

APS105

Winter 2012

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Lecture 28
March 26, 2012

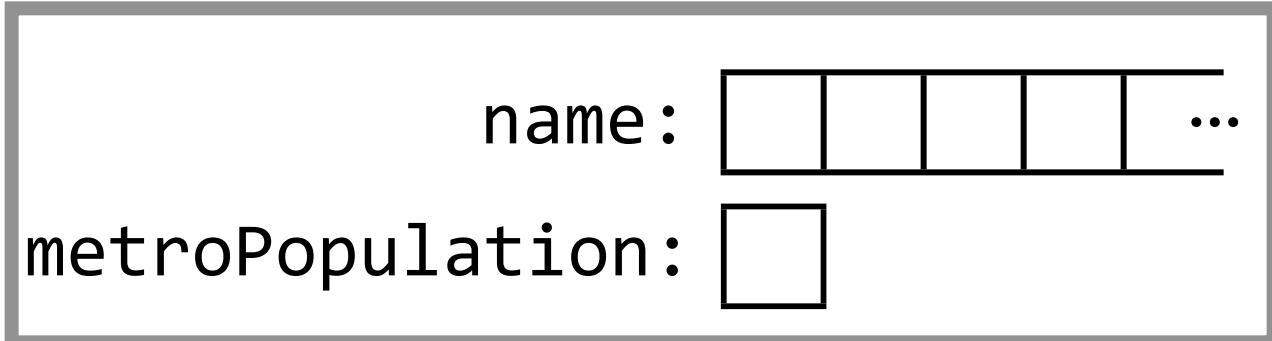
Today

- struct
- Data Structures

Structures

- Way of grouping variables together into a single unit
- Acts as a template to create instances of that grouping

```
create a new structure  
struct {  
    char name[20 + 1];  
    double metroPopulation; } what's in it  
}  
members  
fields
```



This code is useless on its own

```
struct {  
    char name[20 + 1];           int  
    double metroPopulation;  
}
```

```
??? toronto;           int i;
```

```
struct city {  
    char name[20 + 1];  
    double metroPopulation;  
}; ← Watch this ;
```

```
struct city toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
```

```
int i;
```

Type of i is int

```
int *p;
```

Type of p is int *

```
struct city toronto; Type of toronto is struct city
```

```
city vancouver;
```

Type of vancouver is city

Error

typedef

- A way of defining a new type
- More accurately, a new name for an existing type

```
typedef existing-type new-type;
```

```
typedef double Dollar;
```

```
Dollar price = 1.99;
```

```
Dollar calculateTax(Dollar d)
{
    ...
}
```

```
typedef struct city {  
    char name[20 + 1];  
    double metroPopulation;  
} City;
```

create a struct named city

typedef struct city { ... } City;



create a typedef for struct city called City

```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
```

Type of toronto is City

Dot Notation

toronto:

name:	'T'	'o'	'r'	'o'	...
metroPopulation:	6.324				

toronto.name

toronto.metroPopulation

} lvalues

City toronto;

int a[3];

toronto.metroPopulation = 6.324;

a[0]

toronto.name = "Toronto";

Error

strncpy(toronto.name, "Toronto",

sizeof(toronto.name));

printf("The pop of %s is %g million\n",

 toronto.name, toronto.metroPopulation);

The pop of Toronto is 6.324 million

,

Definition Location

- structs can be defined most places in your program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
typedef struct city {
    char name[20 + 1];
    double metroPopulation;
} City;
```

```
int main(void)
{
    ...
}
```

structs and Operators

- Assignment operator works (everything is copied)

toronto:

name:	'T'	'o'	'r'	'o'	...
metroPopulation:	6.324				

vancouver:

name:	'T'	'o'	'r'	'o'	...
metroPopulation:	6.324				

```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
```

```
City vancouver = toronto;
```

structs and Operators

- Relational operators do not work
- Arithmetic operators do not work
- Equality operators do not work

```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
```

```
City vancouver = toronto;
```

```
toronto > vancouver
```

Error

```
toronto + vancouver
```

Error

```
toronto == vancouver
```

Error

Comparison

- If you need to compare structs, you can write your own comparison function similar to `strcmp()`

```
int compareCity(City c1, City c2)
{
    return c1.metroPopulation - c2.metroPopulation;
}

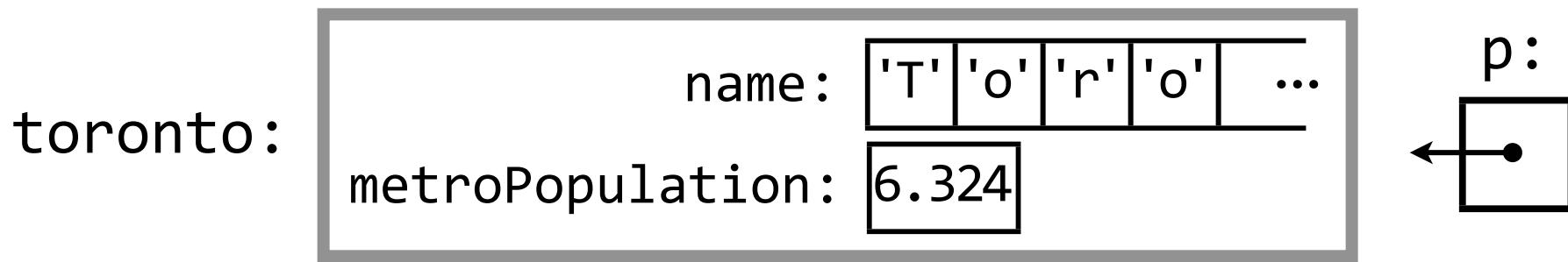
if (compareCity(toronto, vancouver) > 0)
{
    ...
}
```

Pointers and structs

- You can get a pointer to a struct

```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
```

```
City *p = &toronto;
```



`*p.name` Error

```
error: request for member 'name' in  
something not a structure or union
```

`*p.name` means `*(p.name)`

`(*p).name`

Too Much Typing

- Dennis Ritchie thought this was too much typing for a very common operation
- So he added a shortcut, the right arrow operator
- Only valid when used on a pointer to a struct

`(*p).name`

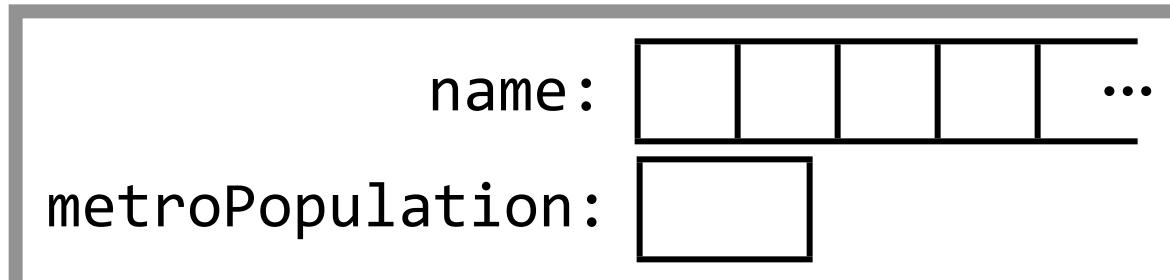
`p->name`

Saves two whole characters!

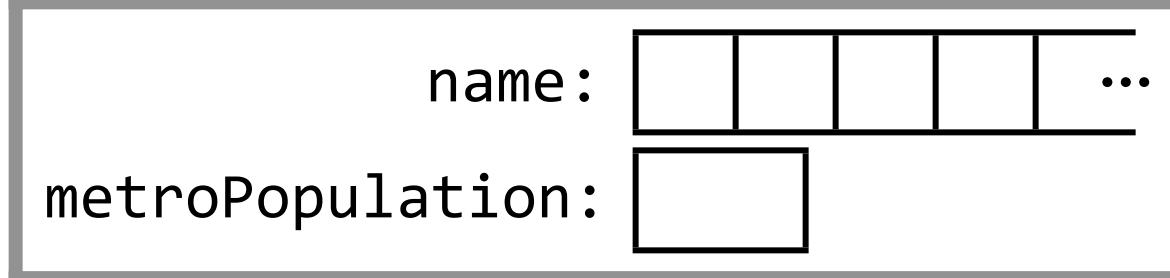
Arrays of structs

```
City cities[4];
```

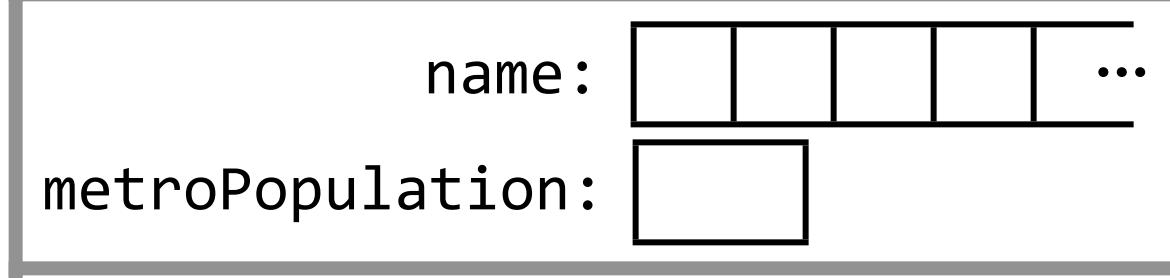
cities[0]



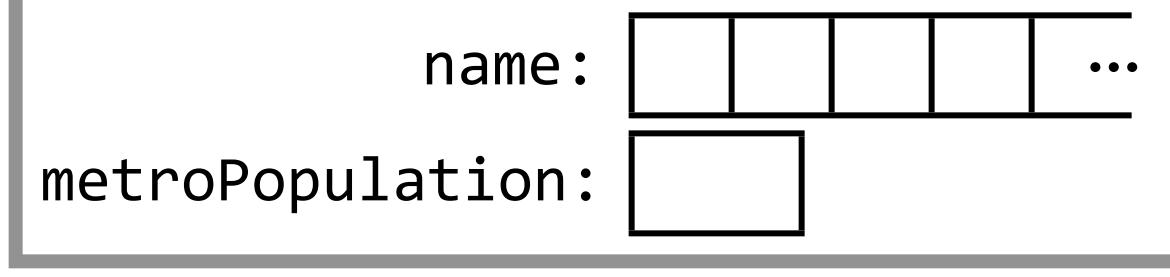
cities[1]



cities[2]



cities[3]



Arrays of structs

