

COMP2113 Programming Technologies / ENGG1340 Computer Programming II
Module 10. C programming (Part 3) – Memory allocation and struct

Objectives

At the end of this self-learning lab, you should be able to:

- Know how to perform dynamic memory allocation in a C program.
- Know how to use `struct` to model an object in a C program.



Section 1. Dynamic memory allocation

- In C++, we perform dynamic memory allocation with the `new` operator.
- **C does not provide the `new` operator ☹.**
- Instead, it uses the following `malloc()` function.

```
void * malloc ( int size );
```

- The input parameter `int size` of the `malloc()` function specifies the number of bytes of memory required.
- Note that the function returns `void *`, which means that `malloc()` returns a pointer to the space allocated (the pointer is not defined as particular data type), or returns `null` if the memory allocation fails.
- We need to include the `stdlib` library to use `malloc()`, `free()`, and `NULL`.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

- Let's browse to /module10/

```
$ cd module10
```

- Consider memory1.c as an illustration.

```
$ vi memory1.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(){
    int size;
    1 int *a;
    printf("How many slots in the array?");
    scanf("%d", &size);
    2 a = (int*) malloc ( size * sizeof(int) );
    for( int i = 0; i < size ; i++ )
        a[i] = i;
    for( int i = 0; i < size ; i++ )
        printf( "%d ",a[i]);
}
```

Code explanations:

- 1 Define a as a pointer to an integer (for pointing to the newly allocated memory in the next line).
- 2 Request memory for storing “size” number of integers.
 - o `sizeof(int)` function returns the number of bytes required by each `int`.
 - o Therefore “`size * sizeof(int)`” returns the number of bytes required to store “size” number of integers.
 - o `malloc()` then allocates memory for storing “size” number of integers, and returns a pointer to the newly allocated memory.
 - o Since the pointer is of the type `void`, we use `(int*)` to cast the `void` pointer to the integer type pointer, so that we can assign it to the integer pointer `a`.
 - o Please note that this is a standard way to request for memory in C program. The same format applies for requesting memory for `double`, `char`, and even user defined `struct`.

- Let's try to compile the program and run it.

```
$ gcc -std=c99 memory1.c -o memory1
$ ./memory1
How many slots in the array?10
10
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
$ ./memory1
How many slots in the array?20
20
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
```

This is a common technique in C for **dynamic memory allocation**, useful for implementing **dynamic resizing array**, and also many **data structures**.



Release memory

- We can release the memory obtained through `malloc()` by `free()`.

```
void free( void *ptr );
```

- We should ensure that the pointer value passed to `free()` is the value returned through a `malloc()` function.
- For example, the following code requested 10 array slots and release the 10 array slots.

```
int * a = (int *) malloc ( 10 * sizeof(int) );  
...  
free(a); // All the 10 slots of memory are released
```

- Freeing memory not allocated by `malloc()` will cause a runtime error.

Section 2. struct and typedef



- C does not have classes.
- To group a number of items into a new type, C uses `structs`.
- There is no access control with `structs`. All members are public and can be accessed anywhere in the program.
- `structs` **cannot have member functions**.
- `structs` do not have constructor or destructor. Hence, if we want to initialize an object of a `struct`, we need to define a function for initializing the object.
- In summary, a `struct` is simply a group of data and is not designed to support object-oriented programming.
- Consider the file `struct1.c`

```
$ vi struct1.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
1 struct student{
    char name[20];
    int uid;
};

2 int main(){
    struct student a; //create an object of student
    strcpy( a.name, "Kit" );
    a.uid = 2012111111;
    printf( "%s has uid %d.\n", a.name, a.uid );
}
```

Code explanations:

- 1 Define a `student` structure, the syntax is the same as C++, note that we have a semi colon after the definition of the structure.
- 2 Create a student object.
 - To create an object of the `struct`, note that we need to repeat the `struct` keyword before the name `student`.
 - This is required by the C syntax. If we do not want to repeat the `struct` keyword every time we create an object, we can define `Student` to be a type using `typedef`.
- Let's try to compile the program and run it.

```
$ gcc struct1.c -o struct1
$ ./struct1
Kit has uid 2012111111.
```

The use of typedef

- typedef defines an alias, it is simply shorthand for programmers.
- Consider the following typedef example.

typedef struct student Student;

