## SET C

## **Nested structure**

```
To define a nested structure in C, we use the following syntax:

struct outer_structure {
   type member1;
   type member2;
   struct inner_structure {
     type inner_member1;
     type inner_member2;
   } inner;
};
```

To access the members of a nested structure, we use the dot operator (.). For example, to access inner\_member1 in the nested structure above, we would use the following syntax:

```
struct outer_structure outer;
outer.inner.inner_member1 = value;
```

## **Program**

```
int salary;
      // variable is created which acts
      // as member to Organisation structure.
      } emp;
};
int main()
      struct Organisation org;
      strcpy(org.organisation_name,"KMCcollege");
      strcpy(org.org_number, "GFG1768");
      org.emp.employee_id = 101;
      strcpy(org.emp.name, "RAM");
      org.emp.salary = 400000;
      // Printing the details
      printf("Organisation Name : %s\n",org.organisation_name);
      printf("Organisation Number : %s\n",org.org_number);
      printf("Employee id : %d\n",org.emp.employee_id);
      printf("Employee name : %s\n",org.emp.name);
      printf("Employee Salary : %d\n",org.emp.salary);
}
```

## Passing structure to a function

Following is the function declaration syntax to accept structure variable as argument.

```
return Type\ function Name (struct\ tag Name\ arg Name);
```

Example:

```
void displayDetail(struct student std);
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct student {
 char name[50];
 int age;
};
// function prototype
void display(struct student s);
int main()
 struct student s1;
 printf("Enter name: ");
 scanf("%[^\n]s", s1.name);
 printf("Enter age: ");
 scanf("%d", &s1.age);
 display(s1); // passing struct as an argument
 return 0;
void display(struct student s)
 printf("\nDisplaying information\n");
 printf("Name: %s", s.name);
 printf("\nAge: %d", s.age);
```