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Chapter 19 Data Structures

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Data Structures

- ◆ A **data structure** is a particular organization of data in memory.
 - We want to group related items together.
 - We want to organize these data bundles in a way that is convenient to program and efficient to execute.
- ◆ An **array** is one kind of data structure. In this chapter, we look at two more:
 - **struct** – directly supported by C
 - **linked list** – built from **struct** and dynamic allocation

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Structures in C

- ◆ A **struct** is a mechanism for grouping together related data items of **different types**.
 - Recall that an array groups items of a single type.
 - Example: We want to represent an airborne aircraft:


```
char flightNum[7];
int altitude;
int longitude;
int latitude;
int heading;
double airSpeed;
```
 - We can use a **struct** to group data fields for each plane in a single named entity.

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Defining a Struct

- ◆ We first need to define a new type for the compiler and tell it what our struct looks like.


```
struct flightType {
  char flightNum[7]; /* max 6 characters */
  int altitude; /* in meters */
  int longitude; /* in tenths of degrees */
  int latitude; /* in tenths of degrees */
  int heading; /* in tenths of degrees */
  double airSpeed; /* in km/hr */
};
```
- This tells the compiler **how big** our struct is and how the different data items ("members") are **laid out in memory**.
- But it does not allocate any memory.

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Declaring and Using a Struct

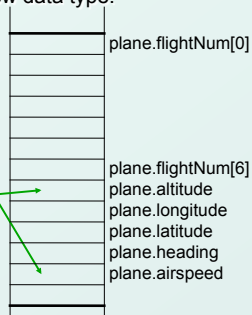
- To allocate memory for a struct, we declare a variable using our new data type.

```
struct flightType plane;
```

- Memory is allocated, and we can access individual members of this variable:

```
plane.airSpeed = 800.0;
plane.altitude = 10000;
```

- A struct's members are laid out in the order specified by the definition.



Defining and Declaring at Once

- You can both define and declare a struct at the same time.

```
struct flightType
{
    char flightNum[7]; /* max 6 characters */
    int altitude; /* in meters */
    int longitude; /* in tenths of degrees */
    int latitude; /* in tenths of degrees */
    int heading; /* in tenths of degrees */
    double airSpeed; /* in km/hr */
} maverick;
```

- And you can use flightType to declare other structs.

```
struct flightType iceMan;
```

typedef

- C provides a way to define a data type by giving a new name to a predefined type.

Syntax:

```
typedef <type> <name>;
```

Examples:

```
typedef int Color;
typedef struct flightType WeatherData;
typedef struct ab_type {
    int a;
    double b;
} ABGroup;
```

Using typedef

- This gives us a way to make code more readable by giving application-specific names to types.

```
Color pixels[500];
Flight plane1, plane2;
```

Typical practice

Put typedef's into a header file, and use type names in main program. If the definition of Color/Flight changes, you might not need to change the code in your main program file.

Generating Code for Structs

- Suppose our program starts out like this:

```
int x;
Flight plane;
int y;

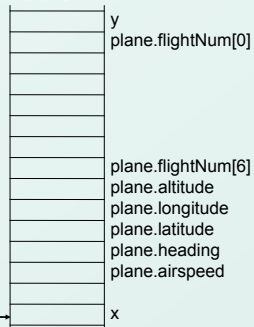
plane.altitude = 0;
...
```

- LC-3 code for this assignment:

```
AND R1, R1, #0
ADD R0, R5, #-13 ; R0=plane
STR R1, R0, #7 ; 8th word
```

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Array of Structs

- Can declare an array of structs:

```
Flight planes[100];
```

- Each array element is a struct (7 words, in this case).
- To access member of a particular element:

```
planes[34].altitude = 10000;
```

- Because [] and . operators have the same precedence, and both associate left-to-right, this is the same as:

```
(planes[34]).altitude = 10000;
```

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Pointer to Struct

- We can declare and create a pointer to a struct:

```
Flight *planePtr;
planePtr = &planes[34];
```

- To access a member of the struct addressed by pointer:

```
(*planePtr).altitude = 10000;
```

- Because the . operator has higher precedence than *, this is **NOT** the same as:

```
*planePtr.altitude = 10000;
```

- C provides special syntax for accessing a struct member through a pointer:

```
planePtr->altitude = 10000;
```

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Passing Structs as Arguments

- Unlike an array, a struct is always **passed by value** into a function.
 - This means the struct members are copied to the function's activation record, and changes inside the function are not reflected in the calling routine's copy.
- Most of the time, you'll want to pass a **pointer** to a struct.

```
int Collide(Flight *planeA, Flight *planeB)
{
    if (planeA->altitude == planeB->altitude) {
        ...
    }
    else
        return 0;
}
```

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Dynamic Allocation

- Suppose we want our weather program to handle a **variable number of planes** – as many as the user wants to enter.
 - We can't allocate an array, because we don't know the maximum number of planes that might be required.
 - Even if we do know the maximum number, it might be wasteful to allocate that much memory because most of the time only a few planes' worth of data is needed.

Solution:

Allocate storage for data dynamically, as needed.

malloc

- The Standard C Library provides a function for allocating memory at run-time: **malloc**.

```
void *malloc(size_t numBytes);
```

- It returns a generic pointer (**void***) to a contiguous region of memory of the requested size (in bytes).
- The bytes are allocated from a region in memory called the **heap**.
 - The run-time system keeps track of chunks of memory from the heap that have been allocated.

