

MultiMedia Systems Laboratory

CHAPTER 6



Structure(ch10)

MMS Lab

Structure

- · 結構 (structure) 主要是將一些彼此相關的變數(EX: char、int、float、double) 結合成一個群體,建構成新的「資料團體」。
- 問題: 設計一個學生成績處理系統,若學生人數50人,需要有學生姓名、座號、國文、英文、數學成績
 - 如果沒有使用結構 (structure)資料會很鬆散

```
char name[50][8]; //學生姓名
int seat[50]; //學生座號
int chinese[50]; //國文成績
int english[50]; //英文成績
int math[50]; //數學成績
```

- 使用結構 (structure)資料,會把相同性質的變數集合起來

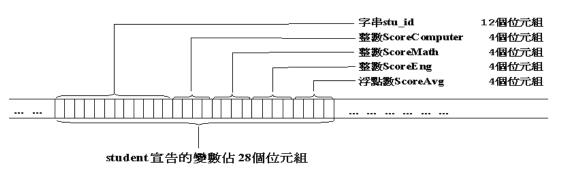


問題: 設計一個學生成績處理系統,若學生人數50人,需要有學生姓名、 座號、國文、英文、數學成績 struct student // 定義學生結構 name[8];char // 學號 // 班級, class是保留字, 不能使用 int seat: int chinese: //國文成績 int english; //英文成績 int math: //數學成績 struct student mystudent[50];// 宣告陣列 mystudent [50]為student的資料型態(Data Type) //使用mystudent [50] mystudent[0].seat = 9418005; //設定mystudent[0]座號為9418005 mystudent[0].chinese = 65; //設定mystudent[0]國文成績65 mystudent[0].english = 80; //設定mystudent[0]英文座號80 mystudent[0].math = 87; //設定mystudent[0]數學座號87 mystudent[1].seat = 9418006; //設定mystudent[1]座號為9418006 mystudent[1].chinese = 85; //設定mystudent[1]國文成績85 mystudent[1].english = 82; //設定mystudent[1]英文座號82 mystudent[1].math = 88; //設定mystudent[1]數學座號88

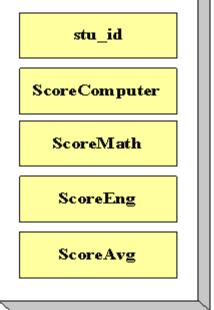


• 範例說明

- 定義結構體後,我們可以將結構體student視為一種新的資料型態,其中包含了stu_id、ScoreComputer、ScoreMath、ScoreEng、ScoreAvg等5個資料變數。
- 事實上, student結構體(新的資料型態)所宣告的變數,將會佔用28個位元組空間



student結構體



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```
    配便使生
    定便内容

    n
    John

    n+28
    IM[0]

    n+56
    IM[1]

    n+84
    IM[2]

    :
    :

    :
    :

    :
    :

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    :

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    :

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    :

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    :

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    :

    :
    :

    :
    :

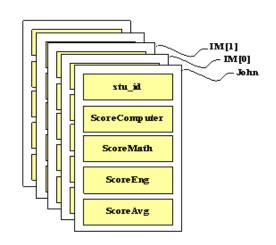
    :
    :

    :
    :

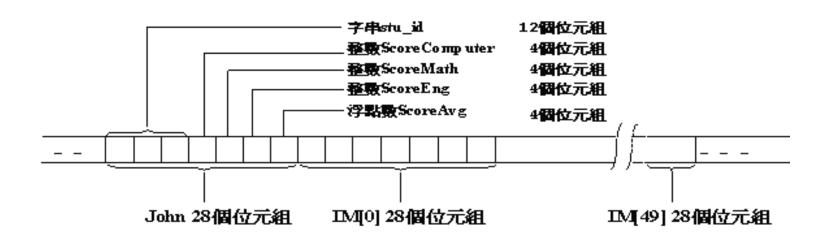
    :
    :

    :
    :

    :
    :</
```



```
struct student John;
struct student IM[50];
```



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20

21

printf(" 學號

Structure

printf("======\n");

printf("-----\n");

班級

- 設計學生資料結構
 - 有學號(num[7]), 班級(clas[20]), 姓名name[20], 三科成績: 國文 score[0], 英文score[1], 數學score[2]