```
City cities[4];
```

cities[0]

name: "Toronto"

metroPop: 6.324

cities[1]

name:

metroPop:

cities[2]

name:

metroPop:

cities[3]

name:

metroPop:

```
cities[0].metroPopulation = 6.324;  
strncpy(cities[0].name, "Toronto",  
        sizeof(cities[0].name));
```

Initializers

```
City cities[] = { {"Halifax",    0.283},  
                  {"Montreal",   3.764},  
                  {"Toronto",    6.324},  
                  {"Vancouver",  2.254} };  
  
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)  
{  
    printf("The pop of %s is %g million\n",  
          cities[i].name, cities[i].metroPopulation);  
}
```

The pop of Halifax is 0.283 million
The pop of Montreal is 3.764 million
The pop of Toronto is 6.324 million
The pop of Vancouver is 2.254 million

sizeof() structs

`sizeof(City)` approx the sum of the sizes of each member
(very implementation specific)

```
City cities[] = { {"Halifax", 0.283},  
                  {"Montreal", 3.764},  
                  {"Toronto", 6.324},  
                  {"Vancouver", 2.254} };
```

`sizeof(cities) number of elements * sizeof(City)`

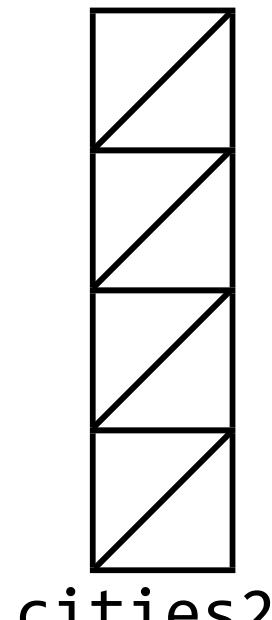
`sizeof(cities) / sizeof(City)` number of elements

Tip: `sizeof(cities) / sizeof(cities[0])`

Arrays of Pointers

```
#define N 4
```

```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};  
City vancouver = {"Vancouver", 2.254};  
City *cities2[N];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
{  
    cities2[i] = NULL;  
}
```



toronto:

name: "Toronto"
metroPop: 6.324

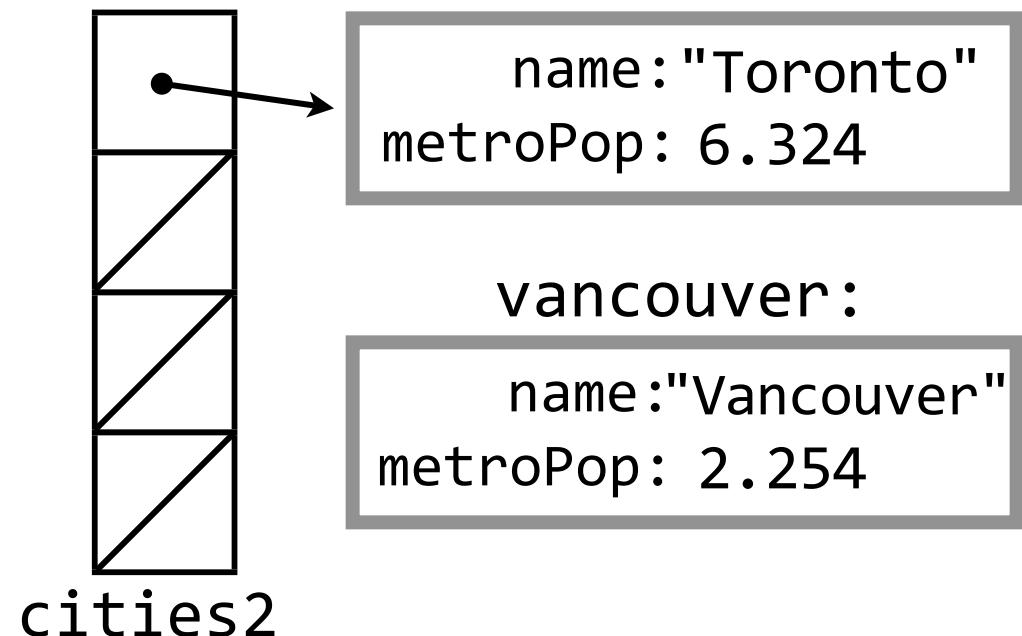
vancouver:

name: "Vancouver"
metroPop: 2.254

Arrays of Pointers

```
#define N 4
```

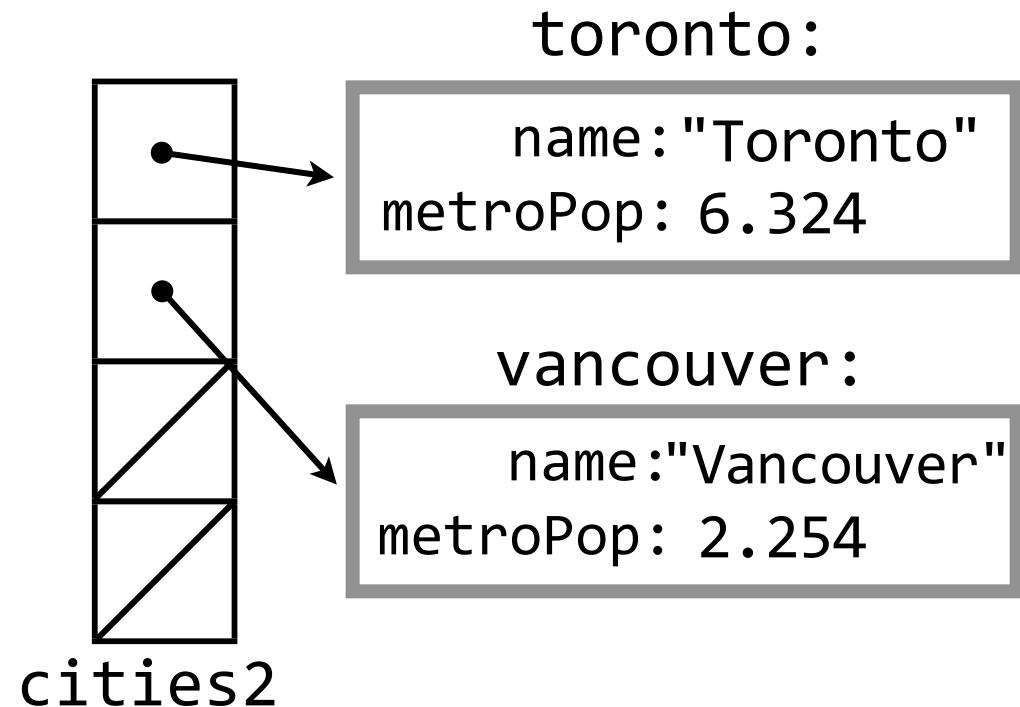
```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};  
City vancouver = {"Vancouver", 2.254};  
City *cities2[N];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
{  
    cities2[i] = NULL;  
}  
  
cities2[0] = &toronto;
```



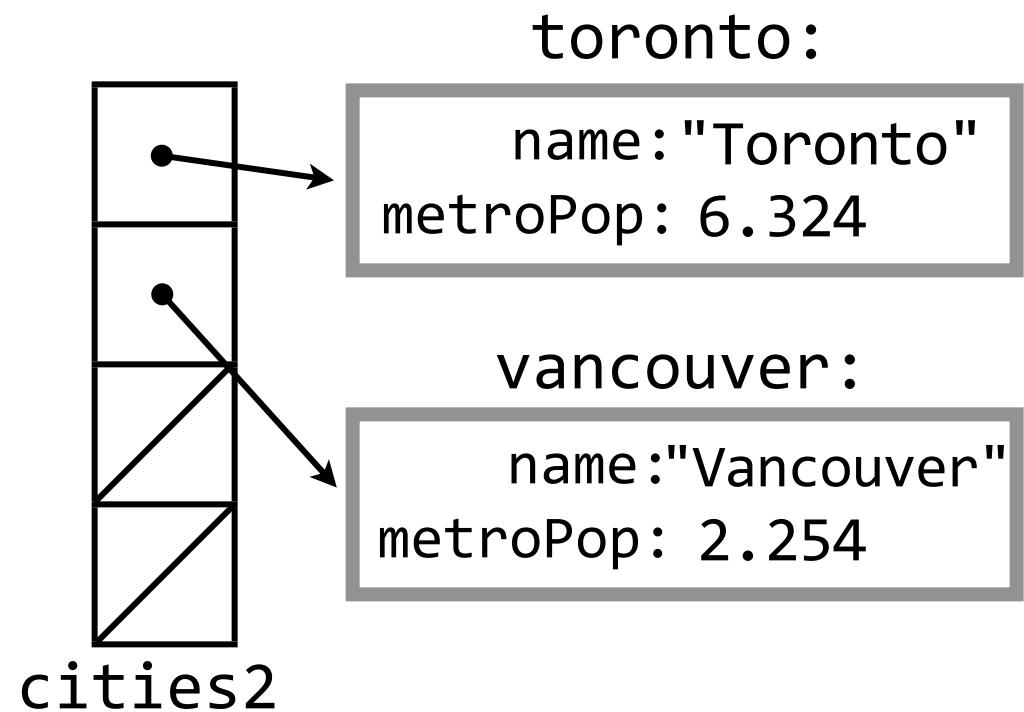
Arrays of Pointers

