

# structure

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# struct (structure in C)

- A **struct** in C is a **complex data type** declaration that defines a physically **grouped list of variables** to be placed **under one name** in a block of memory
- It allows the **different variables** to be accessed via a single pointer, or the **struct** declared name which returns the same address.
- struct(in C), class (in C++/Python)
- *cf.*, An **array** is also a **kind of data structure** that can store a collection of data elements of the **same type**.

Name of a structure  
(or *Tag*)

```
struct book{
```

```
    char author[20];
```

```
    char title[30];
```

```
    int page, year;
```

```
    ...
```

```
} Book;
```

*Member* variables

Member functions (*method*)

*instance*

*(It is optional as we can create  
it somewhere else in the code)*

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

```
struct book // define a structure
{
    char author[20];
    char title[30];
    int page, year;
};
```

### Exercise

- Assign values to bk2
- And show the info of bk2

```
int main() {
    struct book bk1, bk2; // declare structure instances
    bk1.year = 2019;    bk1.page = 230; // assign values to those structures' members
    strcpy(bk1.author, "Mike Taylor");    strcpy(bk1.title, "C Programming");
    // In C we cannot assign a string value to a char array (string), but have to copy
    // into them with strcpy(), memcpy() or similar.
    // bk1.author = "Mike Taylor"; // error C2106
    // let copy the string into the char array, instead
    // access and print those values to standard output
    printf("\n\n[bk1]\nAuthor: %s\n", bk1.author);
    printf("Title: %s\nYear: %i, Page: %i \n\n", bk1.title, bk1.year, bk1.page);
    // while (!kbhit()); // optional
    return 0;
}
```

# Structure Array

## Questions

- If we have to store information for 1000 books, do we need to create 1000 instances, e.g. bk1, bk2, bk3,.....bk1000?
- Let's be smart. If items have the same data type/ structure, we can use an **array**, i.e. **structure array**, such as:

```
struct book bk[1000];
```

if the type is **structure**

data type

an array

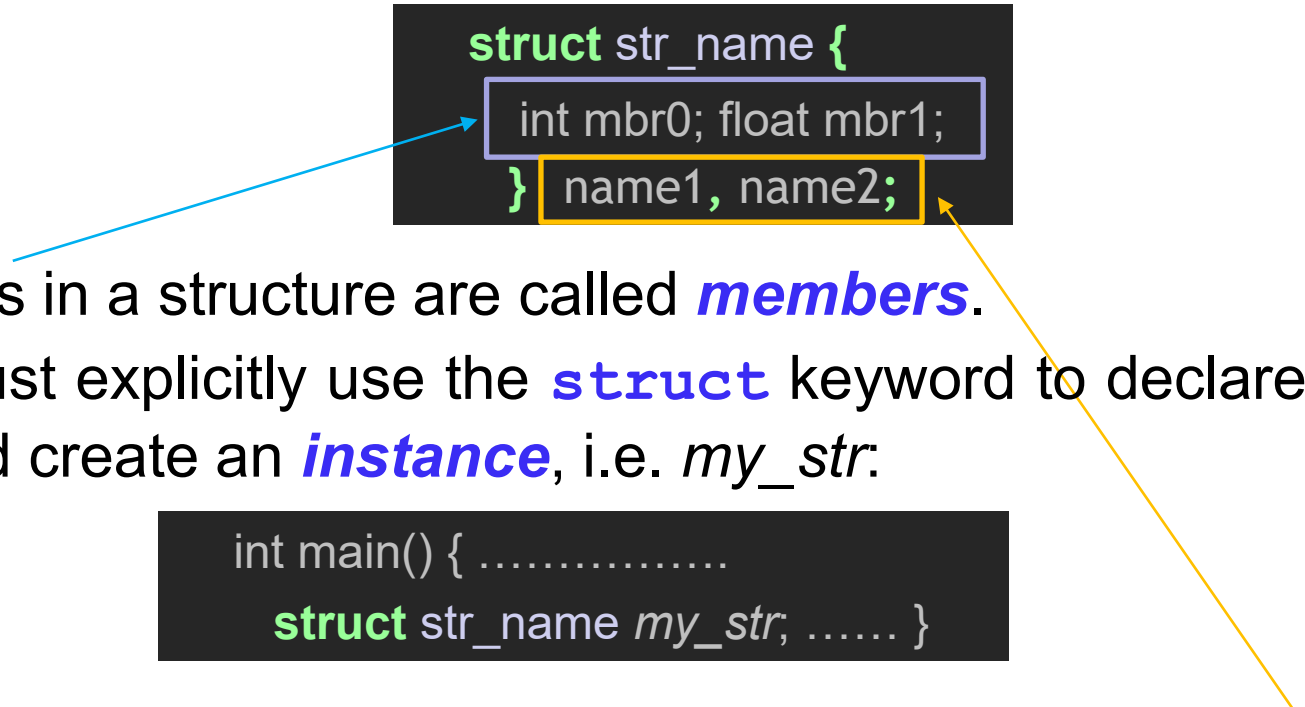
## Homework

- 1) Assign values for 3 books to bk[ ], i.e. bk[0], bk[1], bk[2]
  - ✓ Use a **Structure Array**, e.g. **struct** book bk[100];
- 2) Use a (**for** or **while**) **loop** to show all the info of bk[0]~bk[2]

# Summary - **struct** (in C)

- A **struct** (in C) is very similar to a **class** (in C++/ Python)
- In order to use a structure, we must first declare a structure template:

```
struct str_name {  
    int mbr0; float mbr1;  
} name1, name2;
```



- The variables in a structure are called **members**.
- In C, you must explicitly use the **struct** keyword to declare a structure and create an **instance**, i.e. *my\_str*:

```
int main() { .....  
    struct str_name my_str; ..... }
```

- Optionally declaring **instances** by placing one or more comma-separated instance names at the end of a struct. **instance** can be declared somewhere in the code.