

# A Deeper Look at Struct

*“How structures are structured”*

Prerequisite: Structure

Find more contents at  
<https://sites.google.com/view/cse105june18/home>

Md. Saidul Hoque Anik  
onix.hoque.mist@gmail.com

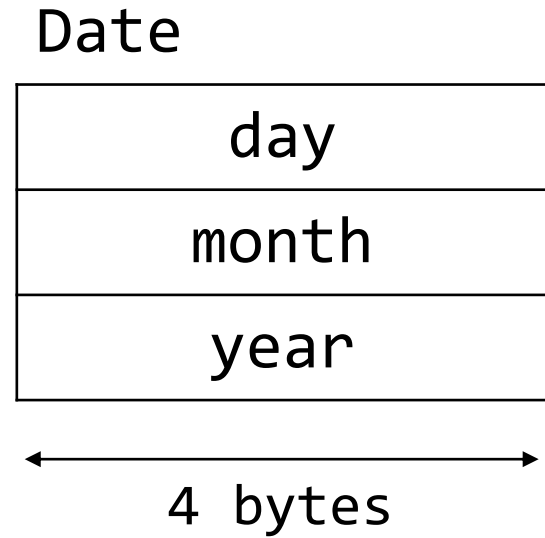
# **Difference between struct and array?**

# What is the sizeof a struct?

```
struct Date  
{  
    int day;  
    int month;  
    int year;  
};
```

# What is the sizeof a struct?

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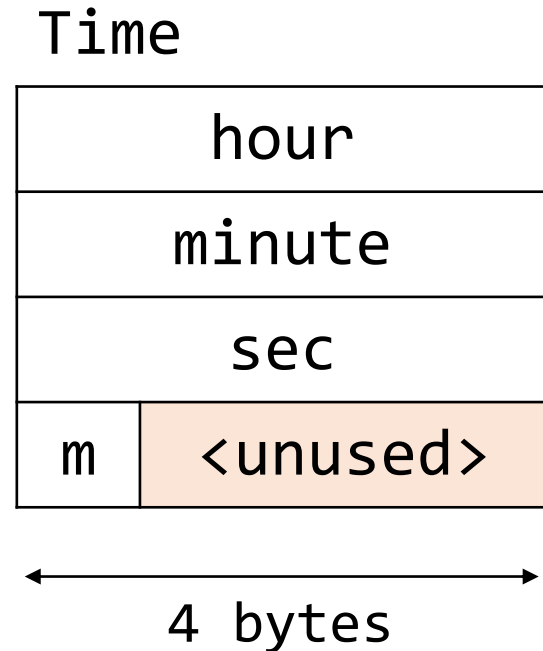


