

Types in C

LAST

- **C's Memory Model**

- Arrays and pointers
- Pointer casting
- Arrays on the stack
- Structs on the stack
- "Address of" operator

- **Undefined behavior**

TODAY

- Numbers in C
- **Implementation-defined behavior**
- Other C types

NEXT

C0 virtual machine

Revisiting last lecture

- Safety violations in C0 is typically undefined behavior in C.
- Pointers and arrays are the same.
- It is not possible to capture or check the length of arrays.

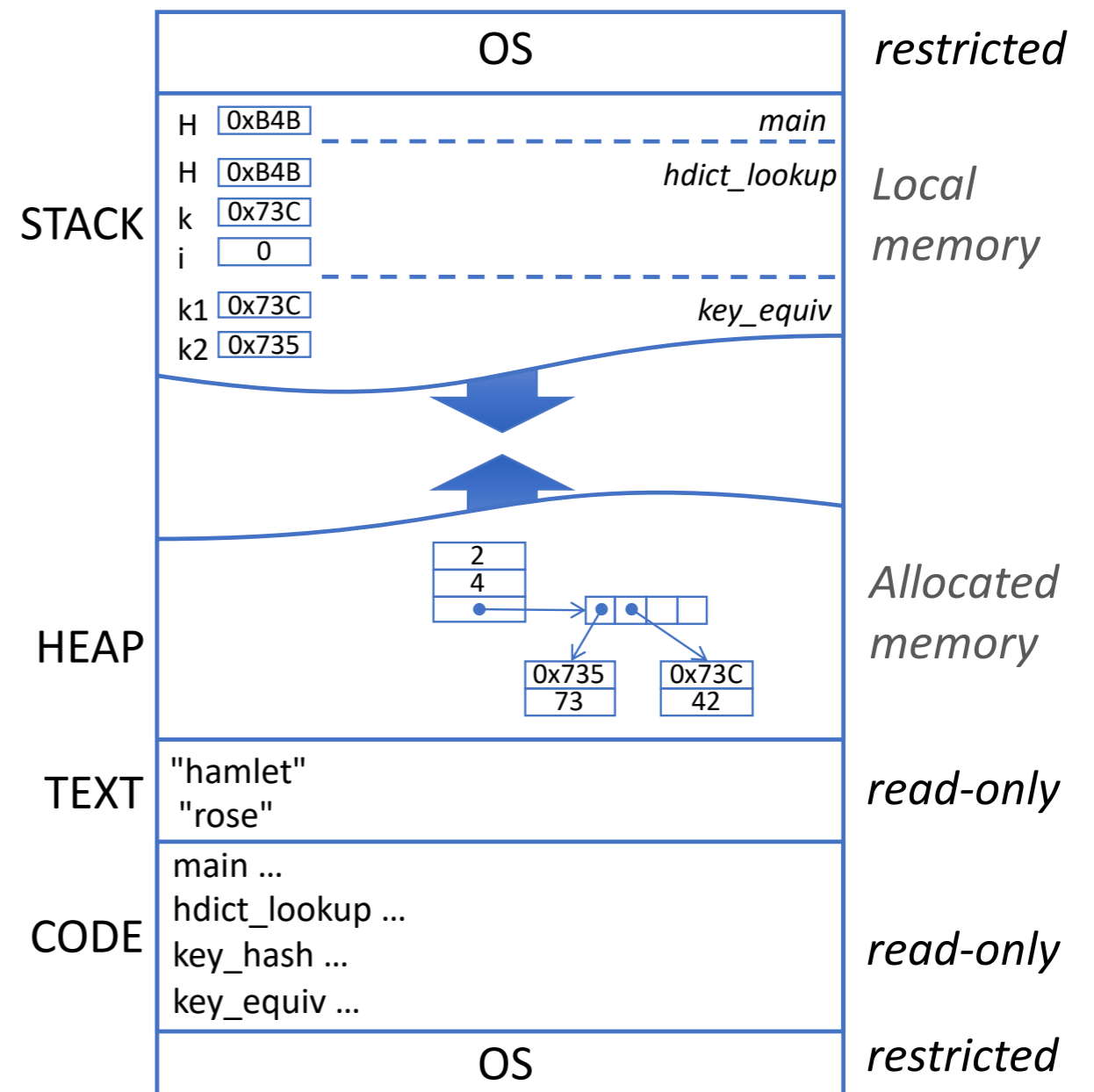
&: “Address of” operator

```
void increment(int *p){  
    REQUIRES(p != NULL);  
    *p = *p + 1;  
}
```

