Memory, Data, & Addressing II

CSE 351 Autumn 2021

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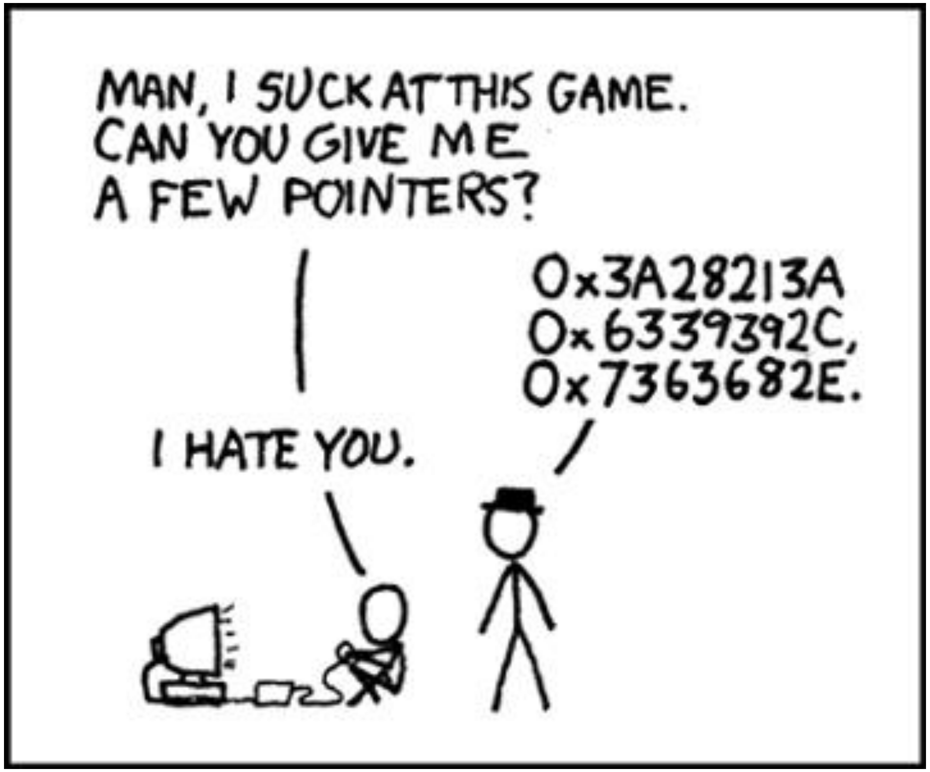

http://xkcd.com/138/

Relevant Course Information

- Lab 0 due today @ 11:59 pm
  - *You will revisit this concepts from program!*
- hw2 due Wednesday, hw3 due Friday
  - Autograded, unlimited tries, no late submissions
- Lab 1a released today, due next Monday (10/11)
  - Pointers in C
  - Last submission graded, can optionally work with a partner
    - One student submits, then add their partner to the submission
  - Short answer "synthesis questions" for after the lab

Late Days

- You are given 5 late day tokens for the whole quarter
  - Tokens can only apply to Labs
  - No benefit to having leftover tokens
- Count lateness in *days* (even if just by a second)
  - Special: weekends count as *one day*
  - No submissions accepted more than two days late
- Late penalty is 20% deduction of your score per day
  - Only late labs are eligible for penalties
  - Penalties applied at end of quarter to *maximize* your grade
- Use at own risk – don’t want to fall too far behind
  - Intended to allow for unexpected circumstances

Reading Review

- Terminology:
  - address-of operator (&), dereference operator (*), NULL
  - box-and-arrow memory diagrams
  - pointer arithmetic, arrays
  - C string, null character, string literal

- Questions from the Reading?

Review Questions

- ```
  int x = 351;
  char* p = &x;
  int ar[3];
  ```

- How much space does the variable p take up?
  A. 1 byte
  B. 2 bytes
  C. 4 bytes
  D. 8 bytes