Using malloc

- To use malloc, we need to know how many bytes to allocate. The **sizeof** operator asks the compiler to calculate the size of a particular type.

```
planes = malloc(n * sizeof(Flight));
```

- We *may* (but don't have to, because **void *** is special) change the type of the return value to the proper kind of pointer – this is called "**casting**."

```
planes =  
(Flight*) malloc(n* sizeof(Flight));
```

Example

```
int airbornePlanes;  
Flight *planes;  
  
printf("How many planes are in the air?");  
scanf("%d", &airbornePlanes);  
  
planes =  
    malloc(sizeof(Flight)*airbornePlanes);  
if (planes == NULL) {  
    printf("Error in allocating the data array.\n");  
    ...  
}  
planes[0].altitude = ...
```

If allocation fails,
malloc returns NULL.

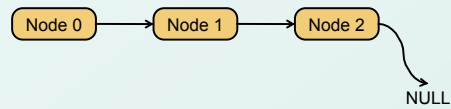
Note: Can use array notation
or pointer notation.

free and calloc

- ◆ Once the data is no longer needed, it should be released back into the heap for later use.
 - This is done using the **free** function, passing it the same address that was returned by malloc.
void free(void*);
 - If allocated data is not freed, the program might run out of heap memory and be unable to continue.
 - Sometimes we prefer to initialize allocated memory to zeros, **calloc** function does this:
void *calloc(size_t count, size_t size);

The Linked List Data Structure

- ◆ A **linked list** is an ordered collection of **nodes**, each of which contains some data, connected using **pointers**.
 - Each node points to the next node in the list.
 - The first node in the list is called the **head**.
 - The last node in the list is called the **tail**.



Linked List vs. Array

- ◆ A linked list can only be accessed **sequentially**.
- ◆ To find the 5th element, for instance, you must start from the head and follow the links through four other nodes.
- ◆ **Advantages of linked list:**
 - Dynamic size
 - Easy to add additional nodes as needed
 - Easy to add or remove nodes from the middle of the list (just add or redirect links)
- ◆ **Advantage of array:**
 - Can easily and quickly access arbitrary elements

Example: Car Lot

- ◆ Create an inventory database for a used car lot. Support the following actions:
 - **Search** the database for a particular vehicle.
 - **Add** a new car to the database.
 - **Delete** a car from the database.
- ◆ The database must remain sorted by vehicle ID.
- ◆ Since we don't know how many cars might be on the lot at one time, we choose a linked list representation.

Car data structure

- Each car has the following characteristics: vehicle ID, make, model, year, mileage, cost.
- Because it's a linked list, we also need a pointer to the next node in the list:

```
typedef struct carType Car;

struct carType {
    int vehicleID;
    char make[20];
    char model[20];
    int year;
    int mileage;
    double cost;
    Car *next; /* ptr to next car in list */
}
```

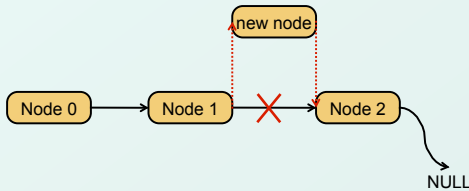
Scanning the List

- Searching, adding, and deleting all require us to find a particular node in the list. We **scan** the list until we find a node whose ID is \geq the one we're looking for.

```
Car * ScanList(Car *head, int searchID)
{
    Car *previous, *current;
    previous = head;
    current = head->next;
    /* Traverse until ID >= searchID */
    while ((current!=NULL)
           && (current->vehicleID < searchID)) {
        previous = current;
        current = current->next;
    }
    return previous;
}
```

Adding a Node

- Create a new node with the proper info. Find the node (if any) with a greater vehicleID. "Splice" the new node into the list:



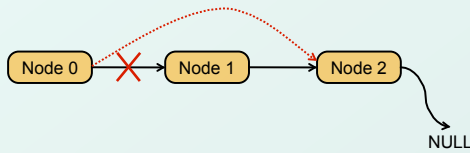
Excerpts from Code to Add a Node

```
newNode = malloc(sizeof(Car));
/* initialize node with new car info */
...
prevNode = ScanList(head, newNode->vehicleID);
nextNode = prevNode->next;

if ((nextNode == NULL)
    || (nextNode->vehicleID != newNode->vehicleID))
    prevNode->next = newNode;
    newNode->next = nextNode;
}
else {
    printf("Car already exists in database.");
    free(newNode);
}
```

Deleting a Node

- ◆ Find the node that **points to** the desired node. Redirect that node's pointer to the next node (or NULL). Free the deleted node's memory.



Excerpts from Code to Delete a Node

```
printf("Enter vehicle ID of car to delete:\n");
scanf("%d", &vehicleID);

prevNode = ScanList(head, vehicleID);
delNode = prevNode->next;

if ((delNode != NULL)
    && (delNode->vehicleID == vehicleID))
    prevNode->next = delNode->next;
    free(delNode);
}
else {
    printf("Vehicle not found in database.\n");
}
```

Building on Linked Lists

- ◆ The linked list is a fundamental data structure.
 - **Dynamic**
 - **Easy to add and delete nodes**
- ◆ The concepts described here will be helpful when learning about more elaborate data structures:
 - **Trees**
 - **Hash Tables**
 - **Directed Acyclic Graphs**
 - ...