Chapter 3

Structure

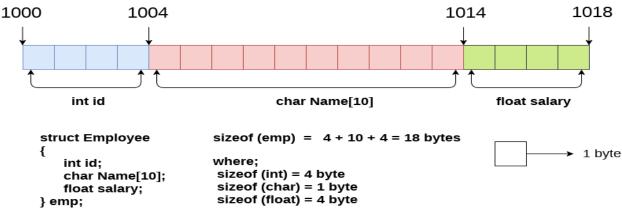
Structure in c is a user-defined data type that enables us to store the collection of different data types. Each element of a structure is called a member. Structures ca; simulate the use of classes and templates as it can store various information

The **,struct** keyword is used to define the structure. Let's see the syntax to define the structure in c.

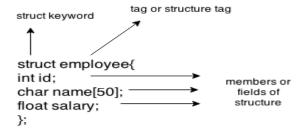
```
struct structure_name
{
    data_type member1;
    data_type member2;
    .
    data_type memeberN;
};

Let's see the example to define a structure for an entity employee in c.
    struct employee
{    int id;
        char name[20];
        float salary;
};
```

The following image shows the memory allocation of the structure employee that is defined in the above example.



Here, **struct** is the keyword; **employee** is the name of the structure; **id**, **name**, and **salary** are the members or fields of the structure. Let's understand it by the diagram given below:



Declaring structure variable

We can declare a variable for the structure so that we can access the member of the structure easily. There are two ways to declare structure variable:

- 1. By struct keyword within main() function
- 2. By declaring a variable at the time of defining the structure.

1st way:

Let's see the example to declare the structure variable by struct keyword. It should be declared within the main function.

```
struct employee
{ int id;
   char name[50];
   float salary;
};
```

Now write given code inside the main() function.

```
1. struct employee e1, e2;
```

The variables e1 and e2 can be used to access the values stored in the structure. Here, e1 and e2 can be treated in the same way as the objects in C++ and Java.

2nd way:

Let's see another way to declare variable at the time of defining the structure.

```
struct employee
{ int id;
   char name[50];
   float salary;
}e1,e2;
```

Which approach is good

If number of variables are not fixed, use the 1st approach. It provides you the flexibility to declare the structure variable many times.

If no. of variables are fixed, use 2nd approach. It saves your code to declare a variable in main() function.

Accessing members of the structure

There are two ways to access structure members:

- 1. By . (member or dot operator)
- 2. By -> (structure pointer operator)

Let's see the code to access the *id* member of *p1* variable by. (member) operator

C Structure example

Let's see a simple example of structure in C language.

```
#include<stdio.h>
   #include <string.h>
   struct employee
   { int id;
     char name[50];
   }e1; //declaring e1 variable for structure
   int main()
     //store first employee information
     e1.id=101;
     strcpy(e1.name, "Sonoo Jaiswal");//copying string into char array
     //printing first employee information
     printf( "employee 1 id : %d\n", e1.id);
     printf( "employee 1 name : %s\n", e1.name);
   return 0;
   }
Output:
employee 1 id: 101
employee 1 name: Sonoo Jaiswal
```

Let's see another example of the structure in <u>C language</u> to store many employees information.

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

```
{ int id;
  char name[50];
  float salary;
}e1,e2; //declaring e1 and e2 variables for structure
int main()
 //store first employee information
 e1.id=101;
 strcpy(e1.name, "Sonoo Jaiswal");//copying string into char array
 e1.salary=56000;
 //store second employee information
 e2.id=102;
 strcpy(e2.name, "James Bond");
 e2.salary=126000;
 //printing first employee information
 printf( "employee 1 id : %d\n", e1.id);
 printf( "employee 1 name : %s\n", e1.name);
 printf( "employee 1 salary : %f\n", e1.salary);
 //printing second employee information
 printf( "employee 2 id : %d\n", e2.id);
 printf( "employee 2 name : %s\n", e2.name);
```

```
printf( "employee 2 salary : %f\n", e2.salary);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
employee 1 id : 101
employee 1 name : Sonoo Jaiswal
employee 1 salary : 56000.000000
employee 2 id : 102
employee 2 name : James Bond
employee 2 salary : 126000.000000
```