```
printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n", stul.num , stul.clas ,
   =#include <stdio.h>
                                                            24
                                                                         stul.name ,stul.score[0] ,stul.score[1] ,stul.score[2]);
    #include <stdlib.b>
                                                            25
                                                                     printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n", stu2.num , stu2.clas ,
                                                            26
                                                                         stu2.name ,stu2.score[0] ,stu2.score[1] ,stu2.score[2]);
   ∃int main(void)
                                                            27
                                                                     printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n",stu3.num ,stu3.clas ,
                                                                         stu3.name ,stu3.score[0] ,stu3.score[1] ,stu3.score[2]);
        struct student
                                                                     printf("\n\n");
                                                            29
                                                            30
                                                                     system("pause");
                           //學號
            char num[7];
                                                            31
                                                                     return 0:
            char clas[20]; //班級
10
            char name[201: //姓名
11
            int score[3]; //各科成績score[0]為國文,score[1]為英文,score[2]為數學
12
        };
13
        struct student stu1={"970101","四子一甲","王小明",61,71,81};
                                                                          C:\c_code\ch4-6\Debug\ch4-6.exe
14
        struct student stu2={"970102","四子一甲","李中雄",92,82,72};
15
        struct student stu3={"970103","四子一甲","張大成",73,63,83};
16
17
        printf("
18
        printf("
                                           *\n");
19
        printf("
```

■ C:\c_code\ch4-6\Debug\ch4-6.exe

* 學生成績 *

學號 班級 姓名 國文 英文 數學

970101 四子一甲 王小明 61 71 81

970102 四子一甲 李中雄 92 82 72

970103 四子一甲 張大成 73 63 83

請按任意鍵繼續 - - - ■



- 設計個人資料結構
 - 有姓名name[8], 性別gender, 年紀 age

```
1 ∃#include <stdio.h>
     #include <stdlib.h>
                                                       C:\c_code\ch4-7\Debug\ch4-7.exe
 3
 4 ∃void main(void)
                                                       Please input your name : John
                                                       Please input your gender (0 for woman, 1 for man):1
 5
                                                       Please input your age :34
 6
         struct man
 7
                                                       Hi! John. You are a 34-yaer-old man.
 8
             char name[8];
                                                       請按任意鍵繼續...
 9
             int gender;
10
             int age;
11
         } p;
12
13
         printf("Please input your name: ");
14
         scanf("%s",&p,name);
15
         printf("Please input your gender (0 for woman, 1 for man): ");
16
         scanf ("%d",&p,gender);
17
         printf("Please input your age: ");
18
         scanf ("%d", &p.age);
19
20
         printf("\nHi! %s. ",p.name );
21
         if (p.gender ==0)
22
             printf ("You are a %d-yaer-old woman.\n",p.age );
23
         else
24
             printf ("You are a %d-yaer-old man.\n",p.age );
25
         system("pause");
26
```



- · structure資料結構和指標
 - 有學生姓名(name)、座號(seat)、國文(chinese)、英文 (english)、數學(math)成績

```
25
                                                   ptr++;
1 = #include <stdio.h>
                                           26
                                                   strcpy(ptr->name, "May"); //也可以用s[1].name
    #include <stdlib.h>
                                                   ptr->seat = 2:
                                                                          //也可以用s[1].seat
                                           27
    #include <string.h>
                                           28
                                                   ptr->chinese = 86;
                                                                          //也可以用s[1].chinese
 4
                                           29
                                                   ptr->english = 82;
                                                                         //也可以用s[1].english
   ∃void main(void)
                                           30
                                                   ptr->math= 88:
                                                                          //也可以用s[1].math
                                           31
 7 🖹
        struct student
                                           32
                                                   for (i=0;i<=1;i++)
                                           33
 g
            char name[8];
                         //學生姓名
                                           34
                                                       printf("Name: %s\n", s[i].name);
10
            int seat;
                          //學生座號
                                           35
                                                       printf("Seat: %d\n", s[i].seat);
11
            int chinese;
                         //國文成績
                                           36
                                                       printf("Chinese: %d\n", s[i].chinese);
12
                         //英文成績
            int english;
                                           37
                                                       printf("English: %d\n", s[i].english);
13
                           //數學成績
            int math;
                                           38
                                                       printf("Math: %d\n\n", s[i].math);
14
        };
                                           39
15
        struct student s[2];
                                           40
                                                   system("pause");
        struct student *ptr;
16
17
        int i;
18
        ptr = s;//ptr 指向s陣列的開頭,也就是s[0]的位址
19
        strcpy(ptr->name, "John"); //也可以用s[0].name
20
        ptr->seat = 1;
                               //也可以用s[0].seat
21
        ptr->chinese = 65;
                               //也可以用s[0].chinese
22
        ptr->english = 80;
                               //也可以用s[0].english
23
        ptr->math= 90;
                               //也可以用s[0].math
24
```



- · 使用typedef
 - 使用struct時,每次都要「strut 結構名稱」,有點繁複
 - 使用typedef,可以像int, char, double等,簡單宣告
- · 使用typedef的兩種方式