- Which of the following expressions evaluate to an address?
  A. `x + 10`
  B. `p + 10`
  C. `&x + 10`
  D. `*(&p)`
  E. `ar[1]`
  F. `&ar[2]`
  ```

Pointer Operators

- & = "address of" operator
- * = "value at address" or "dereference" operator

- Operator confusion
  - The pointer operators are *unary* (*i.e.*, take 1 operand)
  - These operators both have *binary* forms
    - x & y is bitwise AND (we'll talk about this next lecture)
    - x * y is multiplication
  - * is also used as part of the data type in pointer variable declarations – this is NOT an operator in this context!

Assignment in C

32-bit example
(pointers are 32-bits wide)

little-endian

- A variable is represented by a location
- Declaration ≠ initialization (initially "mystery data")
- `int x, y;`
  - x is at address 0x04, y is at 0x18

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00	A7	00	32	00	
0x04	00	01	29	F3	x
0x08	EE	EE	EE	EE	
0x0C	FA	CE	CA	FE	
0x10	26	00	00	00	
0x14	00	00	10	00	
0x18	01	00	00	00	y
0x1C	FF	00	F4	96	
0x20	DE	AD	BE	EF	
0x24	00	00	00	00	

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(pointers are 32-bits wide)

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	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	00	01	29	F3	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	01	00	00	00	y
0x1C					
0x20					
0x24					

Assignment in C

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(pointers are 32-bits wide)

& = "address of"
* = "dereference"

- left-hand side = right-hand side;
  - LHS must evaluate to a *location*
  - RHS must evaluate to a *value* (could be an address)
  - Store RHS value at LHS location
- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	00	00	00	00	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	01	00	00	00	y
0x1C					
0x20					
0x24					

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- left-hand side = right-hand side;
  - LHS must evaluate to a *location*
  - RHS must evaluate to a *value* (could be an address)
  - Store RHS value at LHS location
- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`
- `y = 0x3CD02700;`

little endian!

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	00	00	00	00	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	00	27	D0	3C	y
0x1C					
0x20					
0x24					

Assignment in C

32-bit example
(pointers are 32-bits wide)

& = "address of"
* = "dereference"

- left-hand side = right-hand side;
  - LHS must evaluate to a *location*
  - RHS must evaluate to a *value* (could be an address)
  - Store RHS value at LHS location
- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`
- `y = 0x3CD02700;`
- `x = y + 3;`
  - Get value at y, add 3, store in x

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	03	27	D0	3C	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	00	27	D0	3C	y
0x1C					
0x20					
0x24					

Assignment in C

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(pointers are 32-bits wide)

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- left-hand side = right-hand side;
  - LHS must evaluate to a *location*
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  - Store RHS value at LHS location
- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`
- `y = 0x3CD02700;`
- `x = y + 3;`
  - Get value at y, add 3, store in x
- `int* z;`
  - z is at address 0x20

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	03	27	D0	3C	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	00	27	D0	3C	y
0x1C					
0x20	DE	AD	BE	EF	z
0x24					

Assignment in C

32-bit example
(pointers are 32-bits wide)

& = "address of"
* = "dereference"

- left-hand side = right-hand side;
  - LHS must evaluate to a *location*
  - RHS must evaluate to a *value* (could be an address)
  - Store RHS value at LHS location
- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`
- `y = 0x3CD02700;`
- `x = y + 3;`
  - Get value at `y`, add 3, store in `x`
- `int* z = &y + 3;`
  - Get address of y, "add 3", store in z

Pointer arithmetic

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	03	27	D0	3C	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	00	27	D0	3C	y
0x1C					
0x20	24	00	00	00	z
0x24					

Assignment in C

32-bit example
(pointers are 32-bits wide)

& = "address of"
* = "dereference"

- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`
- `y = 0x3CD02700;`
- `x = y + 3;`
  - Get value at y, add 3, store in x
- `int* z = &y + 3;`
  - Get address of y, add **12**, store in z
- `*z = y;`

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	03	27	D0	3C	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	00	27	D0	3C	y
0x1C					
0x20	24	00	00	00	z
0x24					

Assignment in C

32-bit example
(pointers are 32-bits wide)

& = "address of"
* = "dereference"

- `int x, y;`
- `x = 0;`
- `y = 0x3CD02700;`
- `x = y + 3;`
    - Get value at y, add 3, store in x
- `int* z = &y + 3;`
    - Get address of y, add **12**, store in z

The target of a pointer is also a location

- `*z = y;`
    - Get value of y, put in address stored in z

	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	
0x00					
0x04	03	27	D0	3C	x
0x08					
0x0C					
0x10					
0x14					
0x18	00	27	D0	3C	y
0x1C					
0x20	24	00	00	00	z
0x24	00	27	D0	3C	

Addresses and Pointers in C (Review)

- Draw out a box-and-arrow diagram for the result of the following C code:

```
int* ptr;

int x = 5;

int y = 2;

ptr = &x;

y = 1 + *ptr;
```

Arrays in C

Arrays are adjacent locations in memory storing the same type of data object

`a` (array name) returns the array's address

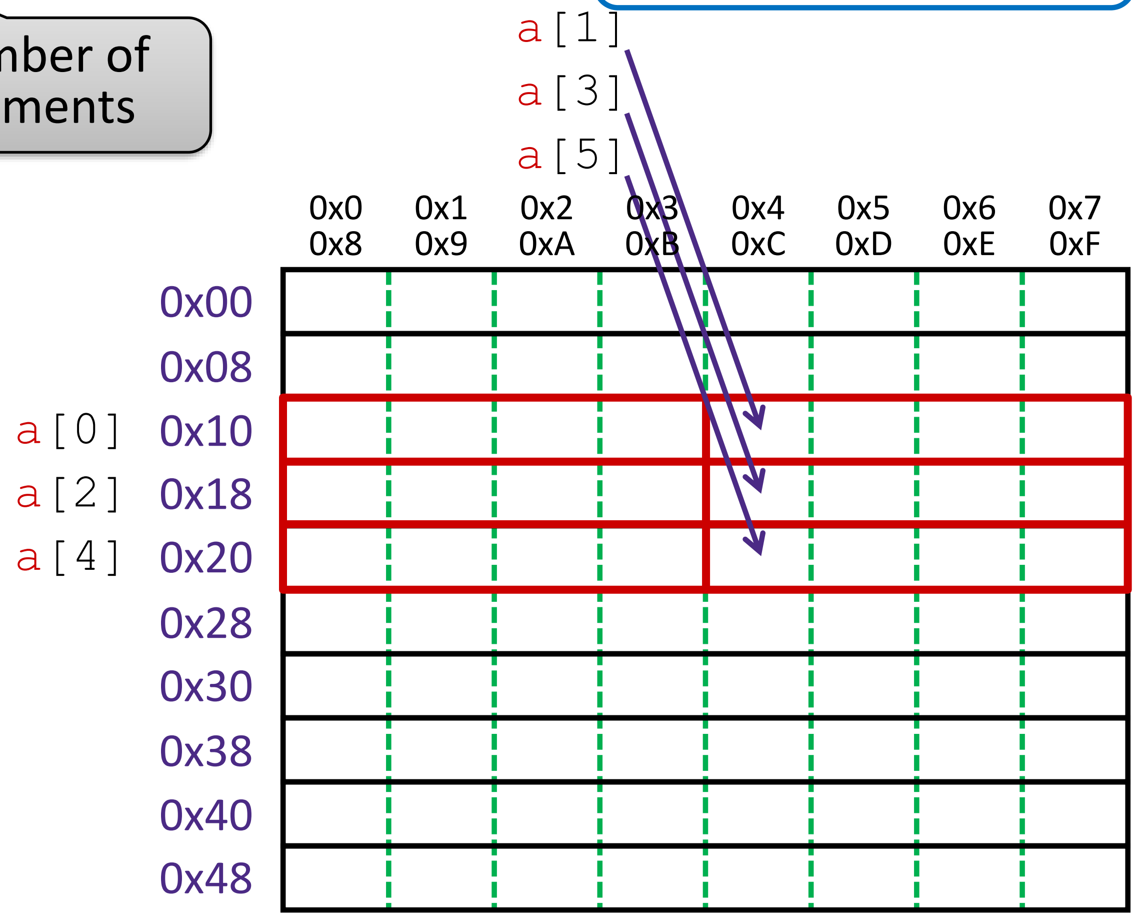
Declaration: `int a[6];`

element type

name

number of elements

