

# Type Checking

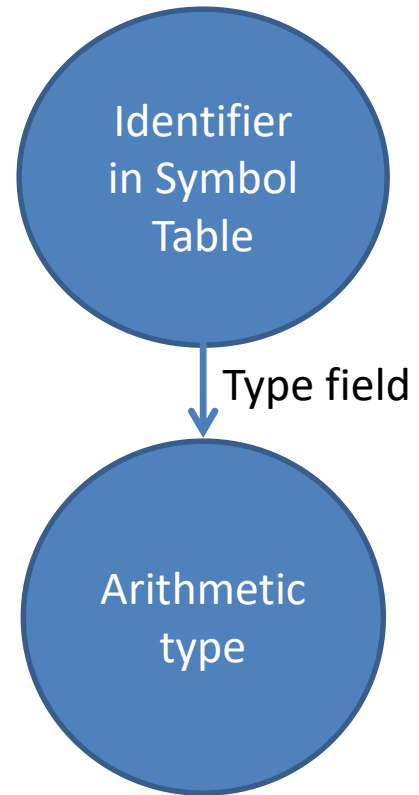
Prof. James L. Frankel  
Harvard University

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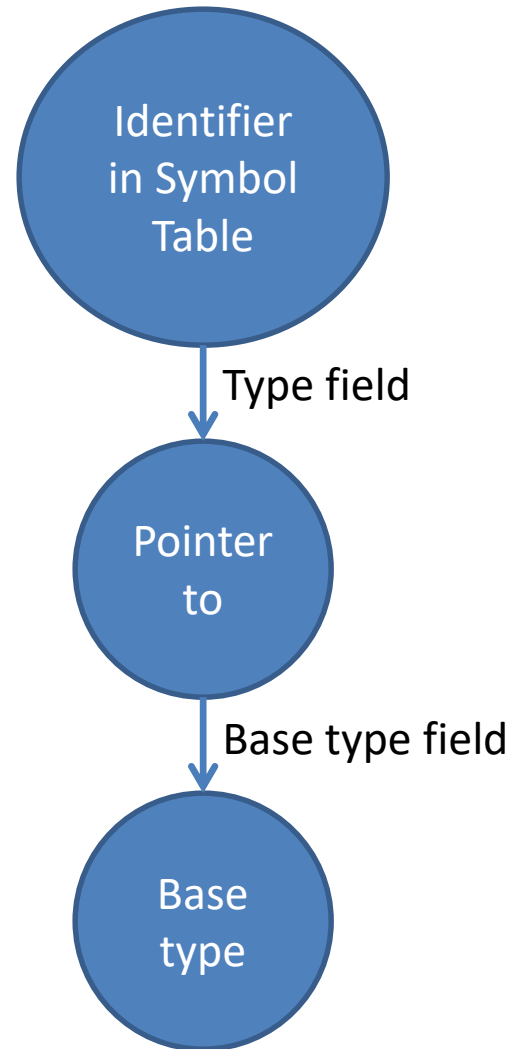
# C Types

C Types	Type Category	Type Category	Type Category
short, int, long, long long (signed and unsigned)	Integral type	Arithmetic type	Scalar type
char (signed and unsigned)	Integral type	Arithmetic type	Scalar type
_Bool	Integral type	Arithmetic type	Scalar type
enum {...}	Integral type	Arithmetic type	Scalar type
float, double, long double	Floating-point type	Arithmetic type	Scalar type
float _Complex, double _Complex, long double _Complex, float _Imaginary, double _Imaginary, long double _Imaginary	Floating-point type	Arithmetic type	Scalar type
T *	Pointer type	Pointer type	Scalar type
T [...]	Array type	Array type	Aggregate type
struct {...}	Structure type	Structure type	Aggregate type
union {...}	Union type	Union type	Union type
T (...)	Function type	Function type	Function type
void	Void type	Void type	Void type

