
struct student-type {
    char name [30];
    float degree;
    struct student-type std; → error → incomplete type
};                                ability struct Use def don't obj تأثير
```

2

```
struct student-type {
    char name [30];
    float degree;
    struct student-type *std-PTR → true
};                                لفتح البوينت create
                                                Eg all we can struct will work
```

3

```
struct student-type {
    char name [30];
    float degree;
    char student_address [];
};                                Valid in c99 and c11
                                                size of array لحجم
                                                size of array لحجم
                                                street خارج الـ struct
```

**3j** struct student\_type {

char student\_name[30];  $\rightarrow$  error

لما كان المدخل متساوياً في الحجم  
فيمكن إدخال المدخل في المكان المخصص  
لـ struct

- A flexiblearray member is the official cognome for what used to (usually) be called  $\rightarrow$  the "struct Hack"

**4**

struct student {

char name[30];

float degree;

int id;

char std\_address[ ];

3

Violation C99, C11

struct student {

char name[30];

char std\_address[ ];

float degree

3

envoy flexible array  
Member not at end of  
struct

### Notes

Gcc permits a C structure to have no members.

\* Also you can create objects from this type

struct student {

}; std\_empty; // This object doesn't consume  
any size in the memory

**Note**

- In C++, the `struct` keyword is optional before in declaration of a variable.
- in C, it is mandatory.

لقد أدى إضافة `struct` قبل `class` في C++ إلى توحيد المفهوم بين C و C++ .

**Initialization of structure in C :**

- We cannot initialize the member of the structure at the time of the structure declaration because there is no memory is allocated to the members at the time of declaration.

`Struct student type {`