```
#define N 4
```

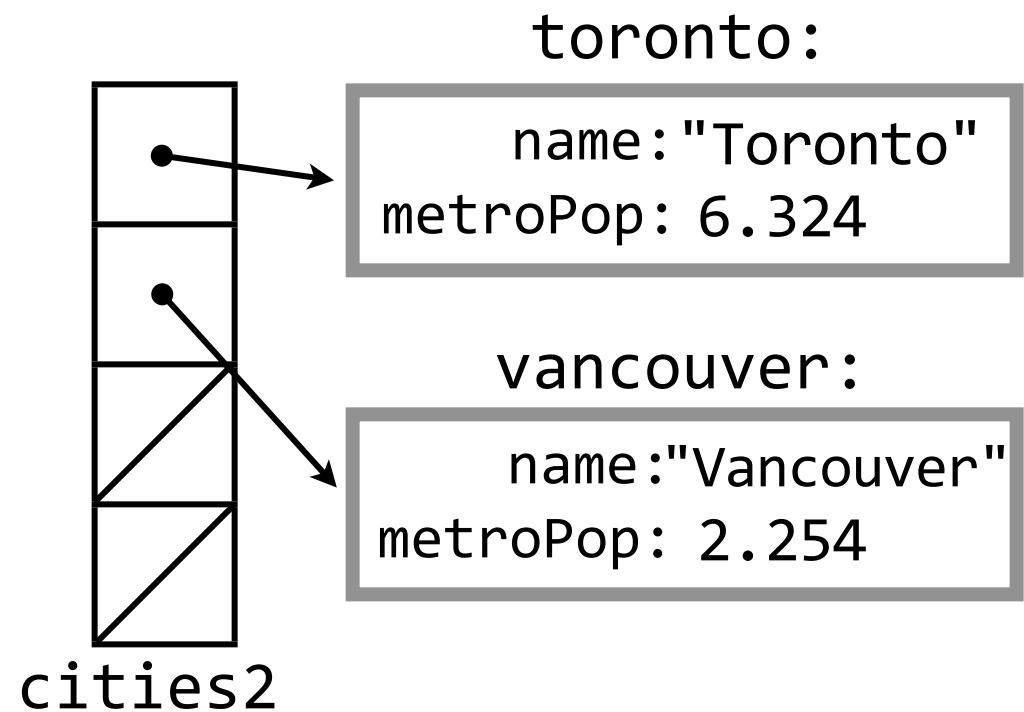
```
City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};  
City vancouver = {"Vancouver", 2.254};  
City *cities2[N];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
{  
    cities2[i] = NULL;  
}  
  
cities2[0] = &toronto;  
cities2[1] = &vancouver;
```



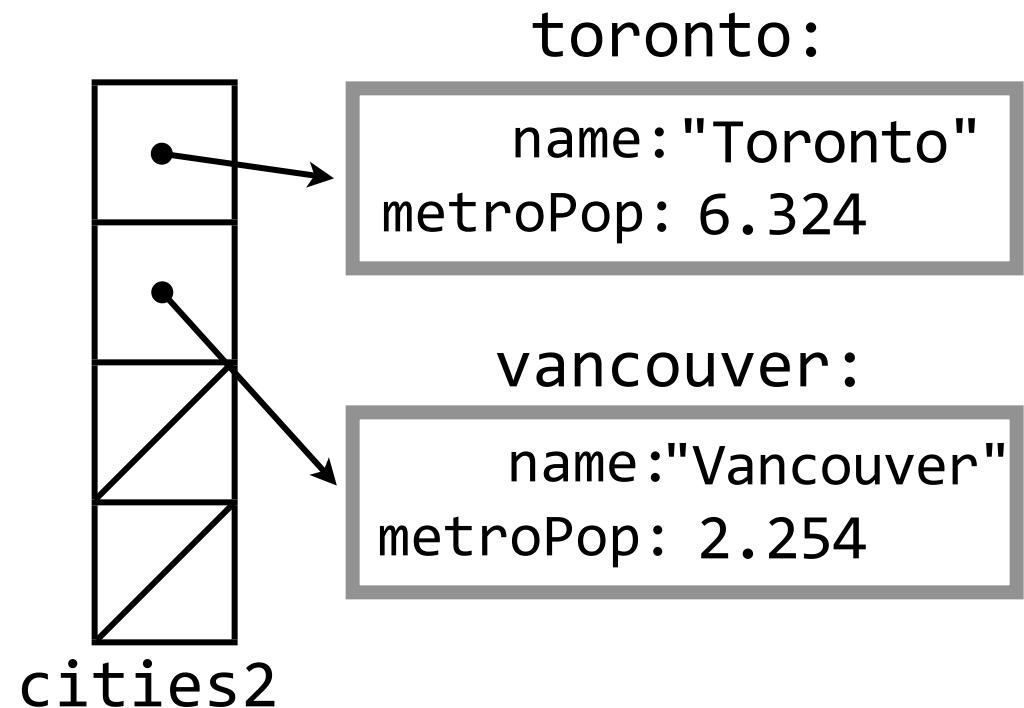
```
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
    printf("%s\n", (*cities2[i]).name);
}
```



```
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
{  
    printf("%s\n", cities2[i]->name);  
}
```

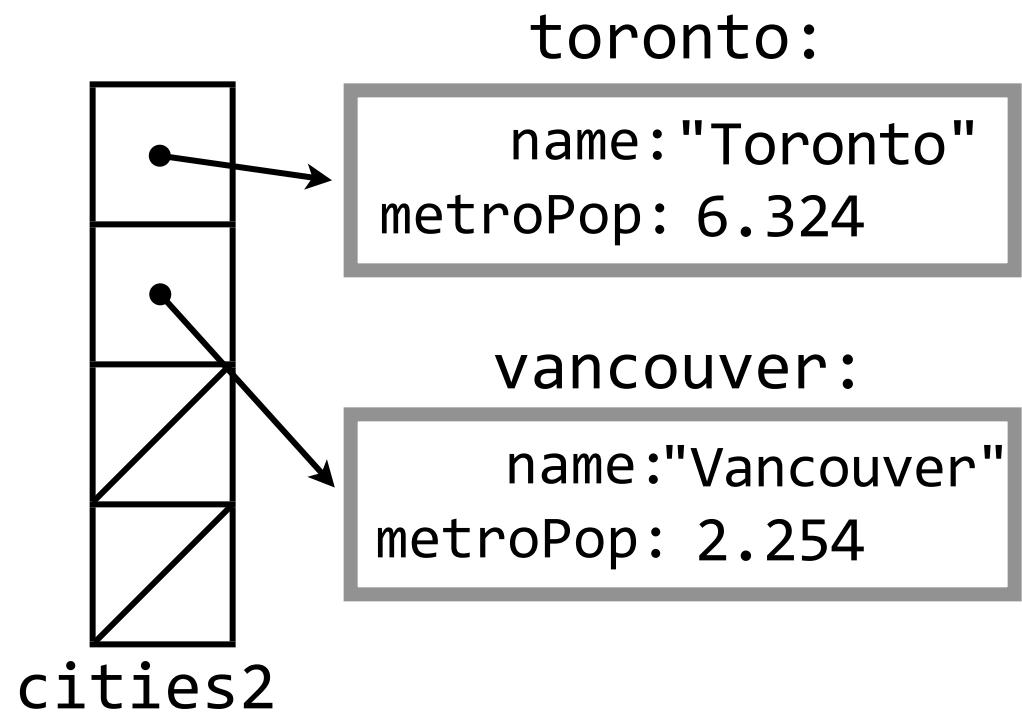


```
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
{  
    printf("%s\n", cities2[i]->name);  
}  
    cities2[i].name Error
```



```
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
{  
    printf("%s\n", cities2[i]->name);  
}
```

Toronto
Vancouver
Segmentation Fault

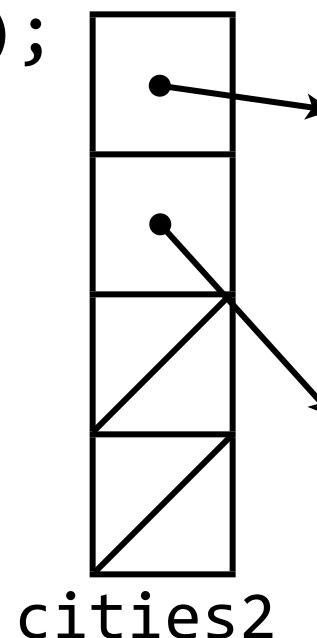


```

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
    if (cities2[i] != NULL)
    {
        printf("%s\n", cities2[i]->name);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("[empty]\n");
    }
}

```

Toronto
Vancouver
[empty]
[empty]

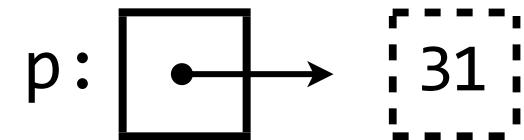


toronto:
name: "Toronto"
metroPop: 6.324

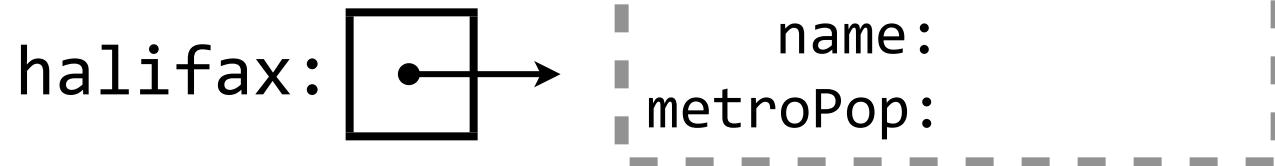
vancouver:
name: "Vancouver"
metroPop: 2.254

malloc()ing structs

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
*p = 31;
```

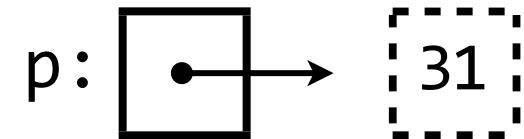


```
City *halifax = malloc(sizeof(City));
```

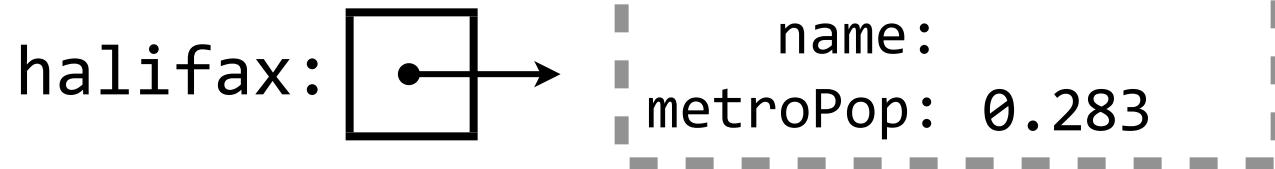


malloc()ing structs

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
*p = 31;
```

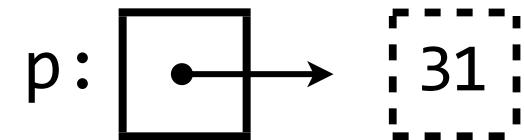