# What is the sizeof this struct?

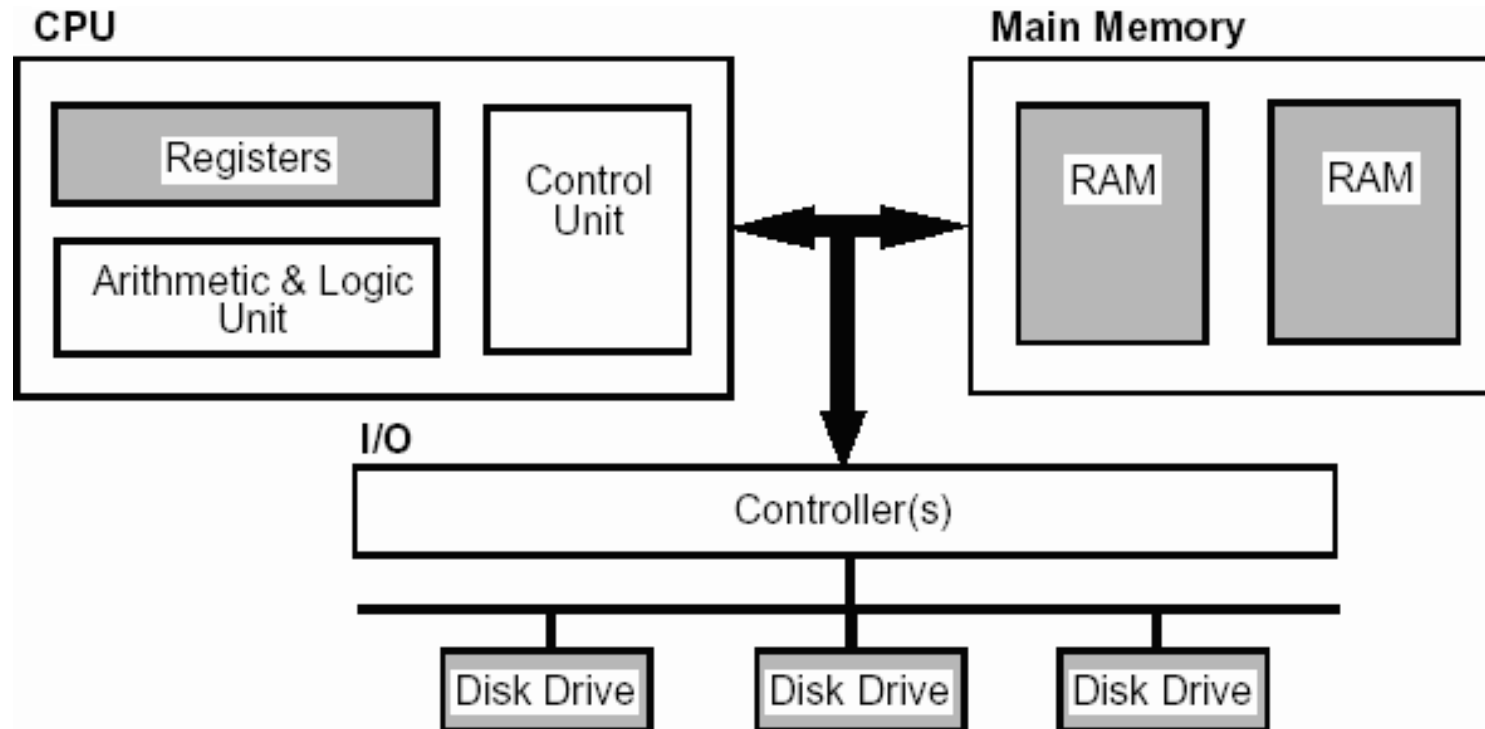
```
struct Time
{
    int hour;
    int minute;
    int sec;
    char m;
};
```

# What is the sizeof this struct?

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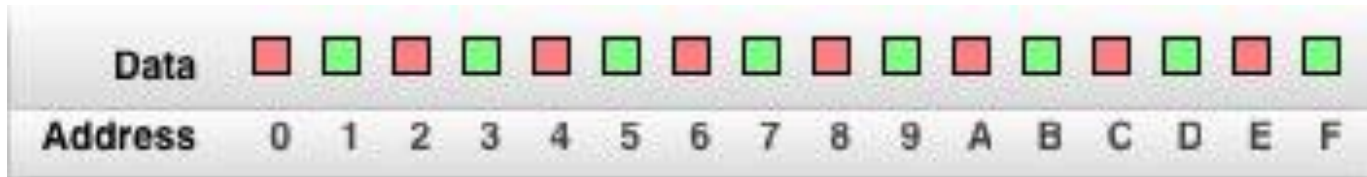
# Memory Retrieval



# Memory Granularity

How much information will be read at a time?