```
char name [30];
float degree = 2.5; } → ILLEGAL
int id = 34;
```

`};`

- A structure type declaration is only template!
- There is no memory reserved for the structure until a variable is declared.
- We can only initialize the structure member using the curly braces `{ }`

- There are Many Methods to Initialize a Structure object "Variable"

EX:

struct student\_type {

char student\_name [30];

float student\_degree;

int student\_id;

};

①

struct student\_type ahmed {"Ahmed", 3.4, 8};

咎المرجعة تبي العمل اعنوان الـ struct بالترتيب عما يحتوي كل نوع من  
العناصر يعني الاول يبدأ بـ "array of char" والثاني float والثالث int  
والرابع والرابع عبارة عن عدد على ان كل اربع اجزاء  
تتألف في الكود ممكن اخطاء بعد آخرها صرورة وكتابه + آخر عنصر فقط

②

(.) يطلق على اسم struct باسم access ، وهو اسهم بـ

→ dot operator → object name . element ;

struct student\_type ahmed;

strcpy ( ahmed.student\_name , "Ahmed" );

ahmed . student\_degree = 4.5;

ahmed . student\_id = 8;

③

struct student\_type ramy = {

student\_name = "Ramy Elsayed",

student\_id = 22,

student\_degree = 5.6,

};

Valid on C99 and C11  
{ designated initializer }

**Note**

للوظائف المعرفة الـ `sizeof()`  $\rightarrow$  `struct obj { ... };`  
`printf("%d", sizeof(obj-name));`

\* الـ `sizeof` يتابع الـ `obj` بينما أكبر من أو يساوي مجموع حجم كل العناصر مع بعضها

## Use of `typedef` with a structure

- When we use `typedef` with structure then it creates the alias of the structure.

شبيه

- There is no need to write `struct` keyword every time with a variable declaration that means `typedef` save extra keystroke and make the code cleaner and readable.

`typedef struct {`  $\rightarrow$  **محل الـ `struct` هنا**  
`char name [30];`  $\rightarrow$  **واسم المطريقة**  
`float degree;`  $\rightarrow$  **السماحة**  
`snt id;`  $\rightarrow$  **ex:**  
`} Student_t;`  $\rightarrow$  **STRUCT student type ahmed;**  $\overset{\textcircled{1}}{\rightarrow}$   
**Alias**  $\rightarrow$  **علاقتها في كل تردد**

(2)

`Student_t ahmed;`  $\rightarrow$  **الـ `ahmed` دخل إلى المخطوطة**  $\leftarrow$

$\overset{\textcircled{2}}{\rightarrow}$  **مساواة**

**object**  $\rightarrow$  **ليس**  
**alias**  $\rightarrow$  **وتحت**  
**فقط**

\* وبالناتي يفضل أن استعمل الـ `alias`  $\rightarrow$  **ويمثل الـ `alias` لـ `Student_t ahmed` وبالناتي السابعة والتـ `alias` بعدها**

## Accessing structure member using Pointers

\* عَمَانِ افْتَرَ اسْعَلَ الْبُوْيَسَرَ مَعَ الْSТRУCT لِذِمَّ الْبُوْيَسَرَ يَكُونُ مِنْ فَقْسِ  
نَوْعِ الْSТRУCT الْهِسْلَوْرَ عَلَيْهِ

\* يَقْرَأُ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْعِلَامِيَّاتِ مَعَ الْSТRУCT بِإِسْتِخْدَامِ  
الْaRROW oPЕrator ->

from last ex:-

Student\_t ahmed = { "ahmed" , 3.4 , 10 } ;

Student\_t \* Ptr = NULL ;

جَاءَتِ الْaRROW oPЕrator بِعَلَى student\_t مُنْسَخَةٍ مِنْ PointeR -> ahmed  
جَاءَتِ الْaRROW oPЕrator بِعَلَى ahmed

Ptr = & ahmed ;

printf ("%s\n" , Ptr-> name ) ; // ahmed

printf ("%0.2f" , Ptr-> degree ) ; // 3.4

printf ("%d" , Ptr-> id ) ; // 10

## Dynamic memory allocation for a struct object

malloc ذِئْنَهُ heap وَلِحِزْقِنِيَّوْلَهُ struct ئِيجَوْهُ obJ دَلْفِيَّلَهُ \*

Student\_t \* ptr = NULL ;

ptr = ( Student\_t \* ) malloc ( size of ( student\_t ) ) ;

Casting لِهَلْكَهُ void PointeR بِعَلَى

لِهَلْكَهُ دَلْفِيَّلَهُ PointeR || & Validation دَلْفِيَّلَهُ \*

NULL بِعَلَى heap دَلْفِيَّلَهُ

\* حملت اعلى نوع struct اباصيل function لـ pointer ومن خلال البوينتر دا اقر راجع الاتا للـ Job

\* حملت اپل اعلى فانكت اباصيل object وطبع من خالد Job دا الاتا اخلي اباصيله

مهما → Obj & قبل اسم Job ← by Reference ←

\* الهدف كان الاستخدام طرقه مساحه يعني طرقه او Pointer بعمل فقط عاليه طرقه الفانكتشن بعمل copy لمحتوى الفانكتشن عشان كدا الاستخدمها 1 by Reference 1 و بالداخل طرقه الـ Pointer يتجزئي حجم او فقط إنتا طرقه الـ Struct بتجزئي حجمها كامل وحملت محتوى فانكتشن ← recursive عمل

\* وآبا يستعمل الـ Scanf وScanf اذم احدهم بين ( ) واحده قبل () يستخدم دالة الـ gets string

Void get\_student\_data(student\_t \*student){

    gets(student->name); // take one parameter array of character  
     scanf("%f", &(student->degree));  
     scanf("%d", &(student->id));  
     }

\* لفتح اعلى فانكتشن من نوع struct بس احدد لها اسم او STRUCT او بتعامل بيده يعني او return بتابع الـ فانكتشن بعدين نوع student\_t بس

\* وبالنهاي كذا يفتح اعلى return لذكرهن عنصر زى الـ pointer في نفس الوقت

## Understanding of structure Padding in c with alignment

### Memory Access Boundary: -

- in real-world, Processor, does not read or write the memory byte by byte but actually, for performance reason it accesses in the formates like 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32 bytes of chunk at a time.
- the hardware designers often restrict the processor such that it can access memory only at certain boundaries.

Ex. Processor be able to access the memory only at four byte boundaries

0x000	0x11
	0x22
	0x33
	0x44
	0x55
	0x66
	0x77
	0x66
	0x78
	0x66

- The Processor has to access the memory location with address 0 and then read the four consecutive bytes (from address 0 to 3).

- Next it has to use shift operations to separate the content of address 3 from other three bytes (from 0 to 2).

- Similarly, the processor can access address 4 and read another 4 bytes chunk from 4 to 7

- finally, shift operations can be used to separate the desired byte at address 4 from other three bytes.
- Memory access boundary limitation exists because Making certain assumptions about the address can simplify the hardware design.