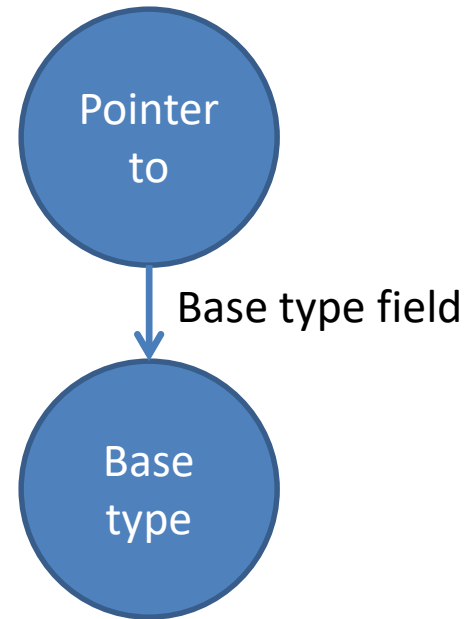
# Arithmetic Identifier Representation



# Pointer Identifier Representation



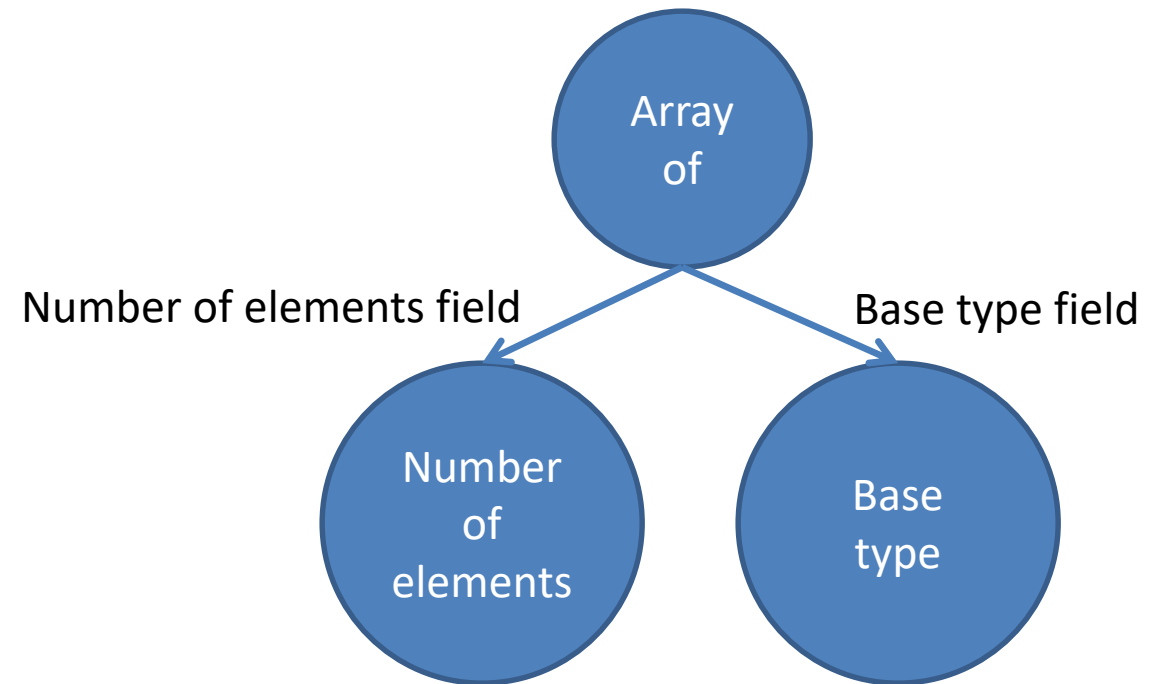
# Pointer Type Representation



# Pointer Type Details

- Pointers can point to any type
- Pointers are either an:
  - Object pointer
  - Function pointer
  - Void pointer
- `void *` is a generic pointer
- Generic pointers cannot be dereferenced
- Null pointer is equal to the integer constant 0

# Array Type Representation



# Array Type Details

- Arrays can be formed of any type except:
  - void
  - any incomplete type
  - a function type
- Arrays always have a 0-origin
- When an “array of T” appears **in an expression**, it is converted to type “pointer to T” and its value is a pointer to the first element ***except when the array is an operand of the sizeof or address-of (&) operator***



# Multidimensional Array Type Details

- Multidimensional arrays are stored in row-major order (*i.e.*, adjacent elements in memory differ by one in their last subscript)
- Conversion of array to pointer happens for multidimensional arrays as for singly dimensioned arrays, but only for the top-level array-ness
- So, an expression A of type “i-by-j-by-...-by-k array of T” is converted to type “pointer to j-by-...-by-k array of T”

# enum Types

- Integer values represented by identifiers
- Type identifiers have type int
- Example:
  - `enum boats { power, sail, dinghy } boat1, boat2;`

# Structure Types (1 of 2)

- Example:
  - struct node {  
    int value;  
    struct node \*next;  
} myNode;
- “value” and “next” are components (or members or fields)
- The “struct node” is an incomplete type from just after its appearance until the end of the complete declaration

# Structure Types (2 of 2)

- structs may contain holes in their storage allocation
- components are laid out in the order in which they are declared
- bit fields may be specified for components in structs, as in:
  - ```
struct DiskReg {  
    unsigned int ready:1;  
    unsigned int errorOccured:1;  
    unsigned int diskSpinning:1;  
    unsigned int writeProtect:1;  
    unsigned int headLoaded:1;  
    unsigned int errorCode:8;  
    unsigned int track:9;  
    unsigned int sector:5;  
    unsigned int command:5;  
};
```

# Union Types

- Example:
  - union overlay {  
    int i;  
    float f;  
    char c[4];  
} myOverlay;
- Storage is allocated for each component starting at the beginning of the union
- Storage is allocated for the union at an appropriate alignment for any component in the union
- Unions are used to support “variant records”
- Unions can be used in a non-portable way to discover the underlying representation of data