- The typedef keyword creates an alias, instructing the compiler to treat “Student” as “struct student”.
- Therefore, we can simply use “Student a” to create a student object because “Student a;” equals to “struct student a;”. This is a more intuitive way to construct a Student object.
- Consider the following example:

```
$ vi typedef.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
struct student{
    char name[20];
    int uid;
};
1 typedef struct student Student;
2 int main(){
    Student a; //create an object of student
    strcpy( a.name, "Kit" );
    a.uid = 2012111111;
    printf( "%s has uid %d.\n", a.name, a.uid );
}
```

Code explanations:

- 1 Define an alias: Student = “struct student”
 - 2 When the compiler reads Student a, it considers it as struct student a.
- Let's try to compile the program and run it.

```
$ gcc typedef.c -o typedef
$ ./typedef
Kit has uid 2012111111.
```

Checkpoint 10.3 (Please submit your answer to Moodle.)

- Let's create an application that stores an array of Employee structures in C.
- Each Employee object should contain the following information:
 1. Name
 2. Position
 3. Salary



- Let's create a new blank file called `employee.c`

```
$ vi employee.c
```

- **Task 1. Include the necessary libraries.** There are three libraries required

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<???
```

- `#include<stdio.h>` for handling input and output (`printf()` and `scanf()`).
- `#include<???` for handling C-string (e.g., `strcpy()`)
- `#include<???` for handling dynamic memory allocation (e.g., `malloc()`, `free()`, `NULL`)

- **Task 2. Define the Employee structure**

```
struct Employee{
    // Three lines of codes here...
};
```

- We need to use `char` array to store the Name and Position of each Employee. Let's initialize the array size as 100 slots.
- Let's use `int` type variable to store the Salary.
- Please don't miss the semi-colon after the definition of the Employee structure ☺.

- **Task 3. Define an alias for “`struct Employee`”**

```
typedef ???;
```

- We do not want to type “`struct Employee`” everytime we create an Employee object or pointer to an Employee object.
- Let's make “Employee” as an alias of “`struct Employee`”. Note that it is also possible to have the alias name the same as the structure name ☺.

- **Task 4. Define a function for setting the value of the member variables of an Employee object.**

- As C does not support class, we cannot define member function for Employee, let's make `setEmployee()` as a general function.

```
void setEmployee(char n[], char p[] , int sal, ???){
    // 3 lines of codes here
}
```

- The first 3 parameters are **passing by value**, `n`, `p` and `sal` contains the values of the Name, Position and Salary of the Employee `e`.
- The 4th parameter has to **pass by reference**; we are passing the address of an Employee object into this function, so the input parameter should be a pointer to an Employee object.

```
Employee *e
```

- 1st line of code - Copy the value in char array `n` into the Name of the Employee object `e`.

```
strcpy(???, n);
```

- Hints: Same as C++, since `e` is a pointer, when accessing the member variable of the object pointed to by the pointer `e`, we can use the “->” operator.
- 2nd line of code - Copy the value in char array `p` into the Position of the Employee object `e`.

```
strcpy(???, p);
```

- 3rd line of code – Assign the value of `sal` to the Salary of the Employee object `e`.

```
e->Salary = sal;
```

- **Task 5. Define a function printing the information of an `Employee` object.**

```
void showInfo(Employee e){  
    // 3 lines of code here ...  
}
```

- Note that we are passing the `Employee` object `e` by value, because we do not need to update the input object `e`. We just need to access its member variables and print it on screen.

- 1st line of code – print the Name of the `Employee e`.

```
printf("Name: %s\n", e.Name);
```

- Note that as `e` is not a pointer in the `showInfo()` function, we can simply access the member variables of `e` by using member access operator “.” (a dot).
 - `e.Name` is a char array, so we use the `%s` conversion specifier.
- 2nd line of code – print the Position of the `Employee e`.
 - 3rd line of code - print the Salary of the `Employee e`. Note that `e.Salary` is an integer value. Please use the right conversion specifier to display the integer value in the string literal.

- **Task 6. In the main() function, read in user input.**

```
int main(){
    // More code here...
}
```

- The first input is an integer that tells the number of employee in the company.

