#include<iostream>

#include<string> //字符串函数

using namespace std;

struct Student //自定义结构体

{

string Name;

int Age;

string Sex;

}s2,s3; //创建结构体对象(一般不在这里创建)

int main()

{

Student s1; //创建结构体对象

//Student s1 = { "奥蕾莉亚",17,"女" };

s1.Name = "奥蕾莉亚"; s1.Sex = "女"; s1.Age = 17;

s2.Name = "爱新觉罗"; s2.Sex = "男"; s2.Age = 18;

s3.Name = "艾欧尼亚"; s3.Sex = "女"; s3.Age = 19;

cout << "姓名：" << s1.Name << " 性别：" << s1.Sex << " 年龄:" << s1.Age << endl;

cout << "姓名：" << s2.Name << " 性别：" << s2.Sex << " 年龄:" << s2.Age << endl;

cout << "姓名：" << s3.Name << " 性别：" << s3.Sex << " 年龄:" << s3.Age << endl;

Student StuArr[2]= //创建结构体数组

{

{"张三",28,"男"},

{"李四",30,"男"}

};

for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)

{

cout << "姓名：" << StuArr[i].Name << " 性别：" << StuArr[i].Sex << " 年龄:" << StuArr[i].Age << endl;

}

//通过结构体指针访问结构体变量

cout << "指针遍历结构体数组:" <<endl;

Student\* Pstart = StuArr;

Student\* Pend = &StuArr[1];

//student\* p = &s1;

//cout << (\*p).name << endl; //两种访问方法

//cout << p->name << endl;

for (; Pstart <= Pend; Pstart++)

{

cout << "姓名：" <<Pstart->Name << " 性别：" << Pstart->Sex<< " 年龄:" << Pstart->Sex << endl;

}

system("pause");

return 0;

}