```
City *halifax = malloc(sizeof(City));  
halifax->metroPopulation = 0.283;
```

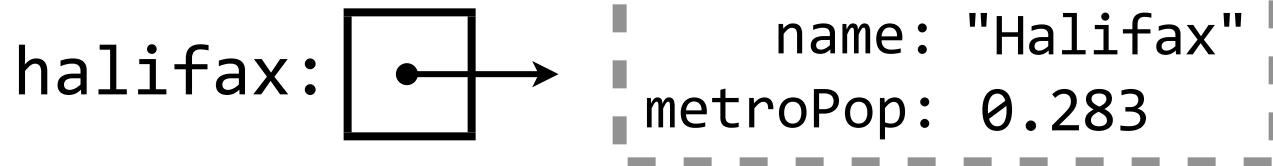


malloc()ing structs

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
*p = 31;
```

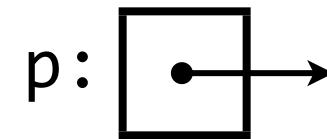


```
City *halifax = malloc(sizeof(City));  
halifax->metroPopulation = 0.283;  
strncpy(halifax->name, "Halifax", sizeof(halifax->name));
```

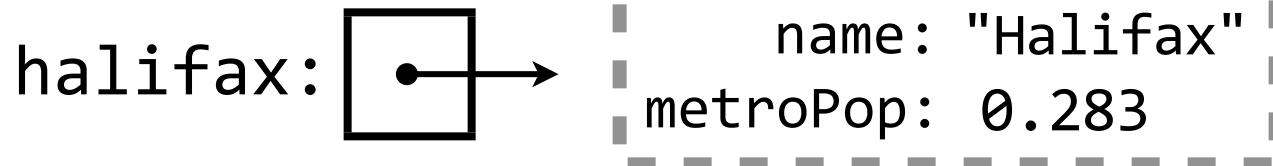


free()ing structs

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
*p = 31;  
free(p);
```

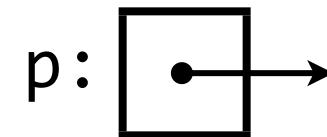


```
City *halifax = malloc(sizeof(City));  
halifax->metroPopulation = 0.283;  
strncpy(halifax->name, "Halifax", sizeof(halifax->name));
```



free()ing structs

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));  
*p = 31;  
free(p);
```



```
City *halifax = malloc(sizeof(City));  
halifax->metroPopulation = 0.283;  
strncpy(halifax->name, "Halifax", sizeof(halifax->name));  
free(halifax);
```



Pointer fields

```
typedef struct name
{
    char *first;
    char *last;
} Name;
```

```
Name name1 = {"Jonathan", "Deber"};
printf("%s %s \n", name1.first, name1.last);
```

Jonathan Deber

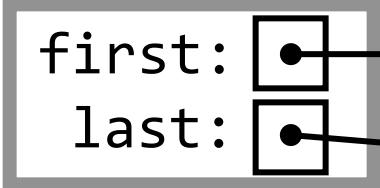
```
Name name2;
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", sizeof(name2.first));
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", sizeof(name2.last));
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

Segmentation Fault

Wrong

Pointer fields

```
typedef struct name
{
    char *first;
    char *last;
} Name;
```

name1: first:  "Jonathan"
last: "Deber"

```
Name name1 = {"Jonathan", "Deber"};
printf("%s %s \n", name1.first, name1.last);
```

Jonathan Deber

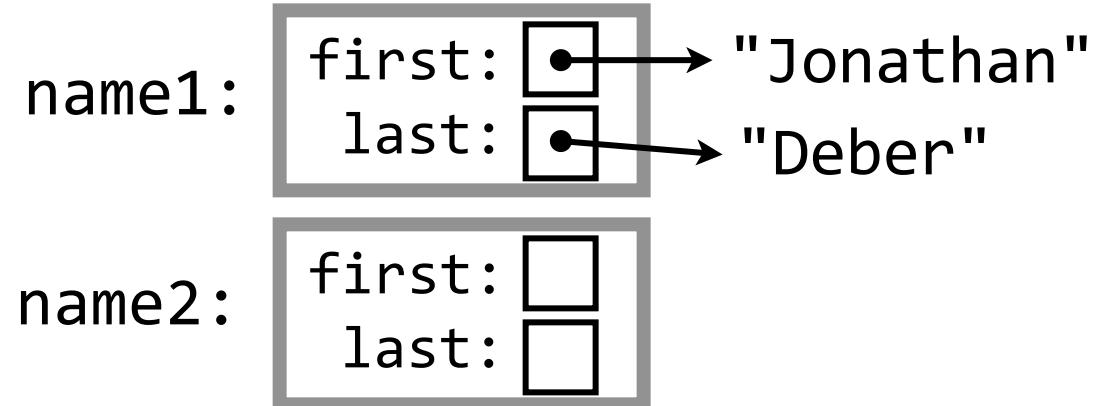
```
Name name2;
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", sizeof(name2.first));
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", sizeof(name2.last));
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

Segmentation Fault

Wrong

Pointer fields

```
typedef struct name  
{  
    char *first;  
    char *last;  
} Name;
```



```
Name name1 = {"Jonathan", "Deber"};  
printf("%s %s \n", name1.first, name1.last);
```

Jonathan Deber

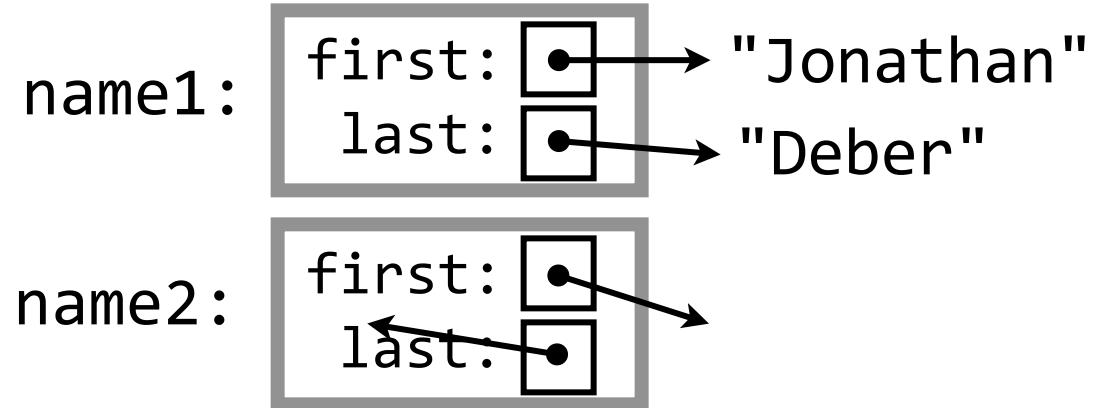
```
Name name2;  
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", sizeof(name2.first));  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", sizeof(name2.last));  
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

Segmentation Fault

Wrong

Pointer fields

```
typedef struct name  
{  
    char *first;  
    char *last;  
} Name;
```



```
Name name1 = {"Jonathan", "Deber"};  
printf("%s %s \n", name1.first, name1.last);
```

Jonathan Deber

```
Name name2;  
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", sizeof(name2.first));  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", sizeof(name2.last));  
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

Segmentation Fault

Wrong

```
Name name2;  
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", sizeof(name2.first));  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", sizeof(name2.last));
```

Wrong

```
char *first;  
strncpy(first, "Jonathan", sizeof(first));
```

Wrong

```
int *p;  
*p = 41;
```

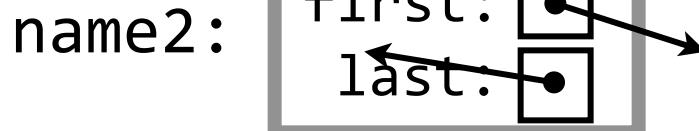
Wrong

malloc()ing fields

```
Name name2;
```

```
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
```

```
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```



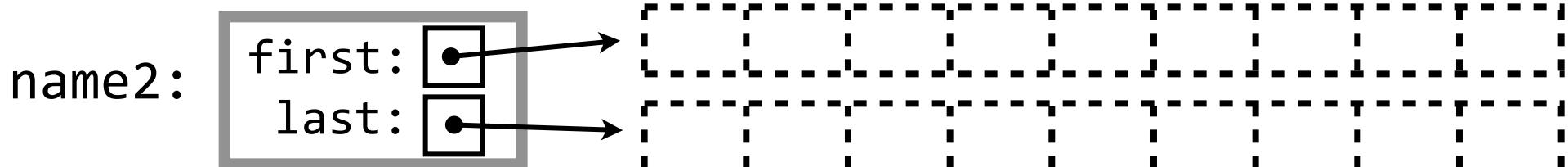
malloc()ing fields

```
Name name2;
```

```
name2.first = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );  
name2.last = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );
```

```
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
```

```
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```



malloc()ing fields

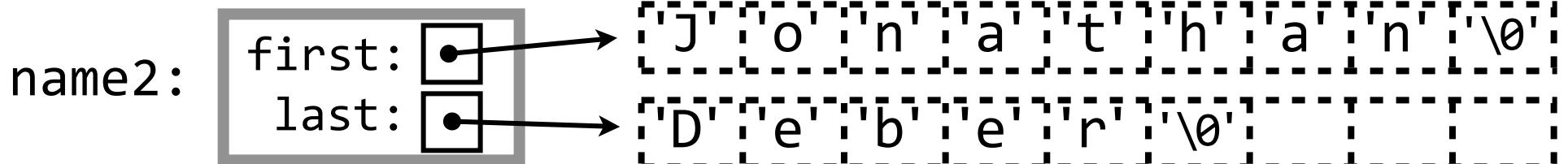
```
Name name2;
```

```
name2.first = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );  
name2.last = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );
```

```
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
```

```
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

