

Structures

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Structures: User-defined Mixed Data Types

- A **Structure** is a collection of related data items, possibly of different types.
- A structure type in C++ is called **struct**.
- A **struct** is **heterogeneous** in that it can be composed of data of different types.
- In contrast, **array** is **homogeneous** since it can contain only data of the same type.

Structures: User-defined Mixed Data Types

Define a structure type with the `struct` reserved word:

```
struct StreetAddress //has 2 members
{
    int house_number; //first member
    string street_name;
};
```

```
StreetAddress white_house; //defines a variable of the type
```

You use the “dot notation” to access members

```
white_house.house_number = 1600;
white_house.street_name = "Pennsylvania Avenue";
```

Structures: Assignment, but No Comparisons

Use the = operator to assign one structure value to another. All members are assigned simultaneously.

```
StreetAddress dest;  
dest = white_house;
```

is equivalent to

```
dest.house_number = white_house.house_number;  
dest.street_name = white_house.street_name;
```

Structures: Assignment, but No Comparisons

Use the = operator to assign one structure value to another. All members are assigned simultaneously.

```
StreetAddress dest;  
dest = white_house;
```

However, you cannot compare two structures for equality.

```
if (dest == white_house) // Error
```

You must compare individual members to compare the whole struct:

```
if (dest.house_number == white_house.house_number  
    && dest.street_name == white_house.street_name) // Ok
```

Structure Initialization

Structure variables can be initialized when defined, similar to array initialization:

```
struct StreetAddress
{
    int house_number;
    string street_name;
};
```

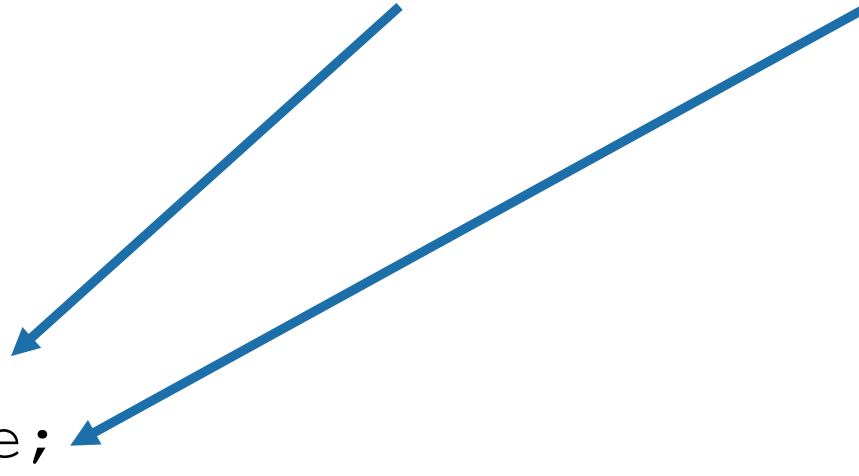
```
StreetAddress white_house = {1600, "Pennsylvania Ave."};
```

The initializer list must be in the same order as the structure type definition.

Structure Initialization

```
StreetAddress white_house = {1600, "Pennsylvania Ave."};
```

```
struct StreetAddress  
{  
    int house_number;  
    string street_name;  
};
```



Functions and struct

Structures can be function arguments and return values. For example:

```
void printAddress (StreetAddress address)
{
    cout << address.house_number << " " << address.street_name;
}
```

A function can return a structure. For example:

```
StreetAddress updateAddress (StreetAddress address)
{
    address.house_number = 112;
    address.street_name = "Main Street";
    return address;
}
```

Arrays of Structures

You can put structures into arrays. For example:

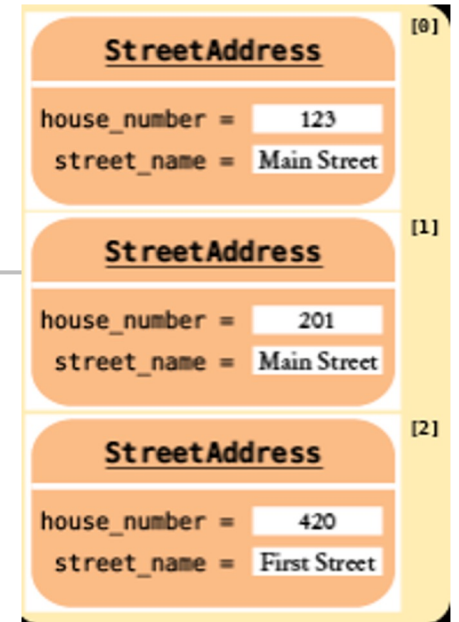
```
StreetAddress delivery_route[ROUTE_LENGTH];  
delivery_route[0].house_number = 123;  
delivery_route[0].street_name = "Main Street";
```

You can also access a structure value in its entirety, like this:

```
StreetAddress start = delivery_route[0];
```