# Function Types

- Functions cannot return arrays or functions (but can return *pointers to* arrays or functions)
- The name of a function (*i.e.*, an expression of type “function returning ...”) when used in an expression is converted into a “pointer to function returning ...” except when used as a function call or as the operand of address (&) or sizeof

# Minimum Integer Precision and Range (§5.1.1, p. 125 & Table 5-2, p. 127)

- char – at least 8 bits
- short – at least 16 bits
- int – at least 16 bits
- long – at least 32 bits
- long long – at least 64 bits
  
- Concerning integer type range: Do not depend on the implementation using twos-complement representation
  - See §5.1.1, p. 125-126 & Table 5-2, p. 127)
  - For example, -32,768 may not be representable in 16 bits

# Integral & Floating-Point Number Representations

- Detour to the **Numeric Encodings** slides



# Character Representations

- Detour to the **Character Encodings** slides

# Some Additional Type Names

- ***Complex types***
  - float \_Complex
  - double \_Complex
  - long double \_Complex
  - float \_Imaginary
  - double \_Imaginary
  - long double \_Imaginary
- Non-Complex Arithmetic types are also called ***real types***

# Usual Conversions: Casting

| Destination (cast) type                | Permitted source types                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Any arithmetic type                    | Any arithmetic type                                                                                       |
| Any integer type                       | Any pointer type                                                                                          |
| Pointer to (object) T, or (void *)     | Any integer type,<br>(void *),<br>pointer to (object) Q, for any Q;<br>pointer to (function) Q, for any Q |
| Pointer to (function) T                | Any integer type,<br>pointer to (function) Q, for any Q;<br>pointer to (object) Q, for any Q              |
| Structure or union                     | None; not a permitted cast                                                                                |
| Array of T, or<br>Function returning T | None; not a permitted cast                                                                                |
| void                                   | Any type                                                                                                  |

# Usual Conversions: Assignment

| Left side type                       | Permitted right side types                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Any arithmetic type                  | Any arithmetic type                                                                                                   |
| _Bool                                | Any pointer type                                                                                                      |
| A structure or union type            | A compatible structure or union type                                                                                  |
| (void *)                             | The constant 0,<br>pointer to (object) T,<br>(void *)                                                                 |
| Pointer to (object) T <sub>1</sub>   | The constant 0,<br>pointer to T <sub>2</sub> , where T <sub>1</sub> and T <sub>2</sub> are<br>compatible,<br>(void *) |
| Pointer to (function) F <sub>1</sub> | The constant 0,<br>pointer to F <sub>2</sub> , where F <sub>1</sub> and F <sub>2</sub> are<br>compatible              |

# Conversion Rank

| Rank | Types of that rank                       |
|------|------------------------------------------|
| 60   | long long int,<br>unsigned long long int |
| 50   | long int,<br>unsigned long int           |
| 40   | int,<br>unsigned int                     |
| 30   | short,<br>unsigned short                 |
| 20   | char,<br>unsigned char,<br>signed char   |
| 10   | _Bool                                    |

# Usual Unary Conversions (Choose first that applies)

| Operand type                                                                                  | Standard C converts it to       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| float                                                                                         | (no conversion)                 |
| Array of T                                                                                    | Pointer to T                    |
| Function returning T                                                                          | Pointer to function returning T |
| An integer of rank greater or equal to int                                                    | (no conversion)                 |
| A signed type of rank less than int                                                           | int                             |
| An unsigned type of rank less than int, all of whose values can be represented in type int    | int                             |
| An unsigned type of rank less than int, all of whose values cannot be represented in type int | unsigned int                    |

# Usual Binary Conversions (Choose first that applies)

| If either operand type | Other operand type                                                                  | Standard C converts both to             |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| long double            | any real type                                                                       | long double                             |
| double                 | any real type                                                                       | double                                  |
| float                  | any real type                                                                       | float                                   |
| any unsigned type      | any unsigned type                                                                   | The unsigned type with the greater rank |
| any signed type        | any signed type                                                                     | The signed type with the greater rank   |
| any unsigned type      | a signed type of less or equal rank                                                 | The unsigned type                       |
| any unsigned type      | a signed type of greater rank that can represent all values of the unsigned type    | The signed type                         |
| any unsigned type      | a signed type of greater rank that cannot represent all values of the unsigned type | The unsigned version of the signed type |
| any other type         | any other type                                                                      | (no conversion)                         |

# Examples of Types and Conversions

- Names – Identifiers (§7.3.1, p. 208)
- Literals (§7.3.2, p. 209)
- Unary minus and plus (§7.5.3, p. 222)
- Assignment expressions (§7.9, p. 246)
  - Simple assignment (§7.9.1, p. 247-248)
  - Compound assignment (§7.9.2, p. 248-249)
- Additive operators (§7.6.2, p. 229-231)
- Logical operator expressions (§7.7, p. 242-244)