Chapter 6

Continued

Character String Types

- Values are sequences of characters
- Design issues:
  - Is it a primitive type or just a special kind of array?
  - Should the length of strings be static or dynamic?

Character String Types Operations

- Typical operations:
  - Assignment and copying
  - Comparison (=, >, etc.)
  - Catenation
  - Substring reference
  - Pattern matching

Character String Type in Certain Languages

- C and C++
  - Not primitive
  - Use **`char`** arrays and a library of functions that provide operations
- SNOBOL4 (a string manipulation language)
  - Primitive
  - Many operations, including elaborate pattern matching
- Fortran and Python
  - Primitive type with assignment and several operations
- Java (and C#, Ruby, and Swift)
  - Primitive via the `String` class
- Perl, JavaScript, Ruby, and PHP

  - Provide built-in pattern matching, using regular expressions

Character String Type Evaluation

- Aid to writability
- As a primitive type with static length, they are inexpensive to provide--why not have them?
- Dynamic length is nice, but is it worth the expense?

Character String Implementation

- Static length: compile-time descriptor
- Limited dynamic length: may need a run-time descriptor for length (but not in C and C++)
- Dynamic length: need run-time descriptor; allocation/deallocation is the biggest implementation problem

Compile- and Run-Time Descriptors

Static string
Length
Address

Compile–time descriptor for static strings

Limited dynamic string
Maximum length
Current length
Address

Run–time descriptor for limited dynamic strings

User-Defined Ordinal Types

- An ordinal type is one in which the range of possible values can be easily associated with the set of positive integers
- Examples of primitive ordinal types in Java
  - **`integer`**
  - **`char`**
  - **`boolean`**

Enumeration Types

- All possible values, which are named constants, are provided in the definition
- C# example

```
enum days {mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, sun};
```

- Design issues
  - Is an enumeration constant allowed to appear in more than one type definition, and if so, how is the type of an occurrence of that constant checked?
  - Are enumeration values coerced to integer?
  - Any other type coerced to an enumeration type?

Evaluation of Enumerated Type

- Aid to readability, e.g., no need to code a color as a number
- Aid to reliability, e.g., compiler can check:
  - operations (don’t allow colors to be added)
  - No enumeration variable can be assigned a value outside its defined range
  - C#, F#, Swift, and Java 5.0 provide better support for enumeration than C++ because enumeration type variables in these languages are not coerced into integer types

Array Types

- An array is a homogeneous aggregate of data elements in which an individual element is identified by its position in the aggregate, relative to the first element.

Array Design Issues

- What types are legal for subscripts?
- Are subscripting expressions in element references range checked?
- When are subscript ranges bound?
- When does allocation take place?
- Are ragged or rectangular multidimensional arrays allowed, or both?
- What is the maximum number of subscripts?
- Can array objects be initialized?
- Are any kind of slices supported?

Array Indexing

- *Indexing* (or subscripting) is a mapping from indices to elements

  array_name (index_value_list) $\to$ an element

- Index Syntax
  - Fortran and Ada use parentheses
    - Ada explicitly uses parentheses to show uniformity between array references and function calls because both are *mappings*
  - Most other languages use brackets

Array Initialization

- Some language allow initialization at the time of storage allocation
  - C, C++, Java, Swift, and C#
  - C# example:

```
int list [] = {4, 5, 7, 83}
```

  - Character strings in C and C++

```
char name [] = ″freddie″;
```

  - Arrays of strings in C and C++

```
char *names [] = {″Bob″, ″Jake″, ″Joe″];
```

  - Java initialization of String objects

```
String[] names = {″Bob″, ″Jake″, ″Joe″};
```

Heterogeneous Arrays

- A *heterogeneous array* is one in which the elements need not be of the same type
- Supported by Perl, Python, JavaScript, and Ruby

Arrays Operations

- APL provides the most powerful array processing operations for vectors and matrixes as well as unary operators (for example, to reverse column elements)
- Python's array assignments, but they are only reference changes. Python also supports array catenation and element membership operations
- Ruby also provides array catenation