64-bit example (pointers are 64-bits wide)



Arrays in C

Arrays are adjacent locations in memory storing the same type of data object

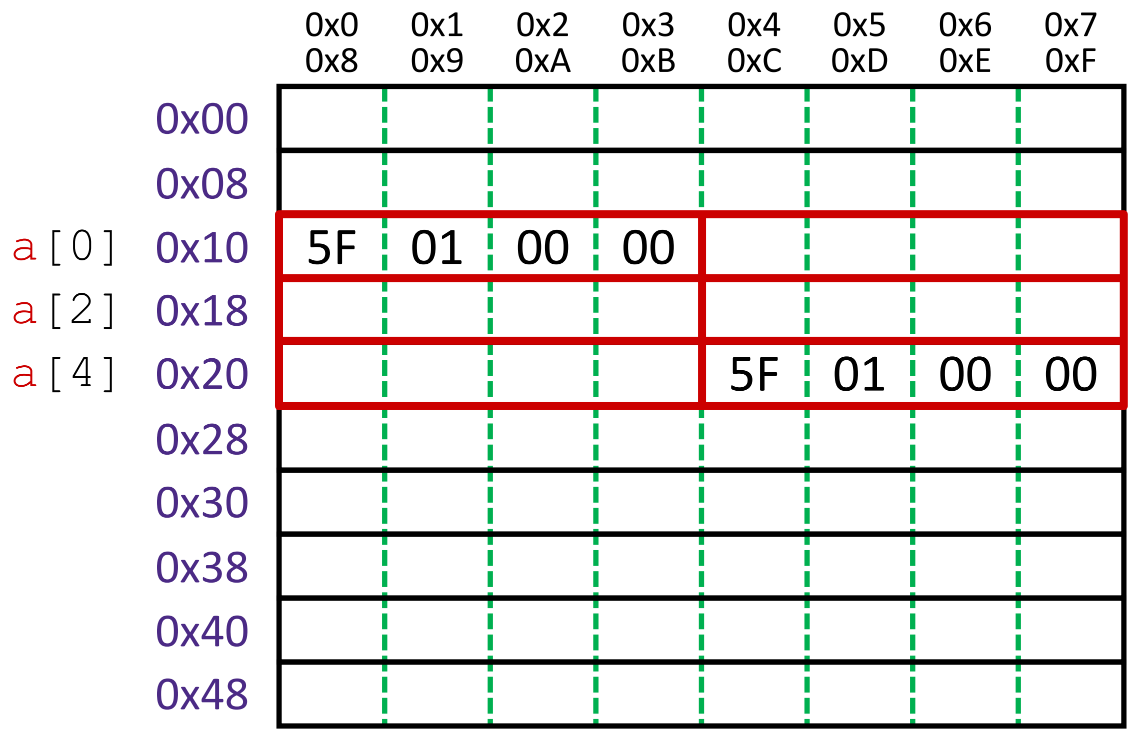
`a` (array name) returns the array's address

`&a[i]` is the address of `a[0]` plus `i` times the element size in bytes

Declaration: `int a[6];`

Indexing:

```
a[0] = 0x015f;
a[5] = a[0];
```



Arrays in C

Arrays are adjacent locations in memory storing the same type of data object

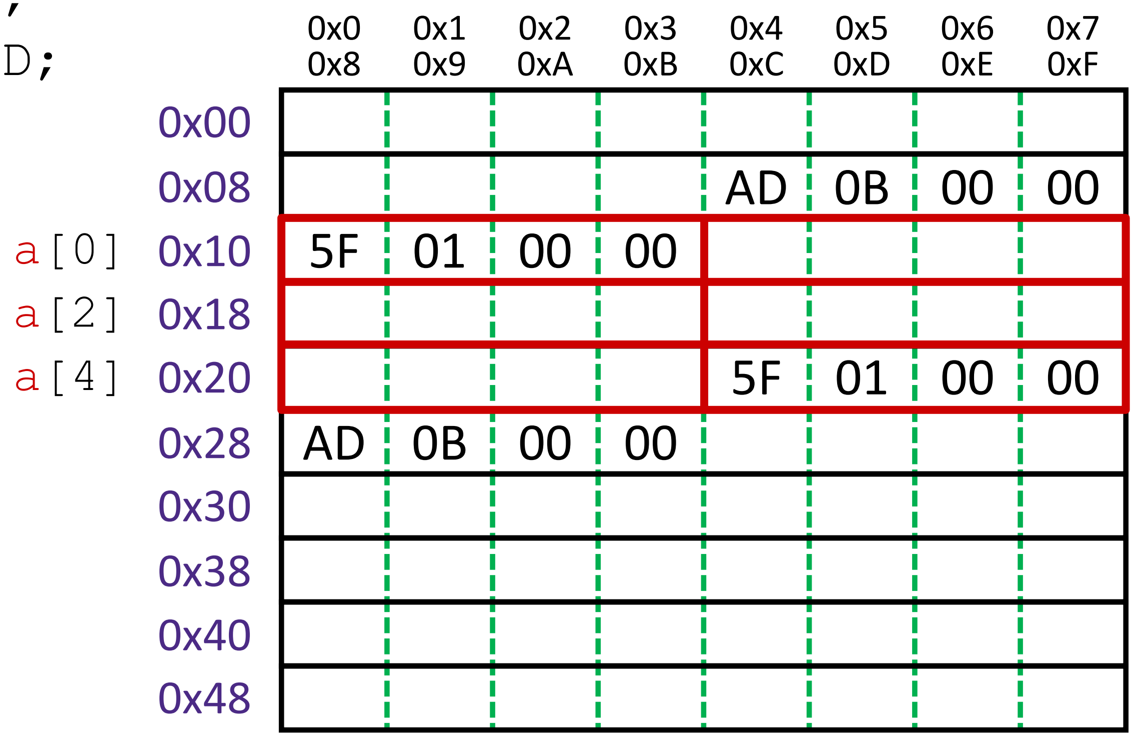
`a` (array name) returns the array's address

`&a[i]` is the address of `a[0]` plus `i` times the element size in bytes

Declaration: `int a[6];`

Indexing: `a[0] = 0x015f;`
`a[5] = a[0];`

No bounds checking: `a[6] = 0xBAD;`
`a[-1] = 0xBAD;`



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`&a[i]` is the address of `a[0]` plus `i` times the element size in bytes

Declaration: `int a[6];`

Indexing:
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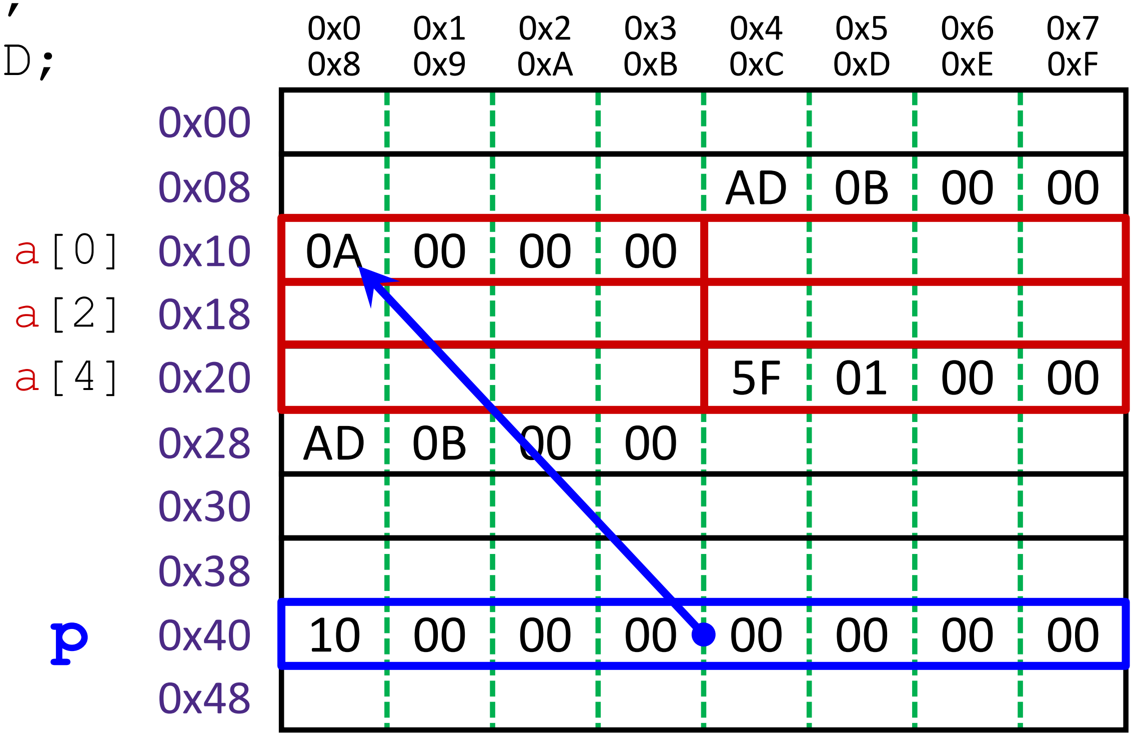
a[0] = 0x015f;
a[5] = a[0];
```