Of course, you can also form vectors of structures:

```
vector<StreetAddress> tour_destinations;  
tour_destinations.push_back(white_house);
```



Structures with Array Members

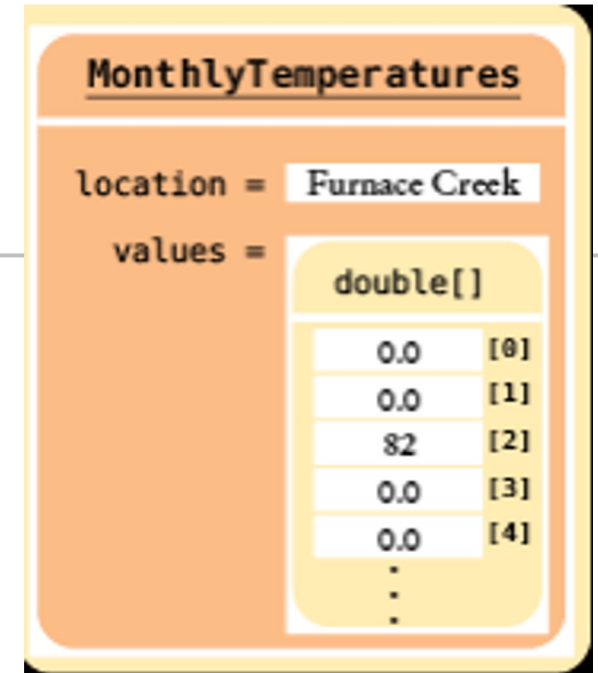
Structure members can contain arrays.

For example:

```
struct MonthlyTemperatures
{
    string location;
    double values[12];
};
```

To access an array element, first select the array member with the dot notation, then use brackets:

```
MonthlyTemperatures death_valley_noon;
death_valley_noon.values[2] = 82;
```



Nested Structures

A struct can have a member that is another structure. For example:

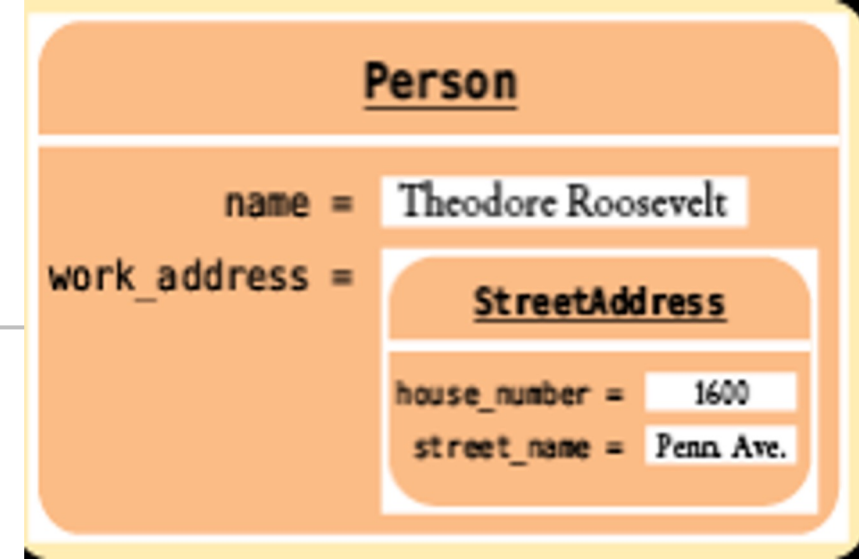
```
struct Person
{
    string name;
    StreetAddress work_address;
};
```

You can access the nested member in its entirety, like this:

```
Person theo;
theo.work_address = white_house;
```

To select a member of a member, use the dot operator twice:

```
theo.work_address.street_name = "Pennsylvania Ave.";
```



Practice It: Structures

Example: Write a program that reads in two files: a template and a database. The template file contains text and tags. The tags have the form |1| |2| |3| and need to be replaced with the first, second, third, field in the current database record. A typical database looks like this:

```
Mr. |Harry|Morgan|1105 Torre Ave. |Cupertino|CA|95014  
Dr. |John|Lee|702 Ninth Street Apt. 4|San Jose|CA|95109  
Miss|Evelyn|Garcia|1101 S. University Place|Ann  
Arbor|MI|48105
```

Practice It: Structures

```
Mr.|Harry|Morgan|1105 Torre Ave.|Cupertino|CA|95014  
Dr.|John|Lee|702 Ninth Street Apt. 4|San Jose|CA|95109  
Miss|Evelyn|Garcia|1101 S. University Place|Ann Arbor|MI|48105
```

And here is a typical form letter:

To:

|1| |2| |3|

|4|

|5|, |6| |7|

Dear |1| |3|:

You and the |3| family may be the lucky winners of \$10,000,000 in the C++ compiler clearinghouse sweepstakes! ...