```
Jonathan Deber
```



free()ing fields

```
Name name2;
```

```
name2.first = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );  
name2.last = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );
```

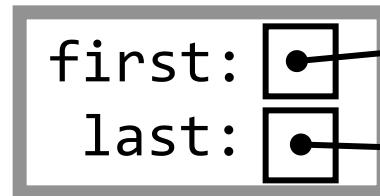
```
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
```

```
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

```
free(name2.first);  
free(name2.last);
```

Jonathan Deber

name2:



A diagram illustrating the state of memory after the `printf` call. Two memory blocks are shown. The first block, starting at address `name2.first`, contains the characters 'J', 'o', 'n', 'a', 't', 'h', 'a', 'n', followed by a null terminator '\0'. The second block, starting at address `name2.last`, contains the characters 'D', 'e', 'b', 'e', 'r', followed by a null terminator '\0'. Dashed lines indicate the boundaries of each character cell.

free()ing fields

Name name2;

```
name2.first = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );
name2.last = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );
```

```
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
```

```
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

```
free(name2.first);  
free(name2.last);
```

Jonathan Deber

name2: 
first: 
last: 

The diagram illustrates a character array named 'name2' containing the string "Debbie". The array is represented by a dashed box containing the characters 'D', 'e', ' ', 'b', 'e', 'r', '\0'. Two pointer variables, 'first' and 'last', are shown as black boxes with arrows pointing to the first character 'D' and the null terminator '\0' respectively. The labels 'first:' and 'last:' are placed to the left of their respective pointers.

free()ing fields

```
Name name2;
```

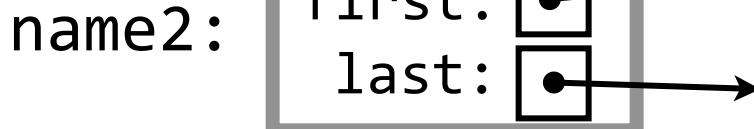
```
name2.first = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );  
name2.last = malloc( (NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char) );
```

```
strncpy(name2.first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name2.last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
```

```
printf("%s %s \n", name2.first, name2.last);
```

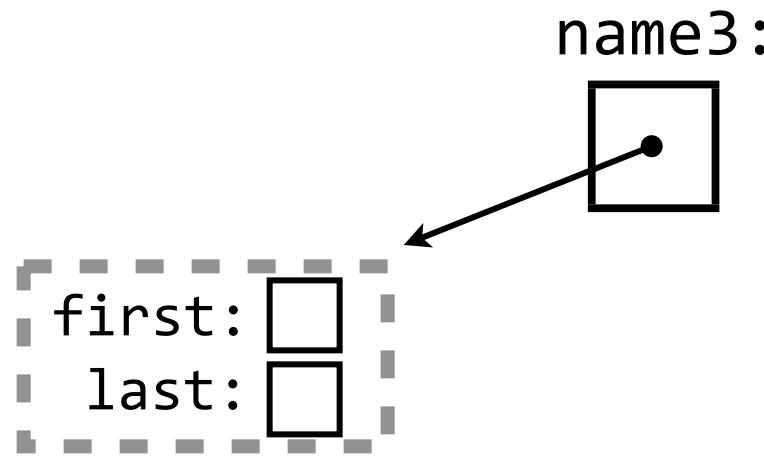
```
free(name2.first);  
free(name2.last);
```

Jonathan Deber



malloc() and malloc()

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));
```

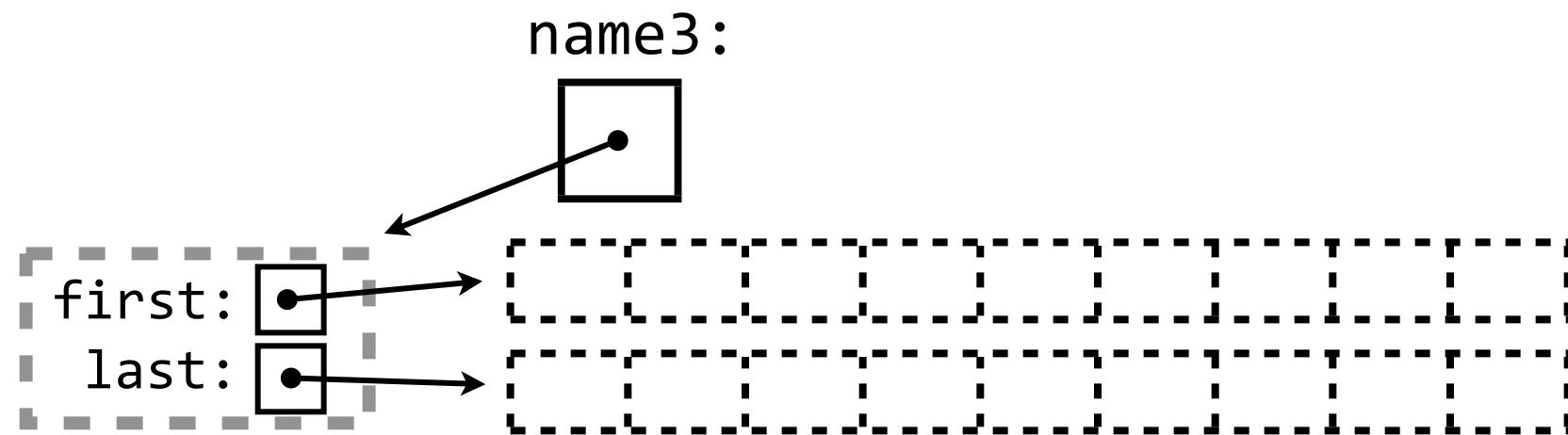


malloc() and malloc()

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));
```

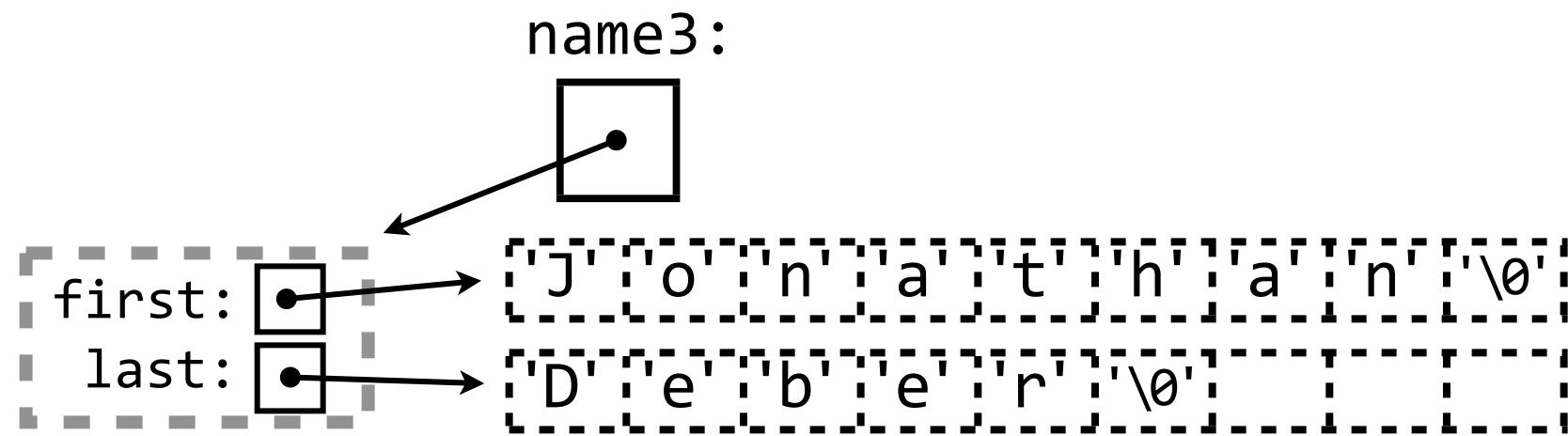
```
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));
```

```
name3->last = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));
```



malloc() and malloc()

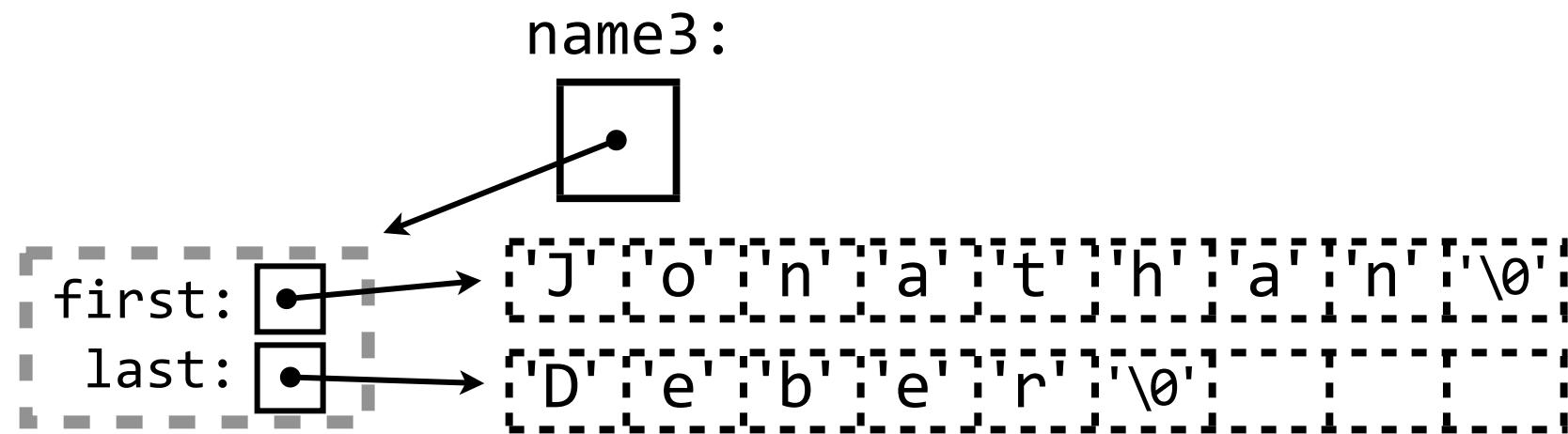
```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
name3->last = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
strncpy(name3->first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name3->last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);
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malloc() and malloc()

