ISA 563: Fundamentals of Systems Programming

Complex Data Types

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Outline

- Recall primitive data types
- Explore complex data types
 - struct
 - enum
 - union
 - bit fields

Primitive Types

- char, int, float, double
- Fine for basic primitive types
- Building blocks for more complex types that we will discuss

Complex Types

- What about a type that
 - has multiple dimensions or properties
 - are aggregates of primitive types
- Storage model doesn't work very well
 - how do you store a complex type in 1 32-bit memory cell
 - you don't (usually)

Example: represent an MP3

- A simple int does not cut it
- Multiple properties about 1 single logical entity

```
/* some properties for an MP3 */
char file_name[256] = {0};
char audio_name[256] = {0}
long length = 0;
int bit_rate = 144; // kbps
```

Repeating Properties

- Will "run out" of variable names
- Parallel maintenance of data
- Need a template for this logical collection of data

A Structure (struct keyword)

Collection of logically-related data

```
struct mp3_audio
{
  char file_name[256];
  char audio_name[256];
  long length;
  int bit_rate;
  char data[1000000];
}
```

Enumerations

- A way to declare a set of constants
- Has scope

Unions

 Like a struct, but has multiple personalities depending on context:

```
union pet
{
  char cat;
  int bird;
  float turtle;
}
```

Struct vs. Union

- Struct contains all things at once
 - distinct cells allocated for all members
- Union
 - memory allocated for the largest member
 - union instance is treated as only 1 member at a "time"
 - programmer must keep track
 - size depends on the largest member

Demo

pi.c

typedef

```
typedef union _packet_flags
  int tcp_opts;
  short udp_opts;
  char open_opts;
} PacketFlags;
typedef struct _packet
  Header header;
  PacketFlags flags;
  Payload payload;
  struct _packet* _next;
} Packet;
```