In C, & can be used to get address of any value that has a memory address.

```
int i = 42;  
increment(&i);  
printf("%d", i);
```

prints 43.



&: “Address of” operator

Allocate a point structure on the stack, initialize the y coordinate and increment it using `increment`.

```
struct point p;  
p.x = 0;  
increment(&p.x);
```

```
void increment(int *p){  
    REQUIRES(p != NULL);  
    *p = *p + 1;  
}
```

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

Transition to C

LOST

GAINED

Contracts

Preprocessor

Safety

Explicit memory management

Garbage collection

Tools: valgrind

Memory initialization

Pointer arithmetics

Tools: Interpreter (coin)

Stack allocated arrays and structs

Well-behaved arrays

Generalized “address of”

Fully defined language

Strings

Size of `int` in C over time

	70s	80s	90s	now
Pointer size	8	16	32	64
<code>int</code> size	8	16	32	32

Implementation-defined behavior

Compiler is required to define the size of **int**

- The programmer can find it in `<limits.h>`

Undefined-behavior for integers

- Division/modulus by 0
- Shift by more than the size of the integer
- Overflow for signed types like `int`

Integer types in C

signed	unsigned	today	C99 constraints (signed)
<code>signed char</code>	<code>unsigned char</code>	8 bits	exactly 1 byte
<code>short</code>	<code>unsigned short</code>	16 bits	$(-2^{15}, 2^{15})$
<code>int</code>	<code>unsigned int</code>	32 bits	$(-2^{15}, 2^{15})$
<code>long</code>	<code>unsigned long</code>	64 bits	$(-2^{31}, 2^{31})$

Fixed size integers (defined in `<stdint.h>`)

fixed-size signed	today's signed equivalent
<code>int8_t</code>	<code>signed char</code>
<code>int16_t</code>	<code>short</code>
<code>int32_t</code>	<code>int</code>
<code>int64_t</code>	<code>long</code>

Fixed size integers (defined in `<stdint.h>`)

fixed-size unsigned	today's unsigned equivalent
<code>uint8_t</code>	<code>unsigned char</code>
<code>uint16_t</code>	<code>unsigned short</code>
<code>uint32_t</code>	<code>unsigned int</code>
<code>uint64_t</code>	<code>unsigned long</code>

size_t

- An unsigned integer type
- Preferred way to declare any arguments or variables that hold the size of an object.
- The result of the sizeof operator is of this type, and functions such as malloc accept arguments of this type to specify object sizes. On systems using the GNU C Library, this will be `unsigned int` or `unsigned long int`.

Integer casting

- Literal number always has type `int`
- Changing integer types

```
int x = 3;  
long y = (long) x;
```

```
long x = 3; // Implicitly cast  
long y = (long)3; // Explicitly cast
```

Implicit casting is dangerous: `long x = 1 << 40;`

1 is 32 bits and we are shifting it by 40 bits, undefined behavior

Casting rules in C

- When casting signed to/from unsigned numbers of the same size, **bit pattern is preserved.**
- When casting small to big number of same signedness, **value is preserved.**
- When casting big to small number of the same signedness, **make sure the value will fit.** Otherwise undefined behavior.