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strncpy(name3->last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);  
printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);
```

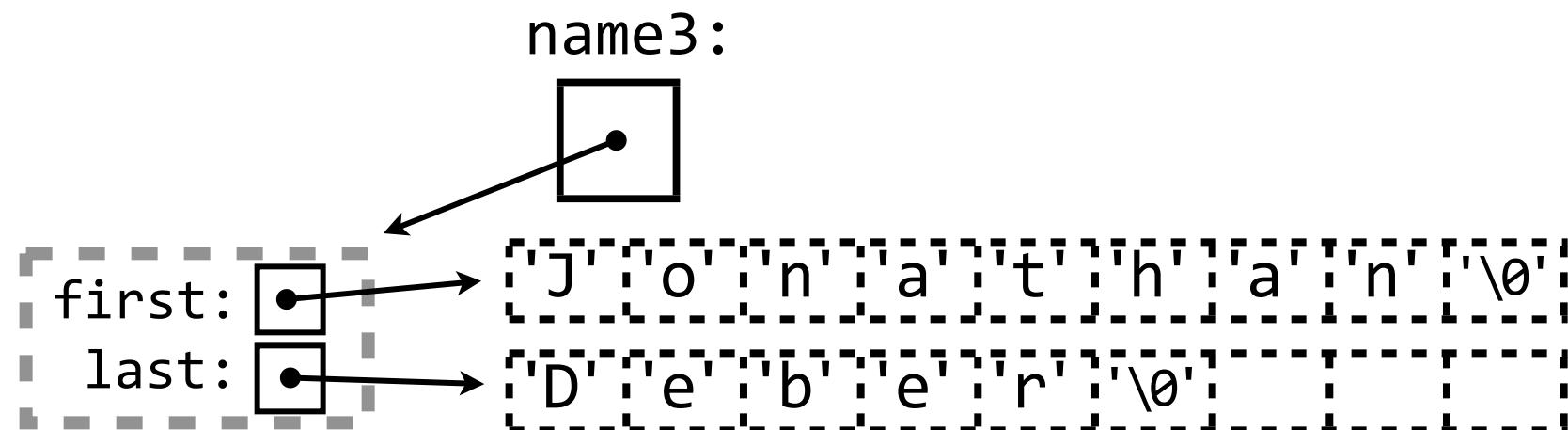
Jonathan Deber



malloc() and malloc()

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printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last);
```

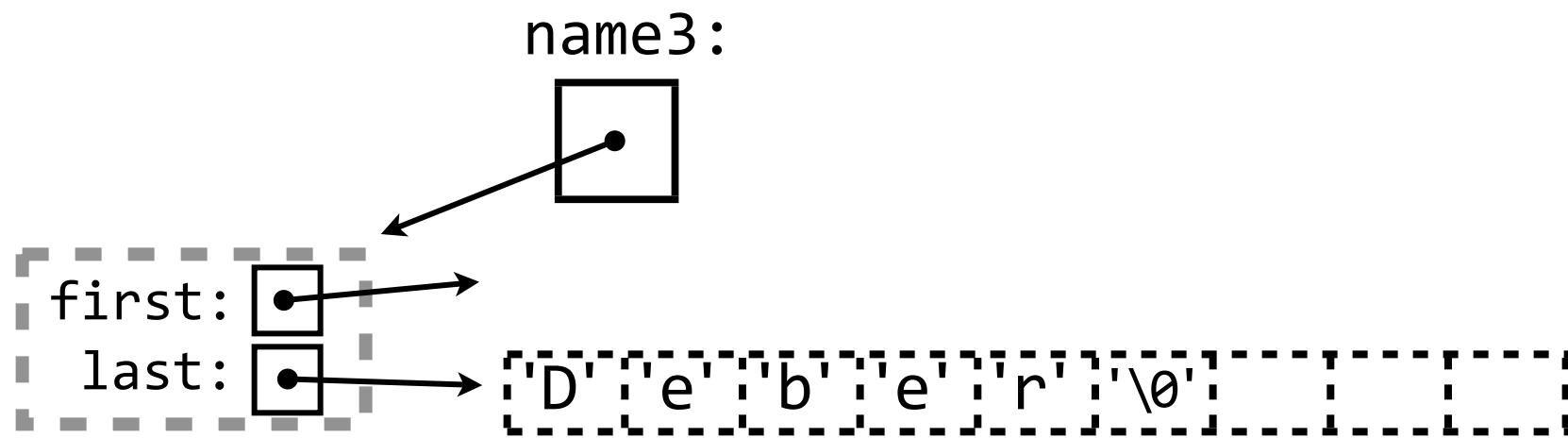
Jonathan Deber



malloc() and malloc()

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Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
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printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last);
```

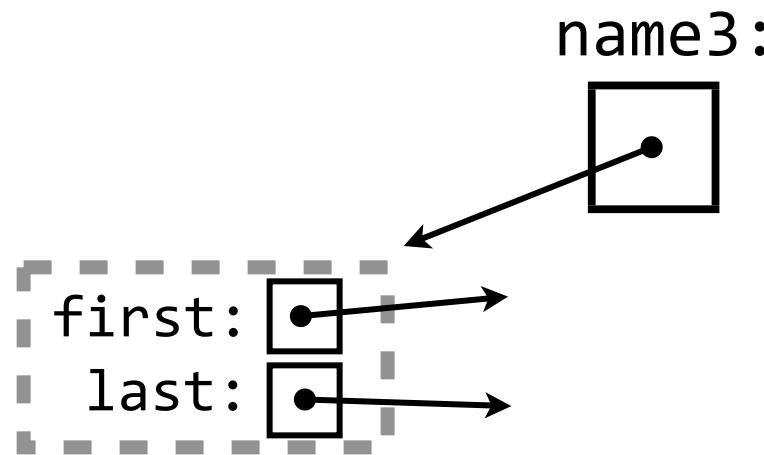
Jonathan Deber



malloc() and malloc()

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
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printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
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```

Jonathan Deber

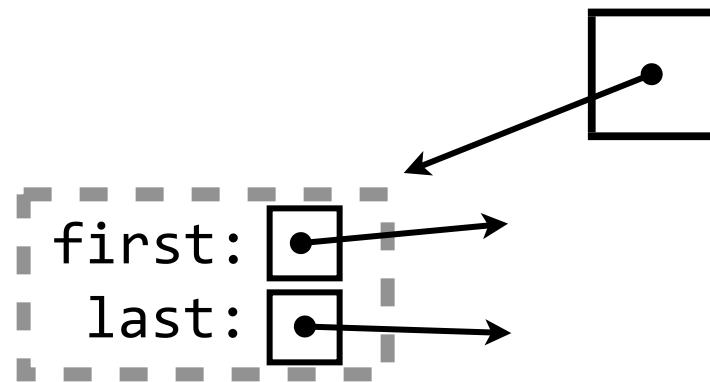


malloc() and free()

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
name3->last = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
strncpy(name3->first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name3->last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);  
printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last);  
free(name3);
```

Jonathan Deber

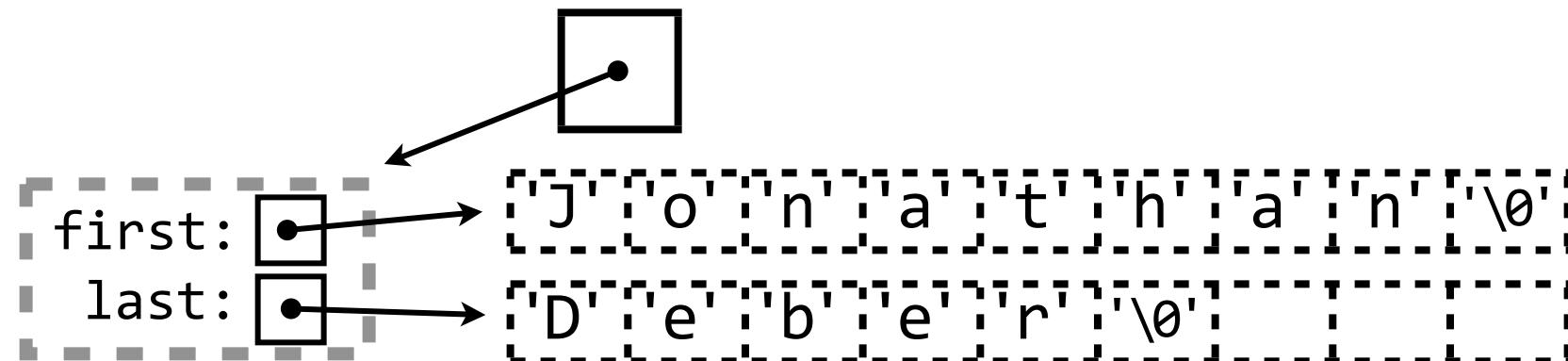
name3:



malloc() and malloc()

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
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strncpy(name3->first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name3->last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);  
printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
free(name3);  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last); name3:
```

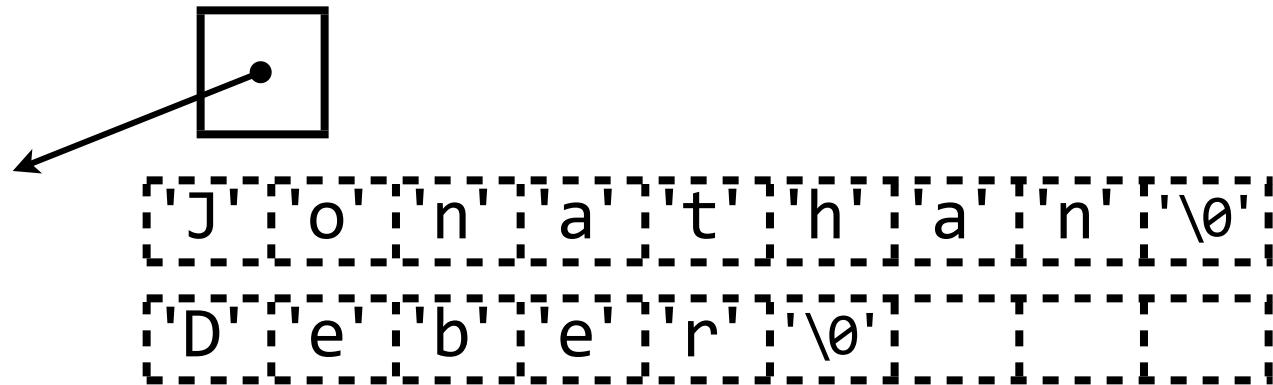
Jonathan Deber



malloc() and free()

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
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printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
free(name3);  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last); name3:
```

