

CSE240 – Introduction to Programming Languages (online)

Lecture 08:
Programming with C | typedef, enum, and struct type

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typedef and enum

- **typedef typename newname;**
- introduces a new name that becomes a synonym for the type given by the **typename** portion of the declaration.

```
typedef int booOoolean;
typedef char FlagType;

int main() {
    booOoolean x = 0;
    int counter
    FlagType y = 'A';
    // etc.
}
```

typedef

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- introduces a new name that becomes a synonym for the type given by the **typename** portion of the declaration.

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typedef int booOoolean;
typedef char FlagType;

int main() {
    booOoolean x = 0;
    int counter
    FlagType y = 'A';
    // etc.
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

typedef int cat;
typedef int dog;
typedef char letter;

int main()
{
    letter x = 'A';
    cat one = 1;
    cat two = 2;
    dog little = 3;
    dog big = 4;
    printf("Hello World");
    return 0;
}
```

typedef and enum

- **enum** allow us to define the allowed values for a new type
- The elements in an enumeration are **integer constants**, i.e., they are labels that represent an integer value

```
typedef enum {false, true} booOoolean;
typedef enum {Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat} days;

int main() {
    booOoolean a = false;
    int counter;
    days x = Mon, y = Fri;
    days today = x + y;
    printf("%d", today);
}
```

typedef and enum

```
#include <stdio.h>

typedef enum { red, amber, green} traffic_light;
typedef enum { No, Yes} logic;

void main( )
{
    traffic_light x = red;
    logic var = Yes;
    while (var == Yes) {
        switch (x) {
            case amber:
                x = red; printf("Red Light"); break;
            case red:
                x = green; printf("Green Light"); break;
            case green:
                x = amber; printf("Amber Light"); break;
        }
        var = No;
    }
}
```

struct

- A structure is a composite data type declaration that defines a physically grouped list of variables to be placed under one name in a block of memory.
- It is created by the keyword **struct**.
- **Similar to a Java class; but DOES NOT allow methods**

struct type

```
struct type_name {  
    type1    element1;  
    type2    element2;  
    . . .  
    typen    elementn;  
};  
  
struct type_name a, b;
```

```
// Example  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
struct person {  
    char name[30];  
    int id;  
};  
  
void main( ) {  
    struct person x, y;  
    scanf( "%s", x.name );  
    scanf( "%d", &x.id );  
    printf( "%s", x.name );  
    printf( "\n" );  
    printf( "%d", x.id );  
}
```

Arrays of struct

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct contact {
    char name[30];
    int phone;
    char email[30];
};

struct contact contact_book[100]; // an array of structures

void main() {
    int index = 0;
    scanf("%d", &contact_book[index].phone);
    scanf("%s", contact_book[index].name );
    scanf("%s", contact_book[index].email);

    printf("\n %d", contact_book[index].phone);
    printf("\n %s", contact_book[index].name);
    printf("\n %s", contact_book[index].email);
}
```

Pointers to struct

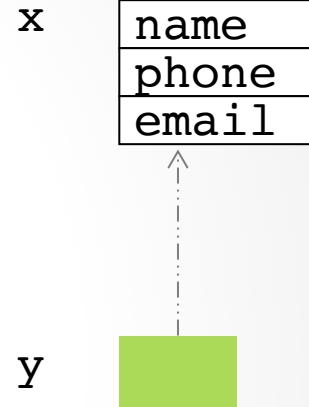
```

struct contact {
    char name[30];
    int phone;
    char email[30];
};

main () {
    struct contact x;
    struct contact *y;

    scanf( "%s", x.name); //dot with x
    scanf( "%d", &x.phone);
    scanf( "%s", x.email);
    printf (" %d \n", x.phone);
    y = &x;
    (*y).phone = 101010; //asterisk and dot with y
    y->phone = 404040; // arrow with y
    printf (" %d \n", y->phone);
}

```





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