Rectangular and Jagged Arrays

- A rectangular array is a multi-dimensioned array in which all of the rows have the same number of elements and all columns have the same number of elements
- A jagged matrix has rows with varying number of elements
  - Possible when multi-dimensioned arrays actually appear as arrays of arrays
- C, C++, and Java support jagged arrays
- F# and C# support rectangular arrays and jagged arrays

Slices

- A slice is some substructure of an array; nothing more than a referencing mechanism
- Slices are only useful in languages that have array operations

Slice Examples

- Python

```
vector = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16]
mat = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
```

`vector (3:6)` is a three-element array

`mat[0][0:2]` is the first and second element of the first row of `mat`

- Ruby supports slices with the `slice` method

`list.slice(2, 2)` returns the third and fourth elements of `list`

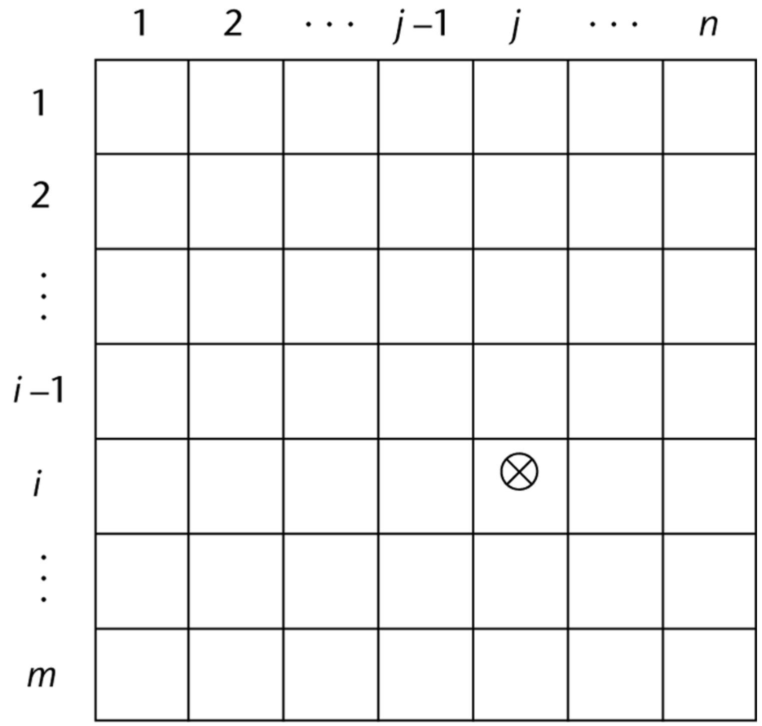
Accessing Multi-dimensioned Arrays

- Two common ways:
  - Row major order (by rows) – used in most languages
  - Column major order (by columns) – used in Fortran
  - A compile-time descriptor
    for a multidimensional
    array

Multidimensioned array
Element type
Index type
Number of dimensions
Index range 0
⋮
Index range n – 1
Address

Locating an Element in a Multi-dimensioned Array

- General format
  Location (a[I,j]) = address of a [row_lb,col_lb] + (((I - row_lb) * n) + (j - col_lb)) * element_size



Associative Arrays

- An *associative array* is an unordered collection of data elements that are indexed by an equal number of values called *keys*
  - User-defined keys must be stored
- Design issues:

  - What is the form of references to elements?

  - Is the size static or dynamic?