Jonathan Deber

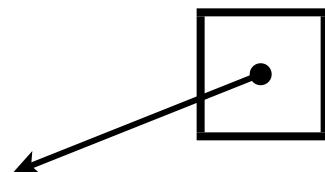


malloc() and free()

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name3->last = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
strncpy(name3->first, "Jonathan", NAME_LEN + 1);  
strncpy(name3->last, "Deber", NAME_LEN + 1);  
printf("%s %s \n", name3->first, name3->last);  
free(name3);  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last); name3:
```

Jonathan Deber

Wrong (“Use after free”)



[J][o][n][a][t][h][a][n][\0]
[D][e][b][e][r][\0]

Create and Destroy

- Functions that help us create/destroy structs

```
Name *createName(const char *first, const char *last);  
void destroyName(Name *name);
```

```
Name *name3 = malloc(sizeof(Name));  
name3->first = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
name3->last = malloc((NAME_LEN + 1) * sizeof(char));  
...  
free(name3->first);  
free(name3->last);  
free(name3);
```

```
Name *name4 = createName("Jonathan", "Deber");  
...  
destroyName(name4);
```

structs and Functions

- You can pass structs in to functions
- You can return structs from functions

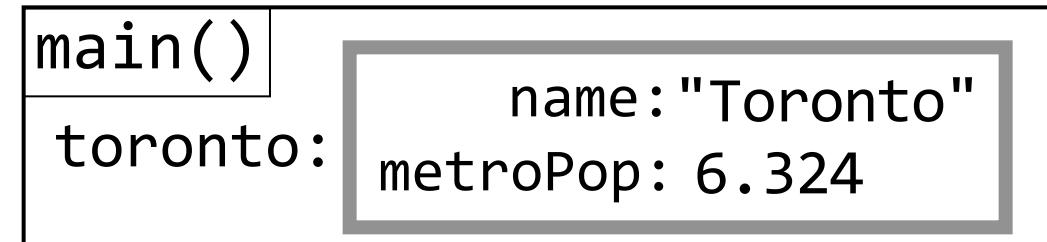
```
void printMaleGreeting(Name name)
{
    printf("Dear Mr. %s:\n", name.last);
}

Name me = {"Jonathan", "Deber"};
printMaleGreeting(me);
```

Dear Mr. Deber:

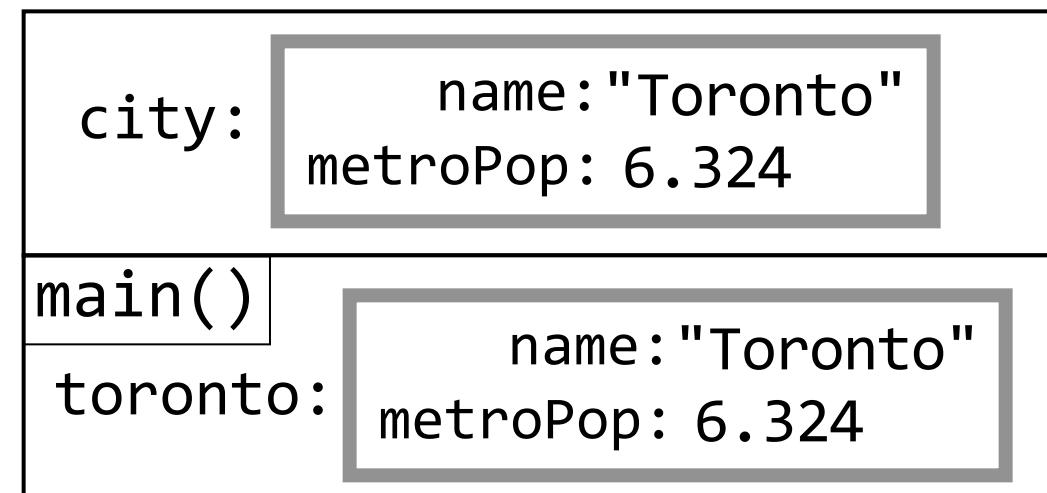
Pass by Value

```
void printCity(City city);
int main(void)
{
    City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
    printCity(toronto);
    ...
}
```



Pass by Value

```
void printCity(City city);
int main(void)
{
    City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
    printCity(toronto);
    ...
}
```



Pass by Value

```
void printCity(City city);
int main(void)
{
    City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
    printCity(toronto);
    ...
}
```

printCity()

city: name: "Toronto"

metroPop: 6.324

main()

toronto:

name: "Toronto"

metroPop: 6.324

Pass by Value

```
void printCity(City city);
int main(void)
{
    City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
    printCity(toronto);
    ...
}
```

printCity()

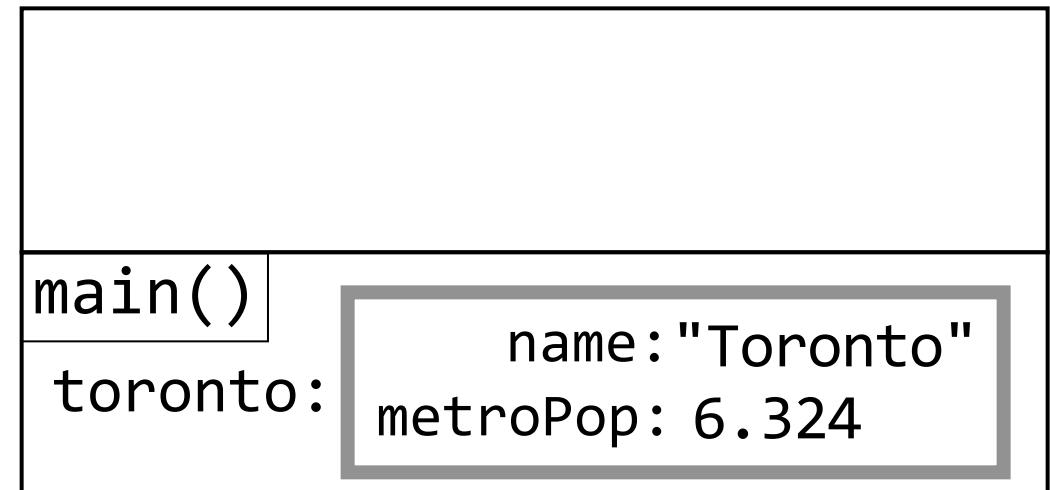
main()

toronto:

name: "Toronto"
metroPop: 6.324

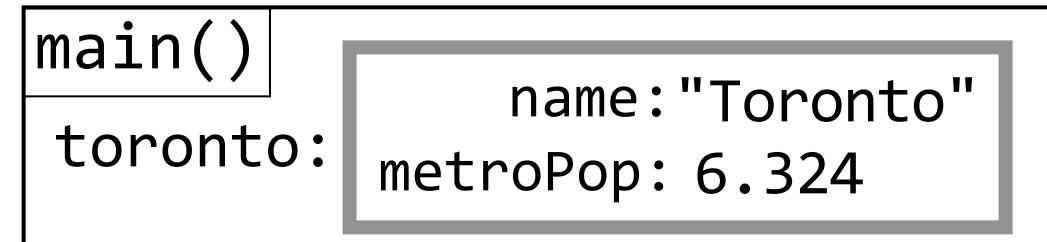
Pass by Value

```
void printCity(City city);
int main(void)
{
    City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
    printCity(toronto);
    ...
}
```



Pass by Value

```
void printCity(City city);
int main(void)
{
    City toronto = {"Toronto", 6.324};
    printCity(toronto);
    ...
}
```



Pass by Value

```
typedef struct big
{
    int reallyBig[1000000000];
} Big;
```

We copy several GB every time we pass a Big to a function

Pointers and structs

- To save time/memory, we very frequently refer to structs via pointers
- Even when functions don't need to change them
 - Make sure to use `const`
- (That's why there's the `->` operator)

Data Structures

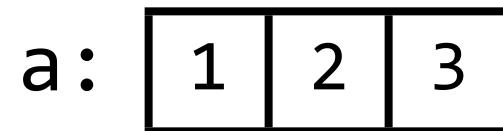
Data Structures

- How we represent and store data in our programs
- Individual variables
- Arrays
- Arrays of pointers
- structs

Arrays

- Pro:
 - Simple
 - Easy (and fast) access to each element
- Con:
 - Only stores one type of data
 - Fixed size
 - Needs to be contiguous

```
int a[] = {1,2,3};
```



Dynamically Allocated Arrays

- Use `malloc()`
- Fixes the “fixed size” problem

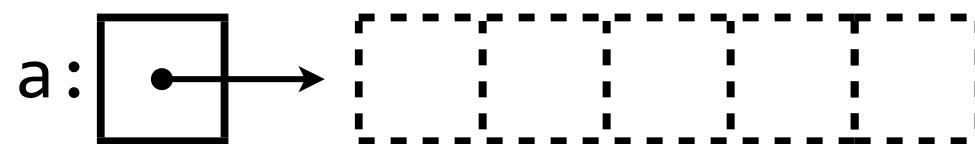
```
int *a = malloc(N * sizeof(int));
```



Dynamically Allocated Arrays

- Use `malloc()`
- Fixes the “fixed size” problem

```
int *a = malloc(N * sizeof(int));  
a = realloc(a, (N + 1) * sizeof(int));
```



Arrays of structs

- structs let us group multiple variables together
- Arrays let us group multiple structs together
- Fixes the “single type” problem

```
City cities[4];
```

```
    cities[0]
```

```
        name: "Halifax"
```

```
        metroPop: 0.283
```

```
    cities[1]
```

```
        name: "Montreal"
```

```
        metroPop: 3.764
```

```
    cities[2]
```

```
        name: "Toronto"
```

```
        metroPop: 6.324
```

```
    cities[3]
```

```
        name: "Vancouver"
```

```
        metroPop: 2.254
```

Arrays of structs

- Still need to be contiguous
- Hard to delete/move elements

```
City cities[4];
```

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        name: "Vancouver"
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```
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    cities[3]
```

