CSE 1320 - Intermediate Programming Bit Fields and Unions

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Bit fields in C allow members of a structure to be packed into a word of memory as part of the definition of the struct itself.

Consider the 32-bit Thumb instruction encoding of the ARM v7 processor:

15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
1 1 1 op1	op2	ор

The first 3 bytes are 1. We can use an *unnamed bit* field to pad our struct with 3 bytes.

The operation bits **op1**, **op2**, and **op** will be represented as individual members.

The 4 bits between **op2** and **op** as well as the trailing 15 bits will be represented as reserved members.

Since the entire instruction consists of 32 bits, we could represent this as an int.

With bit fields, we can create a 32-bit struct and separate the opcode from the reserved bits.

Example: thumb_instr.c

Bit fields are useful in situations where resources are scarce, such as embedded systems.

Specifically, they're useful when the developer is trying to match some hardware specification.

C offers another feature that is useful for low resource environments: the union.

A union can hold multiple members, just like a struct.

Only one of the members of a union will be represented at any given time.

There are multiple practical uses for union instances.

Historically, a union was used so that multiple types could be represented without the additional memory overhead.

They can also be used for **type punning** – declaring multiple representations of the same memory space without any additional overhead.

Example: vec3f.c

Example: union_thumb_instr.c

There are some pitfalls to consider when using unions.

Memory that is dynamically allocated will be lost of another member is accessed.

Example: union_alloc.c