

[CS 225] Advanced C/C++

Lecture 14: Bit manipulation (*continued*)

Agenda

- Bit manipulation
 - Bit fields
 - Unions and `std::variant<typename... Ts>`
- Complex pointer declarations
 - Pointers for C programmers
 - Pointers for C++ programmers

Bit fields

Integer `class/struct` data members can have their size trimmed to a number of bits (0 means start a new byte).

Multiple such fields can share a byte.

```
#include <iostream>
struct MyStruct {
    unsigned char b1 : 3;
    unsigned char b2 : 3;

    unsigned char      : 0; // start a new byte
    unsigned char      : 1; // anonymous, padding
    unsigned char b3 : 1;
};
int main() { // 2
    std::cout << sizeof(MyStruct) << std::endl;
}
```

Unions

Unions are special `struct` types that can hold only one of its non-static data members at time.

Memory:

- All non-static data members may overlap in some way.
- Only one of data members should be used at each moment.
- The standard does not guarantee reading memory as one member when it was set as another (g++ does).

Unions

```
struct Mouse {
    int x;
    int y;
};

using KeyCode = char;

enum EventType {
    Mouse_Move,
    Key_Press
};

union EventData {
    Mouse mouse;
    KeyCode keyCode;
};

struct Event {
    EventType eventType;
    EventData eventData;
};
```

```
#include <iostream>
void print(Event event) {
    switch (event.eventType) {
        case Mouse_Move:
            std::cout
                << event.eventData.mouse.x
                << ", "
                << event.eventData.mouse.y
                << std::endl;
            return;
        case Key_Press:
            std::cout
                << event.eventData.keyCode
                << std::endl;
            return;
    }
}

int main() {
    print(Event{Mouse_Move, {10, 20}});
    print(Event{Key_Press, 'X'});
}
```

Unions

Unions cannot have:

- Inheritance relationships.
- Virtual member functions.
- Non-static data members of reference types.

Anonymous unions (nameless, without variable definition) cannot also have:

- Member functions.
- Static data members.
- Non-public data members.

Unions

```
using KeyCode = char;

struct Event
{
    enum
    {
        Mouse_Move,
        Key_Press
    } eventType;
    union
    {
        struct Mouse
        {
            int x;
            int y;
        } mouse;
        KeyCode keyCode;
    };
};
```

```
#include <iostream>
void print(Event event) {
    switch (event.eventType) {
        case Event::Mouse_Move:
            std::cout
                << event.mouse.x
                << ", "
                << event.mouse.y
                << std::endl;
            return;
        case Event::Key_Press:
            std::cout
                << event.keyCode
                << std::endl;
            return;
    }
}
int main() {
    print(Event{Event::Mouse_Move, {10, 20}});
    print(Event{Event::Key_Press, 'X'});
}
```

`std::variant<typename... Ts>`

C++17 offers a type-safe alternative to unions.

`std::variant (<variant>)` keeps track of an active member, and destroys previous one if different is activated.

```
std::variant<int, float> v, w;
v = 123;          // Activate int
try {
    int i = std::get<int>(v);
    int j = std::get<0>(v);
    w = std::get<int>(v);
    w = v;
}
catch (const std::bad_variant_access&) {
}
```

```
std::variant<int, float> v, w;
v = 123;          // Activate int
try {
    float f = std::get<float>(w);
}
catch (const std::bad_variant_access&) {
    // Exception
}
```


Complex declarations

Practical exercises:

Pointers for C programmers

- Pointers to objects
- Arrays of pointers
- Pointers to arrays
- Pointers to functions

```
int* pi;
```

```
int* ap[4];
```

```
int (*pa)[2][3];
```

```
int (*pf)(float);
```

Complex declarations

Practical exercises:

Pointers for C++ programmers

- Pointers to data members `int (C::*pi);`
- Pointers to member functions `int (C::*pf)(float);`
- Pointer-to-member dereference operators
 - `.*`
 - `->*`