### Memory Access Boundary And Alignment :

**(Aligned Access Restriction)**

- When memory is aligned then processor easily fetches the data from the memory
- the processor will not generate any exception or fault

\* المقدمة في لو أننا ناول 4 bytes والآن ناول 3 bytes فـ  
الناتج من ماتكون نوع int هو 2 bytes فقط  
المقدمة في لو أننا ناول 3 bytes فـ  
الناتج من ماتكون نوع int هو 4 bytes وبالتالي  
exception دا البروسيسور يعاني وضر نوع access لـ

### **Unaligned Access:**

- the processor take some ticks to access the unaligned memory
- CPU selects the unaligned memory which represents through the black dark border.

? unaligned < aligned on المرق بين

char const int var الـ var من المجموعات التي لا يتوافق مع alignment rules لـ Alignment في الـ memory waste دلائل على أن هناك فراغات فراغات في الـ memory waste في الـ memory waste

- Generally, the compiler handles the scenario of alignment and it aligns at the variable in their boundary.

### Note

Alignment of datatypes mandated by the processor architecture, not by language

### Structure Padding:-

- When you create the structure or union then compiler inserts some extra bytes between the member of structure or union for the alignment
- These extra unused bytes are called padding bytes and this technique is called structure padding inc
- Padding increases the performance of the processor at the penalty of memory.

- In structure or union data member aligned as per the size of the largest bytes member to prevent the penalty of performance.

size  $\geq \{ \}$

لتحت ال لوحة ال size size لحجم ال struct obj | size ال size يساوى لـ padding المنشئ لـ padding يساوى لـ padding المنشئ

الناتج size ال struct يساوى لـ padding المنشئ لـ struct المنشئ يساوى لـ padding المنشئ لـ struct المنشئ.

struct test {

char var1;

unsigned int var2;

char var3;

3obj;

$\leftarrow$  12 byte هنا

$\leftarrow$  int  $\leftarrow$  4

Padding  $\leftarrow$  3  $\leftarrow$  var1  $\leftarrow$  char  $\leftarrow$  1

Padding  $\leftarrow$  3  $\leftarrow$  var3  $\leftarrow$  char  $\leftarrow$  1

struct test {

char var1;

int var3; char var2; هنا يحصل على حجم ال pointer لأن pointer يأخذ حجم ال pointer

char \* ptr;

24 byte

3obj;

1  $\rightarrow$  char  $\rightarrow$  +3 padding

4  $\rightarrow$  int

1  $\rightarrow$  char  $\rightarrow$  +3 padding

8  $\rightarrow$  pointer

ومن خلف هذا ان عندى بجز امالي ويسافى اى بجز امالي padding فى اى مكان اى بجز امالي

أقل حاجة زى كذا عن طريق ان رتبة العناصر حسب الحجم من اللى للغير

Java and Padding as follows with the following structure packing → packing of units

### \*#Pragma Pack(1)

← struct will be aligned

struct test {

char var1;

double var2;

char var3;

}; Obj;

to 10 bytes (will be aligned)

### \*#Pragma Pack(2)

box 2 bytes & padding desired 2 11 aligned  
12 results in 14 bytes of memory

#### Conclusion:-

- Memory alignment increase the Performance of the processor and we have to care the alignment of the memory for the better Performance of the program.
- CPU performs better with aligned data as compared to unaligned data because some Processor takes an extra cycle to access the unaligned data.
- When we create the structure, union the we have to rearrange the member (largest to smallest) in a careful way for the better performance of the program.

- the size of structure must be divided by the size of largest Member in the structure, to force the alignment when we create array of this structure.

- We can avoid structure padding by structure packing using the pre processor directive provided by the compiler  
※ Pragma Pack (this is compiler dependent).

## Understanding of structure and Bit field:-

Pins أو المُنابع أو المُخرجات هي المُدخلات أو المُخروطات في الميكروكونترولر حيث يُقسم الميكروكونترولر إلى 8 pins بحسب ما يكتب في البرمجة إلى 8 pins من 8 pins أو ما يكتب في البرمجة إلى 8 pins فـ 1 pin يُعادل 8 pins أو ما يكتب في البرمجة إلى 1 pin يُعادل 1 pin أو ما يكتب في البرمجة إلى 1 pin فـ 1 pin يُعادل 1 bit فـ 1 bit يُعادل 1 pin

type def struct

unsigned char Pin0	:	1	→	1 pin	↓
unsigned char Pin1	:	1		↓	1 bit
unsigned char Pin2	:	1			
unsigned char Pin3	:	1			
unsigned char Pin4	:	1			
unsigned char Pin5	:	1			
unsigned char Pin6	:	1			
unsigned char Pin7	:	1			
3 Port-Reg-t ;					

Write / Read to Pins via access to Port Register

Port\_Reg\_t Reg1;

Reg1.Pin0 = 1; /\* 0000 0001 \*/

Reg1.Pin1 = 1; /\* 0000 0011 \*/

Reg1.Pin2 = 1; /\* 0000 0111 \*/

لابد لـ union لـ معاً لـ الـ Pin لـ اخراج الـ Pin

استعمل حـاجـةـهـاـ لـ اـسـتـعـالـهـاـ

typedef union {

struct {

unsigned char Pin0 : 1

Union مـحـاـلـاـن

unsigned char Pin1 : 1

أـيـاحـيـاـ مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char Pin2 : 1

AllPort مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char Pin3 : 1

Struct مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char Pin4 : 1

وـسـقـوـدـهـاـ مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char Pin5 : 1

Pins مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char Pin6 : 1

مع بعض وحدات مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char Pin7 : 1

منـذـهـاـ مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

unsigned char AllPort;

3 Port\_t;

1 byte ← sizeof Port\_t مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

Port\_t Port;

Port.AllPort = 0x55; // 1 \* 0101 0101 \*

(struct) مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

الـ Pinـ مـفـاهـيـمـاـ

## Array of structure :-

Ex:-

