

# C - Structures, Typecasting, Function Pointers

CS238P: Operating Systems - Fall '18

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```
void func(char *s, char *t){  
    while (*s++ = *t++);}
```

## Couple of points on pointers to strings

- Depending on how you declare the strings, you may or may not be able to update them in the same way.

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- Depending on how you declare the strings, you may or may not be able to update them in the same way.
- How they are declared affects how they are stored.

# Structures

## Structure size

Due to alignment requirements for different objects, there may be unnamed "holes" in a structure. For instance, if a char is one byte and an int is four bytes, the structure

```
struct {  
  char c;  
  int i;  
};
```

might well require eight bytes, not five. The sizeof operator returns the proper value.

# Typecasting Structure Types

- Change the type of the object for a single operation

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- Change the type of the object for a single operation
- Pass generic objects



## A more real structs example

**A cool tip for initializing arrays**

Designated Initializers<sup>1</sup> Initialize the array elements 0x3A, 0x45, 0x46 only<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup><http://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc-4.0.4/gcc/Designated-Inits.html>

<sup>2</sup>sheet 77, xv6-rev9.pdf

# Function Pointers

# Dynamic registration with Function Pointers

- Declare a struct to hold function pointers <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>sheet 40 xv6-rev9.pdf

<sup>4</sup>sheet 82 xv6-rev9.pdf

# Dynamic registration with Function Pointers

- Declare a struct to hold function pointers <sup>3</sup>
- Register function pointer <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>sheet 40 xv6-rev9.pdf

<sup>4</sup>sheet 82 xv6-rev9.pdf

**Thank You**