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```
City cities[4];
```

```
    cities[0]
```

```
        name: "Halifax"  
        metroPop: 0.283
```

```
    cities[1] = NULL;  cities[1]
```

Error

```
    cities[2]
```

```
        name: "Toronto"  
        metroPop: 6.324
```

```
    cities[3]
```

```
        name: "Vancouver"  
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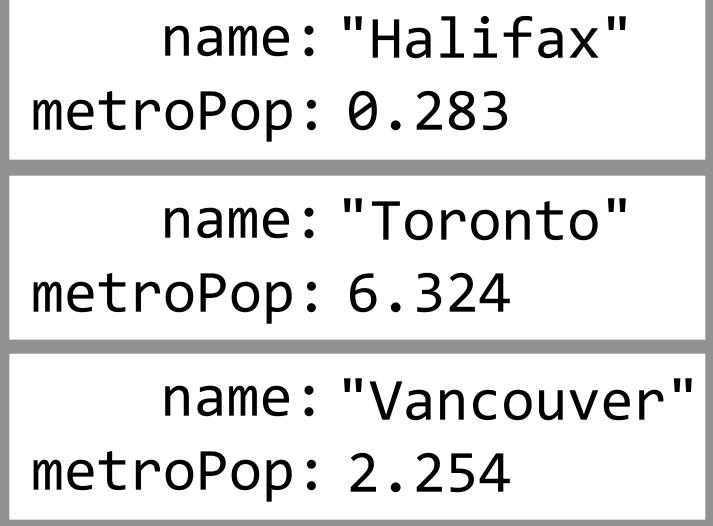
```
    cities[1] = NULL;
```

```
    cities[1]
```

Error

```
    cities[2]
```

```
    cities[3]
```



Arrays of structs

- Still need to be contiguous
- Hard to delete/move elements

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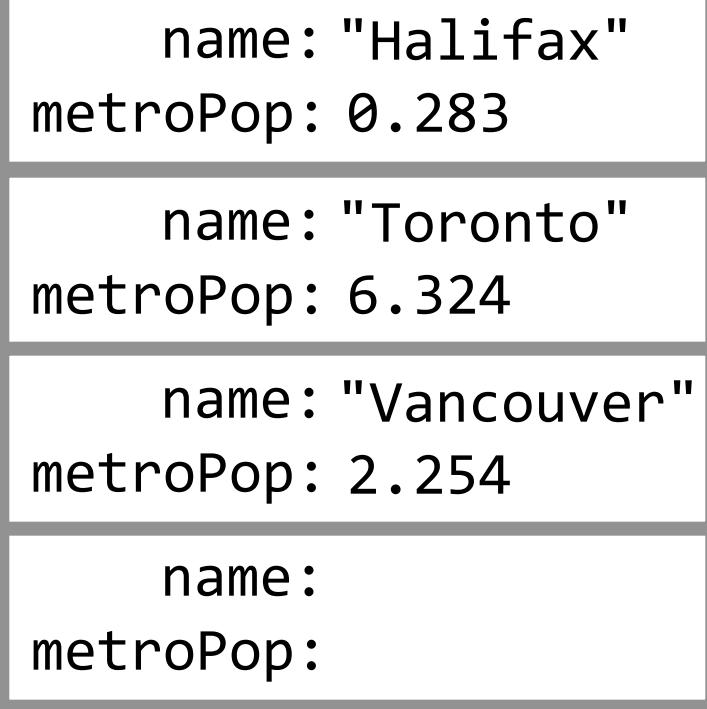
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```

```
    cities[1]
```

Error

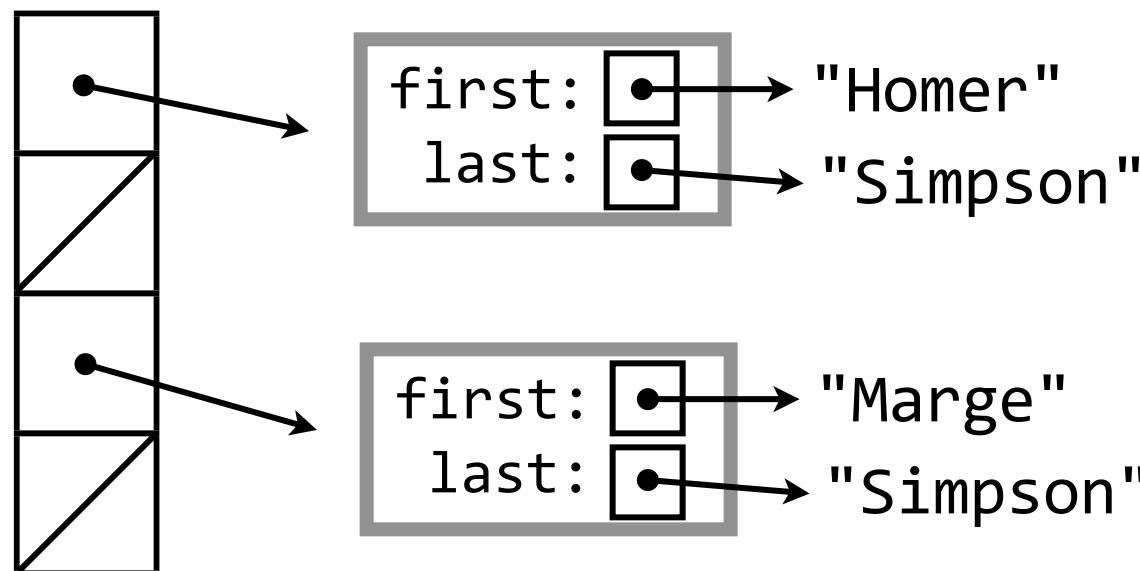
```
    cities[2]
```

```
    cities[3]
```



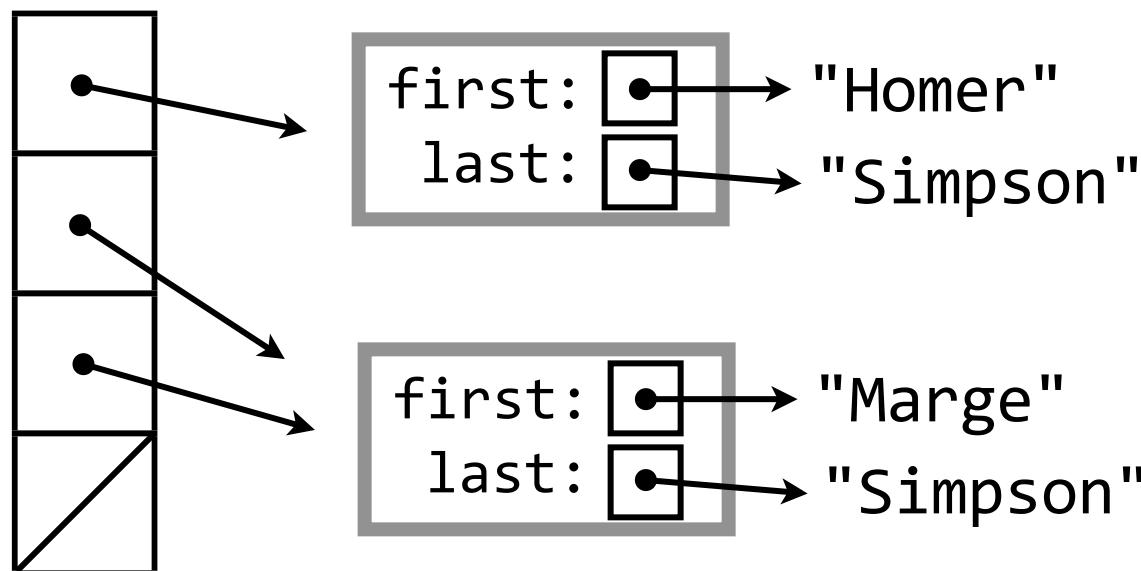
Arrays of pointers to structs

- Array elements are much smaller
- Array elements can be NULL



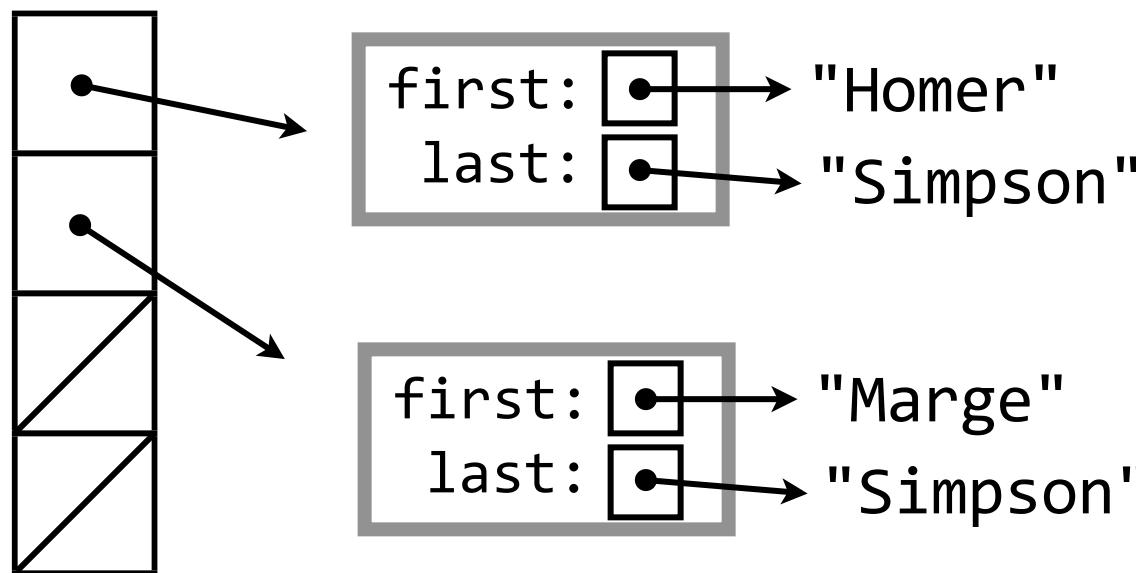
Arrays of pointers to structs

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Arrays of pointers to structs

- Array elements are much smaller
- Array elements can be NULL



Shifting Can be Slow