Casting rules in C

- When casting signed to/from unsigned numbers of the same size, **bit pattern is preserved.**

```
signed char x = 3;           // x is 3 (0x03)
unsigned char y = (unsigned char)x; // y is 3 (0x03)

signed char a = -3;         // a is -3 (0xFD)
unsigned char b = (unsigned char)a; // b is 253 (0xFD)
```


Casting rules in C

- When casting small to big number of same signedness, **value is preserved.**

```
signed char x = 3;           // x is 3 (0x03)
int y = (int)x;             // y is 3 (0x00000003)
```

```
signed char a = -3;        // a is -3 (0xFD)
int b = (int)a;           // b is -3 (0xFFFFFFFF)
```

uses sign extension

Casting rules in C

- When casting signed to/from unsigned numbers of the same size, **bit pattern is preserved.**
- When casting small to big number of same signedness, **value is preserved.**
- When casting big to small number of the same signedness, **make sure the value will fit.** Otherwise undefined behavior.

Casting across both sign and size

```
unsigned char x = 0xF0; // x is 240  
int y = (int)x;
```

```
unsigned char x = 0xF0;  
int y = (int)x;
```

Casting across both sign and size

unsigned char 0xF0 = 240

cast to unsigned int
preserve value

cast to signed char
preserve bit pattern

unsigned int 0x000000F0

signed char 0xF0 = -16

cast to signed int
preserve bit pattern

cast to signed int
preserve value

0x000000F0
= 240

0xFFFFFFFF0
= -16

Instead of

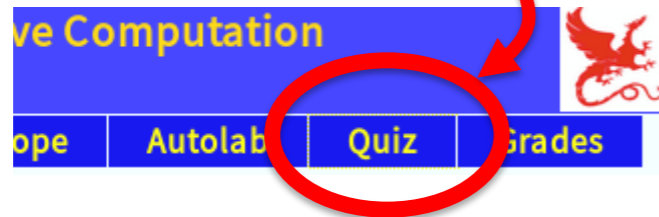
```
unsigned char x = 0xF0;  
int y = (int)x;
```

Write the steps explicitly

```
unsigned char x = 0xF0; // x is 240  
int y1 = (int) (unsigned int) x;  
printf("y1 is %d\n", y1);  
int y2 = (int) (signed char) x;  
printf("y2 is %d\n", y2);
```

```
KAYNAR3:code dilsun$ ./a.out  
y1 is 240  
y2 is -16
```

Go to



or

cs.cmu.edu/~15122/quiz

1. Write a C expression that evaluates to a pointer to the element at index 6 of a 20-element `int` array `A`?
2. In a C executable compiled with `-DDEBUG`, contracts are
`__comments__` `__macros_removed__` `__executed__` `__undefined__`
3. **True/False:** C allows allocating structs on the stack.
4. What program do we use to find out-of-bound array accesses in C code ? `__gcc__` `__cc0__` `__valgrind__` `__cpp__` `__ls__`
5. **True/False:** All safety violations in C0/C1 are undefined behaviors in C.

Floating point numbers <float.h>

double precision

```
float x = 0.1;  
float y = 2.0235E27;
```

```
double x = 0.1;  
double y = 2.0235E27;
```

```
(10E20 / 10E10) * 10E10 != 10E20;
```

```
float x = 0.1;  
for (float res = 0.0; res != 5.0; res += 0.1) {  
    res += x;  
    printf("res = %f\n", res);  
}
```

infinite loop!

Enumerations

```
int WINTER = 0;
int SPRING = 1;
int SUMMER = 2;
int FALL = 3;

int season = FALL;
if (season == WINTER)
    printf("snow!\n");
else if (season == FALL)
    printf("leaves!\n");
else
    printf("sun!\n");
```

```
enum season_type {WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL};

enum season_type season = FALL;
if (season == WINTER)
    printf("snow!\n");
else if (season == FALL)
    printf("leaves!\n");
else
    printf("sun!\n");
```


Switch statements

Replacing if/else if/.../else if/else with switch

```
enum season_type {WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL};

enum season_type season = FALL;
switch (season) {
    case WINTER:
        printf("snow!\n");
        break;
    case FALL:
        printf("leaves!\n");
        break;
    default:
        printf("sun!\n");
}
```

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More numerical types

Strings