No bounds checking:
```
a[6] = 0xBAD;
a[-1] = 0xBAD;
```

Pointers:
```
int* p;
```

equivalent {
```
p = a;
p = &a[0];
```
}
```
*p = 0xA;
```



Arrays in C

Arrays are adjacent locations in memory storing the same type of data object

a (array name) returns the array's address

&a[i] is the address of a[0] plus i times the element size in bytes

Declaration: `int a[6];`

Indexing:
```
a[0] = 0x015f;
a[5] = a[0];
```

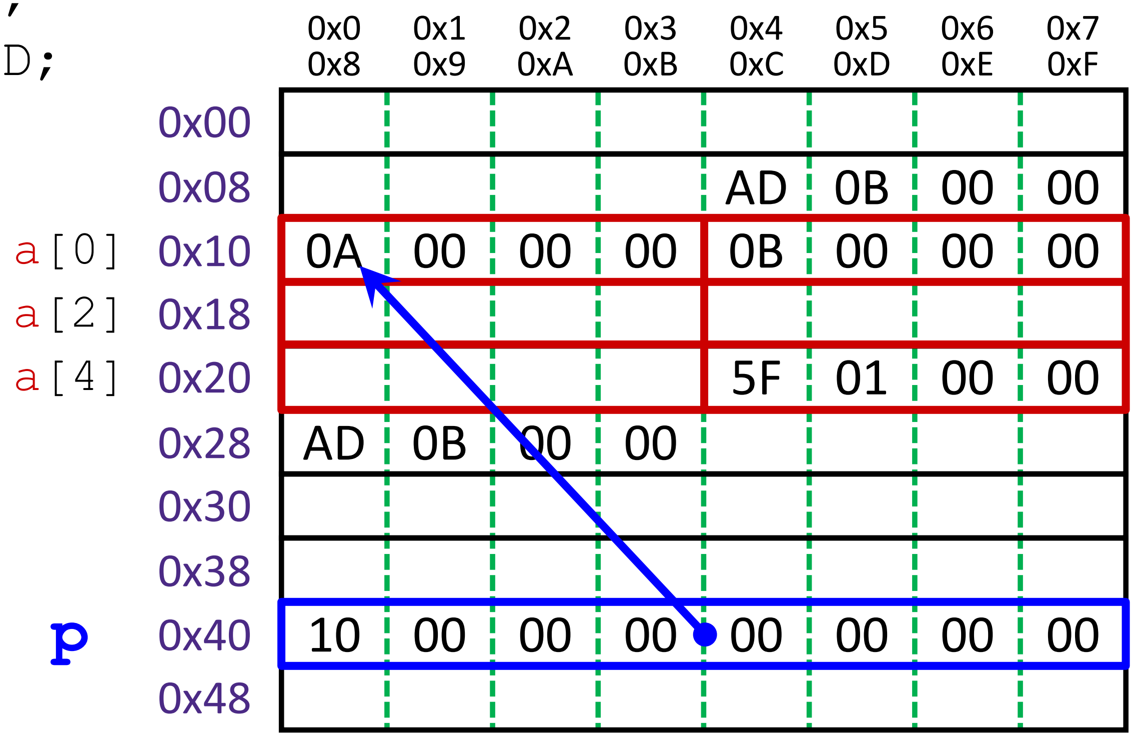
No bounds checking:
```
a[6] = 0xBAD;
a[-1] = 0xBAD;
```

Pointers: `int* p;`

equivalent {
```
p = a;
p = &a[0];
```
}
```
*p = 0xA;
```

array indexing = address arithmetic
(both scaled by the size of the type)