- Built-in type in Perl, Python, Ruby, and Swift

Associative Arrays in Perl

- Names begin with **%;** **l**iterals are delimited by parentheses

  ```
  %hi_temps = ("Mon" => 77, "Tue" => 79, "Wed" => 65, …);
  ```

- Subscripting is done using braces and keys

  ```
  $hi_temps{"Wed"} = 83;
  ```

  - Elements can be removed with **delete**

    ```
    delete $hi_temps{"Tue"};
    ```

Record Types

- A *record* is a possibly heterogeneous aggregate of data elements in which the individual elements are identified by names
- Design issues:
  - What is the syntactic form of references to the field?
  - Are elliptical references allowed

Definition of Records in COBOL

- COBOL uses level numbers to show nested records; others use recursive definition

```
01 EMP-REC.
   02 EMP-NAME.
      05 FIRST PIC X(20).
      05 MID   PIC X(10).
      05 LAST  PIC X(20).
   02 HOURLY-RATE PIC 99V99.
```

Tuple Types

- A tuple is a data type that is similar to a record, except that the elements are not named
- Used in Python, ML, and F# to allow functions to return multiple values
  - Python
    - Closely related to its lists, but immutable
    - Create with a tuple literal

      `myTuple = (3, 5.8, 'apple')`

      Referenced with subscripts (begin at `1`)

    Catenation with `+` and deleted with **`del`**

List Types

- Lists in Lisp and Scheme are delimited by parentheses and use no commas

  `(A B C D)` and `(A (B C) D)`

- Data and code have the same form

  As data, `(A B C)` is literally what it is

  As code, `(A B C)` is the function `A` applied to the

  parameters `B` and `C`

- The interpreter needs to know which a list is, so if it is data, we quote it with an apostrophe

  `′(A B C)` is data

List Types (continued)

- List Operations in Scheme
  - `CAR` returns the first element of its list parameter

    `(CAR '(A B C))` returns `A`
  - `CDR` returns the remainder of its list parameter after the first element has been removed

    `(CDR '(A B C))` returns `(B C)`

  - `CONS` puts its first parameter into its second parameter, a list, to make a new list

    `(CONS 'A (B C))` returns `(A B C)`
  - `LIST` returns a new list of its parameters

    `(LIST 'A 'B '(C D))` returns `(A B (C D))`

List Types (continued)

- Python Lists
  - The list data type also serves as Python's arrays
  - Unlike Scheme, Common Lisp, ML, and F#, Python's lists are mutable
  - Elements can be of any type
  - Create a list with an assignment

```
myList = [3, 5.8, "grape"]
```

List Types (continued)

- Python Lists (continued)
  - List elements are referenced with subscripting, with indices beginning at zero

    `x = myList[1]` Sets `x` to `5.8`
  - List elements can be deleted with `del`

    `del myList[1]`
  - List Comprehensions – derived from set notation

    `[x * x for x in range(6) if x % 3 == 0]`

    `range(12)` creates `[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]`

    Constructed list: `[0, 9, 36]`

Pointer and Reference Types

- A *pointer* type variable has a range of values that consists of memory addresses and a special value, *nil*
- Provide the power of indirect addressing
- Provide a way to manage dynamic memory
- A pointer can be used to access a location in the area where storage is dynamically created (usually called a *heap*)

Design Issues of Pointers

- What are the scope of and lifetime of a pointer variable?
- What is the lifetime of a heap-dynamic variable?
- Are pointers restricted as to the type of value to which they can point?
- Are pointers used for dynamic storage management, indirect addressing, or both?
- Should the language support pointer types, reference types, or both?