How programmers see memory



How processors see memory



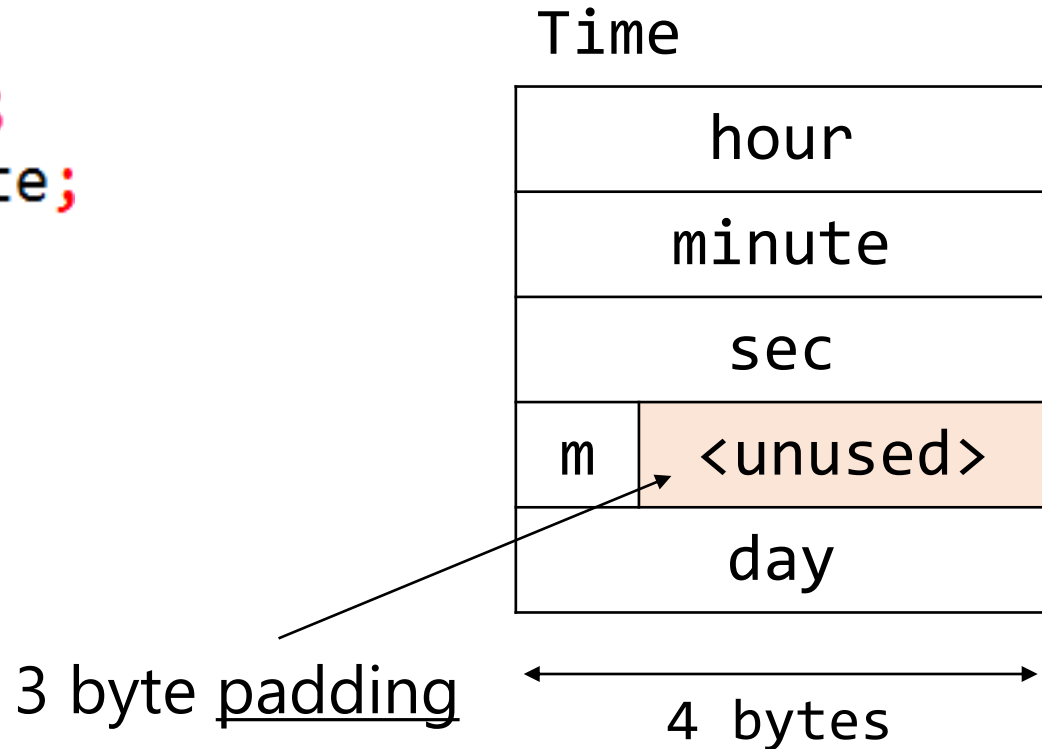


# What is the sizeof this struct?

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struct Time
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    int hour;
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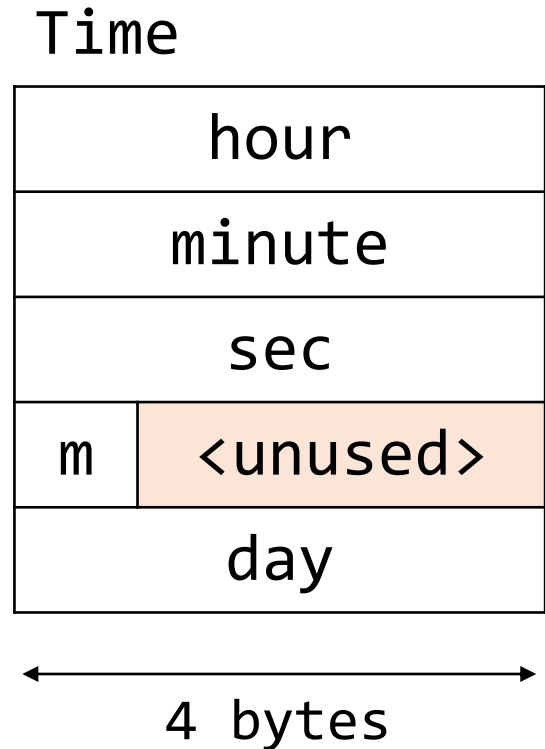
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struct Time
{
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    char m;
    int day;
};
```



# Memory Alignment rules for struct

- Size of a struct will be divisible by the size of largest member
- Starting address of each member will be divisible by its size
- char and char[] are special, they can be placed anywhere
- Padding is order-dependent



# Task

Find out the size of the following structs

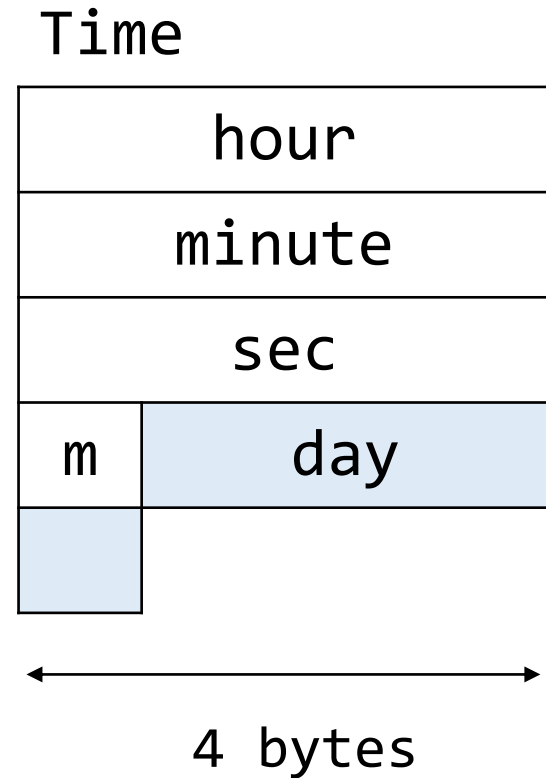
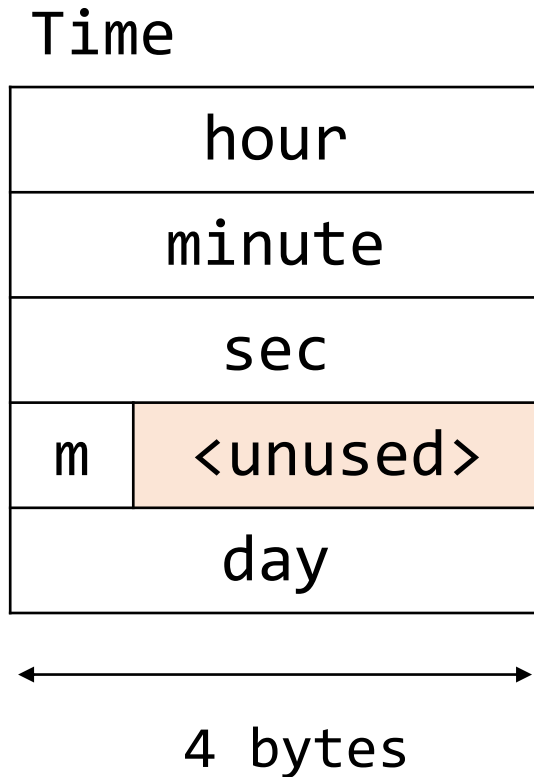
```
struct A
{
    char c;           //1 byte
    short int i;      //2 byte
};
```