equivalent {
```
p[1] = 0xB;
*(p+1) = 0xB;
```
}
```
p = p + 2;
```



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Indexing:
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a[0] = 0x015f;
a[5] = a[0];
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No bounds checking:
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a[6] = 0xBAD;
a[-1] = 0xBAD;
```

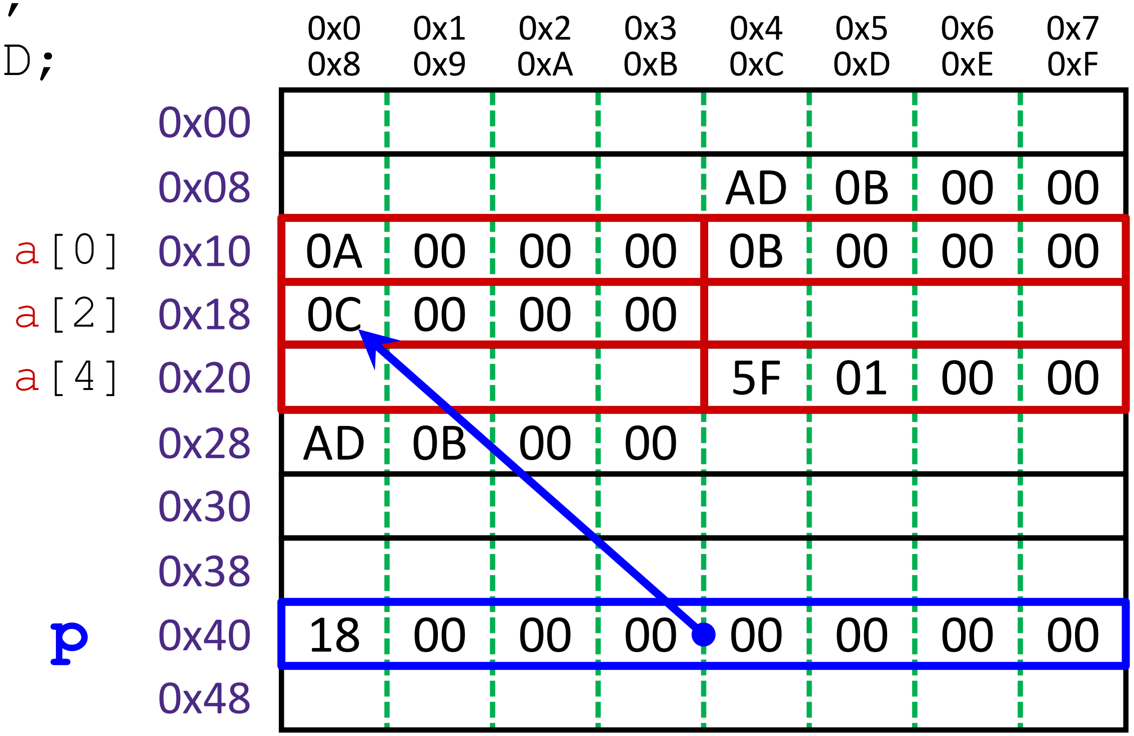
Pointers: `int* p;`

equivalent {
```
p = a;
p = &a[0];
```
}
```
*p = 0xA;
```

array indexing = address arithmetic
(both scaled by the size of the type)

equivalent {
```
p[1] = 0xB;
*(p+1) = 0xB;
```
}
```
p = p + 2;
```

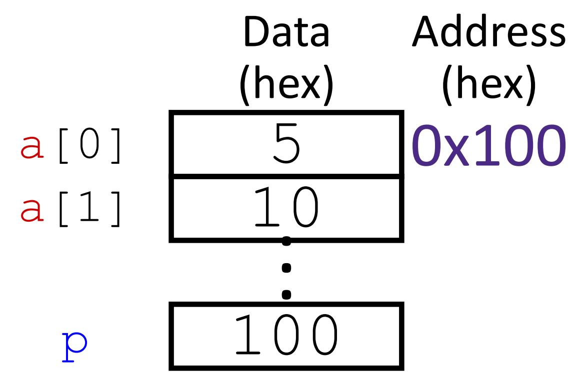
```
*p = a[1] + 1;
```



Question: The variable values after Line 3 executes are shown on the right. What are they after Line 5?

- Vote in Ed Lessons