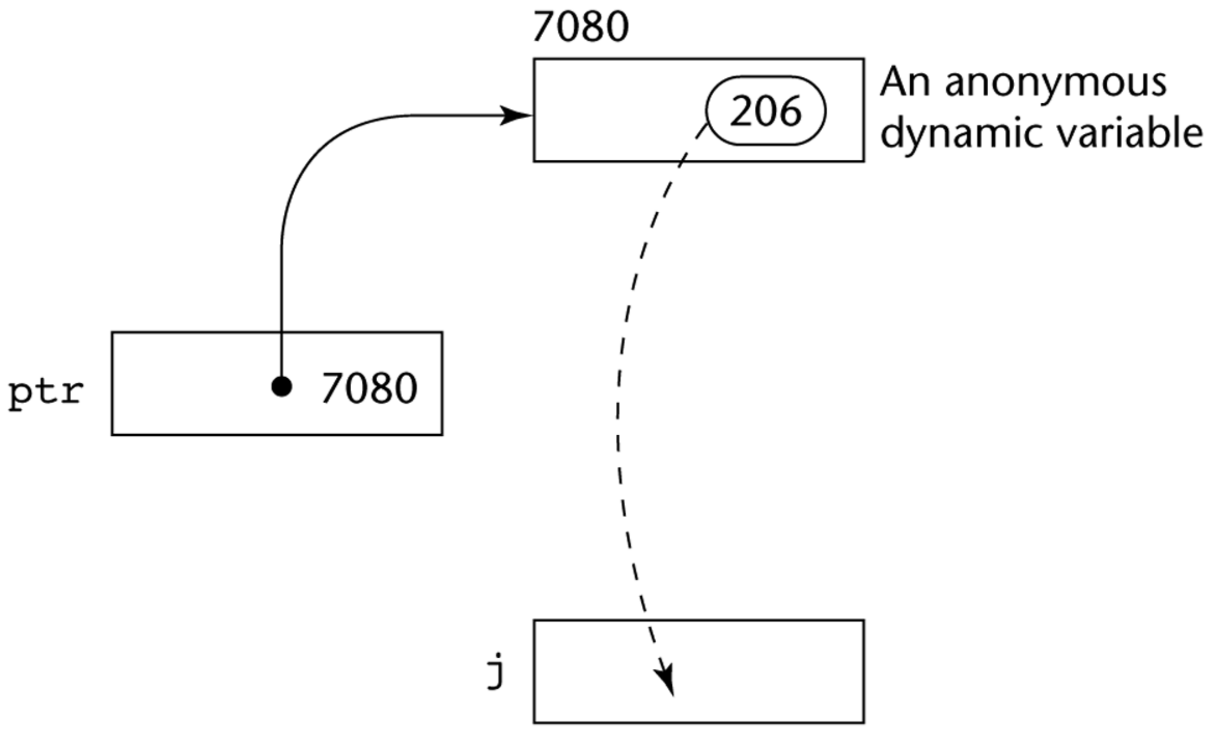
Pointer Operations

- Two fundamental operations: assignment and dereferencing
- Assignment is used to set a pointer variable's value to some useful address
- Dereferencing yields the value stored at the location represented by the pointer's value
  - Dereferencing can be explicit or implicit
  - C++ uses an explicit operation via *

    `j = *ptr`

    sets j to the value located at `ptr`

Pointer Assignment Illustrated



The assignment operation j = *ptr

Problems with Pointers

- Dangling pointers (dangerous)
  - A pointer points to a heap-dynamic variable that has been deallocated
- Lost heap-dynamic variable
  - An allocated heap-dynamic variable that is no longer accessible to the user program (often called *garbage*)
    - Pointer `p1` is set to point to a newly created heap-dynamic variable
    - Pointer `p1` is later set to point to another newly created heap-dynamic variable
    - The process of losing heap-dynamic variables is called *memory leakage*

Pointers in C and C++

- Extremely flexible but must be used with care
- Pointers can point at any variable regardless of when or where it was allocated
- Used for dynamic storage management and addressing
- Pointer arithmetic is possible
- Explicit dereferencing and address-of operators
- Domain type need not be fixed (**`void *`**)

  `void *` can point to any type and can be type
 checked (cannot be de-referenced)

Pointer Arithmetic in C and C++

```
float stuff[100];
float *p;
p = stuff;
```

`*(p+5)` is equivalent to `stuff[5]` and `p[5]`

`*(p+i)` is equivalent to `stuff[i]` and `p[i]`

Reference Types

- C++ includes a special kind of pointer type called a *reference type* that is used primarily for formal parameters
  - Advantages of both pass-by-reference and pass-by-value
- Java extends C++'s reference variables and allows them to replace pointers entirely
  - References are references to objects, rather than being addresses
- C# includes both the references of Java and the pointers of C++