

An array is data structure that stores a collection of elements of the same types. The elements of any array are stored in contiguous memory location.

unions

A unions is a special data type available in C that allow storing a different data types in the same memory location

- ⇒ You can define a union with many members, but only one members can contain a value at any given time.
- ⇒ Union provide an efficient way to using the same memory location for multiple purpose

union [union name]

{ member defin

membr

membr

} ;

Example of Bitwise \ll and \gg left
Right

int main () {

int a=12;

int b=12;

int c = a>>1;

printf("Right shift: %d \n", c);

int d = b<<1;

printf("left shift: %d \n", d);

return;

Similarities between Structure and Union

1. Both are user-defined data types used to store data of different types as a single unit.
2. Their members can be objects of any type, including other structures and unions or arrays. A member can also consist of a bit field.
3. Both structures and unions support only assignment = and sizeof operators. The two structures or unions in the assignment must have
 - the same members and member types.

int a = flag;

pointf (" Enter the integer variable flag : \n ");
scanf (" r.d ", &flag);

switch (flag) {

case '0':

pointf (" HOT \n ")

case '1':

pointf (" cold \n ")

case '2':

pointf (" like room \n ");

default:

pointf (" out of Range \n ");

def