```
struct B
{
    short int a;      //2 byte
    char c;           //1 byte
    int i;            //4 byte
};
```

# **Technique to reduce wastage**

# Technique to reduce wastage

1. Tell the compiler not to pad



# Technique to reduce wastage

2. Declare variables in ascending/descending order of size

```
struct C
{
    char c;           //1 byte
    double d;         //8 byte
    int i;             //4 byte
};
```

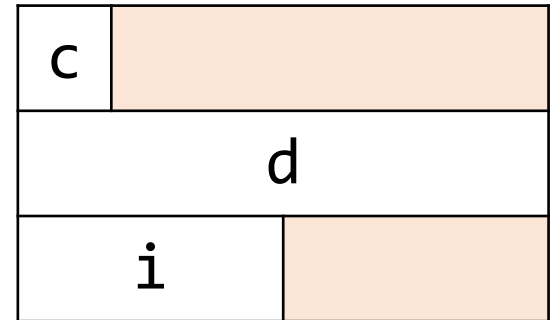
```
struct D
{
    char c;           //1 byte
    int i;             //4 byte
    double d;         //8 byte
};
```

# Technique to reduce wastage

## 2. Reorder the variable declaration sequence

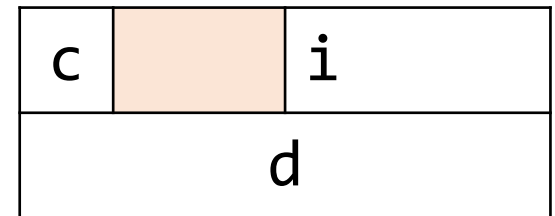
```
struct C
{
    char c;           //1 byte
    double d;         //8 byte
    int i;             //4 byte
};
```

struct C



```
struct D
{
    char c;           //1 byte
    int i;             //4 byte
    double d;         //8 byte
};
```

struct D





# Technique to reduce wastage

## 3. Use bit fields

```
struct Date
{
    int day;
    int month;
    int year;
};
```

Each int (if unsigned) can hold =  $2^{32} - 1 = 4,294,967,295$

How many bits should a day require?

# Technique to reduce wastage

## 3. Use bit fields

```
struct Date
{
    int day;
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Each int (if unsigned) can hold =  $2^{32} - 1 = 4,294,967,295$

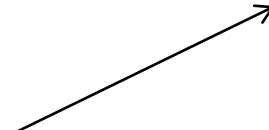
How many bits should a day require?

# Technique to reduce wastage

## 3. Use bit fields

```
struct Day
{
    unsigned int day : 5;
    unsigned int month : 4;
    unsigned int year : 11;
};
```

Number of *bits* day  
should occupy



What will be the highest value of year?

What will be the overall size of struct Day?

# Restrictions of Bit Fields

- We cannot have pointers to bit field members as they may not start at a byte boundary.
- It is implementation defined to assign an out-of-range value to a bit field member.
- Bit fields cannot be static in C.
- Array of bit fields is not allowed.