```
1  void main() {
2     int a[] = {0x5,0x10};
3     int* p = a;
4     p = p + 1;
5     *p = *p + 1;
6  }
```



	p	a[0]	a[1]
(A)	0x101	0x5	0x11
(B)	0x104	0x5	0x11
(C)	0x101	0x6	0x10
(D)	0x104	0x6	0x10

Representing strings (Review)

- C-style string stored as an array of bytes (**`char*`**)
  - No “String” keyword, unlike Java
  - Elements are one-byte ASCII codes for each character

32	**space**	48	**0**	64	**@**	80	**P**	96	**`**	112	**p**
33	**!**	49	**1**	65	**A**	81	**Q**	97	**a**	113	**q**
34	**”**	50	**2**	66	**B**	82	**R**	98	**b**	114	**r**
35	**#**	51	**3**	67	**C**	83	**S**	99	**c**	115	**s**
36	**$**	52	**4**	68	**D**	84	**T**	100	**d**	116	**t**
37	**%**	53	**5**	69	**E**	85	**U**	101	**e**	117	**u**
38	**&**	54	**6**	70	**F**	86	**V**	102	**f**	118	**v**
39	**’**	55	**7**	71	**G**	87	**W**	103	**g**	119	**w**
40	**(**	56	**8**	72	**H**	88	**X**	104	**h**	120	**x**
41	**)**	57	**9**	73	**I**	89	**Y**	105	**I**	121	**y**
42	*****	58	**:**	74	**J**	90	**Z**	106	**j**	122	**z**
43	**+**	59	**;**	75	**K**	91	**[**	107	**k**	123	**{**
44	**,**	60	**<**	76	**L**	92	****	108	**l**	124	**|**
45	**-**	61	**=**	77	**M**	93	**]**	109	**m**	125	**}**
46	**.**	62	**>**	78	**N**	94	**^**	110	**n**	126	**~**
47	**/**	63	**?**	79	**O**	95	**_**	111	**o**	127	**del**

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Representing strings (Review)

- C-style string stored as an array of bytes (**`char*`**)
  - No "String" keyword, unlike Java
  - Elements are one-byte ASCII codes for each character
  - Last character followed by a 0 byte (`'\0'`)
    (a.k.a. the null character)

Decimal:	83	116	97	121	32	115	97	102	101	32	87	65	0
Hex:	0x53	0x74	0x61	0x79	0x20	0x73	0x61	0x66	0x65	0x20	0x57	0x41	0x00
Text:	`'S'`	`'t'`	`'a'`	`'y'`	`' '`	`'s'`	`'a'`	`'f'`	`'e'`	`' '`	`'W'`	`'A'`	`'\0'`

Endianness and Strings

C (char = 1 byte)

```
char s[6] = "12345";
```

String literal

0x31 = 49 decimal = ASCII ‘1’

IA32, x86-64 (little-endian) address	IA32, x86-64 (little-endian) value	SPARC (big-endian) value	SPARC (big-endian) address	
0x00	31	31	0x00	'1'
0x01	32	32	0x01	'2'
0x02	33	33	0x02	'3'
0x03	34	34	0x03	'4'
0x04	35	35	0x04	'5'
0x05	00	00	0x05	'\0'

- Byte ordering (endianness) is not an issue for 1-byte values
  - The whole array does not constitute a single value
  - Individual elements are values; chars are single bytes

Examining Data Representations

- Code to print byte representation of data
  - Treat any data type as a *byte array* by **casting** its address to `char*`
  - C has unchecked casts !! DANGER !!

```
void show_bytes(char* start, int len) {
  int i;
  for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    printf("%p\t0x%.2hhX\n", start+i, *(start+i));
  printf("\n");
}
```

- `printf` directives:
  - `%p` Print pointer
  - `\t` Tab
  - `%.2hhX` Print value as char (hh) in hex (X), padding to 2 digits (`.2`)
  - `\n` New line

Examining Data Representations

- Code to print byte representation of data
  - Treat any data type as a *byte array* by **casting** its address to `char*`
  - C has unchecked casts !! DANGER !!

```
void show_bytes(char* start, int len) {
  int i;
  for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    printf("%p\t0x%.2hhX\n", start+i, *(start+i));
  printf("\n");
}
```

```
void show_int(int x) {
  show_bytes( (char *) &x, sizeof(int));
}
```

show_bytes Execution Example

```
int x = 123456; // 0x00 01 E2 40
printf("int x = %d;\n", x);
show_int(x);    // show_bytes((char *) &x, sizeof(int));
```

- Result (Linux x86-64):
  - **Note:** The addresses will change on each run (try it!), but fall in same general range

```
int x = 123456;
0x7fffb245549c  0x40
0x7fffb245549d  0xE2
0x7fffb245549e  0x01
0x7fffb245549f  0x00
```

Summary

- Assignment in C results in value being put in memory location
- Pointer is a C representation of a data address
  - `&` = "address of" operator
  - `*` = "value at address" or "dereference" operator
- Pointer arithmetic scales by size of target type
  - Convenient when accessing array-like structures in memory
  - Be careful when using – particularly when *casting* variables
- Arrays are adjacent locations in memory storing the same type of data object
  - Strings are null-terminated arrays of characters (ASCII)