```
typedef struct {
```

```
    char student_name[30]; // Array with in structure.
```

```
    float student_degree
```

```
    int id;
```

```
} student_t;
```

```
student_t student[2];
```

ما هو نوع الارقام في الارای من strucutre

```
strcpy(
```

```
student[0].student_name, Mostafa); } Method one  
student[0].student_degree = 30.0; } for initialize
```

```
student_t student[2] = {
```

```
{
```

E

```
"mostafa", 3.5, 2
```

Method two  
for initialize

```
3
```

```
{
```

```
4 "Mohamed", 5.6, 1
```

```
};
```

أيضاً يُسمى  
designates initializer.

`student *student_ptr[2];`

struct يخزن عنوان دلائلاً من نوع Pointer في مخزن عناوين دلائلاً من نوع struct

Pointer يأخذ struct الـ elem لـ access him \*



! لـ access him !

Access inside struct وـ access outside struct

struct inside struct هو مكتبة مكتبة ... مكتبة

obj name . outside struct . inside struct

element

element

struct اعل من نوع obj مكتبة \*

`typedef struct {`

`student_t ahmed;`

`char name[20];`

`int id; };`

`student_t;`

ERROR

\* بـ & وـ pointer

pointer ahmed

بيان الجاوز الـ pointer لـ pointer من اسفل

اـ كـ بـ كـ دـ اـ جـ اـ هـ اـ مـ اـ سـ

student name . & struct of pointer create

pointer name الـ pointer اـ عـ اـ فـ الـ pointer

struct alias وـ & alias وـ typealias

الـ &

وـ & list وـ linked list

DS استـ اـ وـ حـ اـ حـ اـ

Ex:-

```
typedef struct student {
    struct student *std_friend;
    char name [20];
    int id; details d;
} student_t;
```

```
typedef struct {
    struct Father {20}; // father
    struct Mother {30}; // mother
} details;
```

3 details

student ahmed, Mohamed;

int main()

{

ahmed. std\_friend = & Mohamed;

Mohamed's father  
ahmed's mother

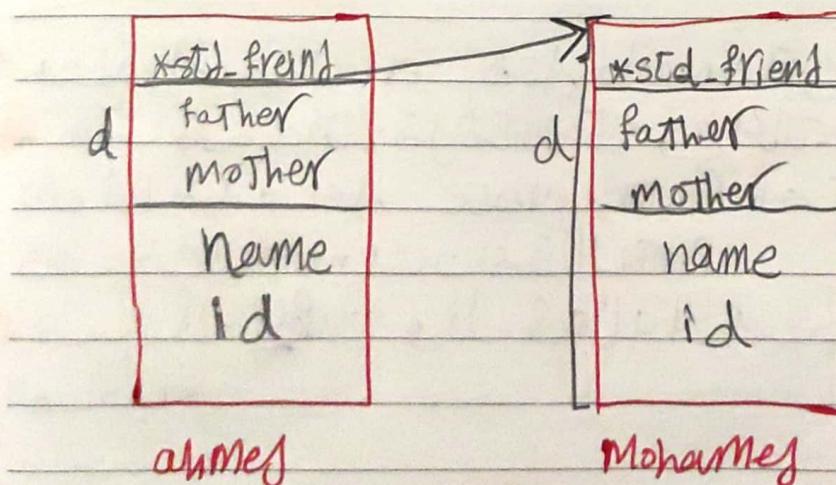
strcpy (Mohamed. d. father, "Ali");

ahmed's father is Ali

printf ("%s\n", ahmed. std\_friend->d. father);

Important

\* implement a pointer  
to struct type in  
the same struct  
type ("self Referential  
structure")



struct داخلي element ↴ **Pointer** دلائل **مكت** الاسفل  
to function

software application layer يمثل حالي لـ **بيت عمل حالي**  
تحوي مكت اسفل على الواجهة المعاينة

structure داخلي function **مكت** اسفل

دالة (function) دلائل (pointer) دلائل (pointer) دلائل (pointer) دلائل (pointer)