```
int numOfEmployee;
scanf( ??? , ??? );
```

- Note that we need to provide the conversion specifier to indicate that we are reading an integer value.
- Remember to pass in the “address of” variable numOfEmployee to the scanf() function. (We pass numOfEmployee by reference so that scanf() can update the value of numOfEmployee).

- **Task 7. Create an array of Employee with numOfEmployee number of slots.**

```
Employee *e;
e = (???) malloc ( ??? * sizeof( ??? ) );
```

- **Task 8. Use a for loop to read in all Employee information from user input.**

```
char n[100], p[100];
int sal;
for (int i = 0 ; i < numOfEmployee ; i++){
    scanf("%s%s%d", n, p, &sal);
    setEmployee( ??? , ??? , ??? , ??? );
}
```

- scanf("%s%s%d", n, p, &sal);

- Reminded that since n and p are array of char, we do not need the “address-of” operator to retrieve their address, because they are already pointer storing the address to the first slot of the char array.
- On the other hand, sal is a normal int type variable, we need to use &sal to pass in the address of sal to the scanf() function.

- What are the four parameters in the setEmployee() function?

- Note that the 4th parameter of setEmployee() is requiring an address value (because it is pass by reference). We need to provide the address of the i-th slot of the Employee array e.
- Therefore we can use either one of the method below, we can pass the address of the i-th slot of the array.

```
setEmployee( n , p , sal , &e[i] );
```

- Or we can simply pass in the value of the pointer pointing to e+i.

```
setEmployee( n , p , sal , e+i );
```

- **Task 9. Use a `for` loop to print the information of each Employee.**

```
for (int i = 0 ; i < numOfEmployee ; i++){
    showInfo( ??? );
}
```

- Note that we are simply pass an Employee object by value, so we can simply pass in the `i`-th slot of the Employee array `e` to the `showInfo()` function.

```
showInfo( e[i] );
```

- **Task 10. Finally, free the memory we requested.**

```
free(e);
```

- This will release the memory of the entire array pointed to by `e` that we have requested through `malloc()`.

- Let's try to compile the program and run it.

```
$ gcc -std=c99 employee.c -o employee
$ ./employee < input.txt
Name: Kit
Position: Lecturer
Salary: 20000
Name: Ben
Position: Professor
Salary: 30000
Name: Chim
Position: Lecturer
Salary: 15000
```

Please submit the **employee.c** source file to Moodle.



Section 3. struct constructors

Talking about *struct*, let us introduce to you one more concept – constructor. The concept of constructor is very important for *class*. You will learn more details in COMP2396 Object-oriented Programming and Java.

struct constructors are a feature of C++ (**but NOT C**) that make initialization of structures convenient. Within a structure type definition, define a constructor in a way that is similar to a function definition, with the following differences.

- The name of the constructor must be the same as the name of the structure type.
- Do not write a return type. The definition starts with the name of the constructor.
- In the body of the constructor, refer to the fields by their names. Do not use a dot. The fields are implicitly those of the structure that is being initialized.



Example:

```
struct Student {  
    string name;  
    string id;  
    int age;  
    Student(string nm, string d, int a) {  
        name = nm;  
        id = d;  
        age = a;  
    }  
};
```

This defines type `Student` with three fields and one constructor that takes three parameters.

You can use the constructor in three ways.

- **`Student s("Tim", "3035123456", 20);`**
 - This is equivalent to:

```
Student s;  
s.name = "Tim";  
s.id = "3035123456";  
s.age = 20;
```

- **Student* s = new Student("Tim", "3035123456", 20);**
 - The expression **new Student("Tim", "3035123456", 20)** creates a new cell in the heap and runs the constructor on that new cell, with the given parameters. Its value is a pointer to the new cell.
- **Student("Tim", "3035123456", 20);**
 - To use this way, you have to write the following in your program:

```
Student s = Student("Tim", "3035123456", 20);
```

which is equivalent to:

```
Student s("Tim", "3035123456", 20);
```

A struct can have multiple constructors as follows:

```
struct Student {
    string name;
    string id;
    int age;
    Student(string nm, string d, int a) {
        name = nm;
        id = d;
        age = a;
    }
    Student(string nm, string d) {
        name = nm;
        id = d;
    }
    Student(string nm) {
        name = nm;
    }
};
```

We call this overloading (functions having the same name but different parameter lists). Again you will learn more details in COMP2396 Object-oriented Programming and Java.

Once again, please be reminded that *struct* constructors are a feature of C++ **but NOT C**. Recall that **C++ extends C to include support for Object Oriented Programming and other features that facilitate large software development projects.**

Dear Students,

Good job! You have finished 10 self-learning modules in this course! Your effort and hard work are highly appreciated 😊.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any doubt when following any of the 10 modules. We are very happy to help you 😊!

Wish you all surpass this course!!! Be confident!!! You are now a good programmer and self-learner!!!

T.W. Chim