```
使用typedef 方法一
                                         使用typedef 方法二 (好用)
                                     typedef struct _sPerson
struct _sPerson
        char name[8];
                                             char name[8];
                                             int gender;
        int gender;
                                             int age;
        int age;
};
                                    } Person;
typedef struct _sPerson Person;
                                     Person myPerson;
Person myPerson;
                                    myPerson.name = "Jerry";
                                     myPerson.gender = 1;
myPerson.name = "Jerry";
myPerson.gender = 1;
                                    myPerson.age = 25;
myPerson.age = 25;
```



- 使用tpyedef設計身分資料結構(方法一)
 - 有姓名(name[8]), 性别(gender), 年紀 (age)

```
1 =#include <stdio.h>
     #include <stdlib.h>
   ∃void main(void)
                                                        C:\c code\ch4-10\Debug\ch4-10.exe
                                                        Please input your name : John
         struct sPerson
                                                        Please input your gender (0 for woman, 1 for man) :1
                                                        Please input your age:34
 8
             char name[8]:
 9
             int gender;
                                                        Hi! John. You are a 34-yaer-old man.
10
             int age;
                                                        請按任意鍵繼續...
11
12
         typedef struct _sPerson Person;
13
        Person P;
14
15
         printf("Please input your name: ");
16
         scanf("%s",&P.name);
17
         printf("Please input your gender (0 for woman, 1 for man): ");
18
         scanf ("%d",&P.gender);
19
         printf("Please input your age: ");
20
         scanf ("%d",&P.age);
21
22
         printf("\nHi! %s. ",P.name );
23
         if (P.gender ==0)
24
             printf ("You are a %d-yaer-old woman.\n", P.age );
25
         else
26
            printf ("You are a %d-yaer-old man.\n", P.age );
27
         system("pause");
28
```

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1 ດ



- · 使用tpyedef設計身分資料結構(方法二)
 - 有姓名(name[8]), 性别(gender), 年紀 (age)

```
1 =#include <stdio.h>
     #include <stdlib.h>
 3
   ∃void main(void)
                                                        C:\c_code\ch4-11\Debug\ch4-11.exe
 6
         typedef struct sPerson
                                                        Please input your name: May
                                                        Please input your gender (0 for woman, 1 for man):0
                                                        Please input your age : 28
            char name[8];
 9
            int gender;
                                                        Hi! May. You are a 28-yaer-old woman.
10
            int age:
                                                        請按任意鍵繼續...
11
         } Person;
12
        Person P;
13
14
        printf("Please input your name: ");
15
         scanf("%s",&P.name);
16
        printf("Please input your gender (0 for woman, 1 for man): ");
17
         scanf ("%d",&P.gender);
18
        printf("Please input your age: ");
19
         scanf ("%d",&P.age);
20
21
        printf("\nHi! %s. ",P.name );
22
         if (P.gender ==0)
23
            printf ("You are a %d-yaer-old woman.\n", P.age );
24
         else
25
            printf ("You are a %d-yaer-old man.\n", P.age );
26
         system("pause");
27
```



巢狀structure,即多層structure

```
1 ∃#include <stdio.h>
                                                    printf("%-10s %8d/%02d/%02d
    #include <stdlib.h>
                                             30
                                                        ord1.date.month ,ord1.date.day ,ord1.amount );
                                             31
                                                    printf("%-10s %8d/%02d/%02d
   ∃void main(void)
                                             32
                                                        ord2.date.month ,ord2.date.day ,ord2.amount );
                                             33
                                                    printf("%-10s %8d/%02d/%02d
                            //日期結構
        typedef struct _dates
                                             34
                                                        ord3.date.month ,ord3.date.day ,ord3.amount );
                                             35
                                                    printf("\n\n");
8
                             //年
           int year;
                                             36
                                                     system("pause");
9
           int month;
                            //月
                                             37
10
                             //日
           int day;
11
       } dates;
12
13
        typedef struct _order
14
15
                             //訂單編號
           char num[11];
16
           dates date:
                             //訂貨日期
17
           int amount;
                             //訂貨金額
18
       } order:
19
        order ord1={"AHK08A1024", {2008, 10, 5}, 886686688};
20
        order ord2={"USA08A1025", {2008, 11, 12}, 1234567};
21
        order ord3={"UNK08A1028", {2008, 12, 30}, 98765432};
22
23
       printf("
24
       printf("
25
       printf("
26
       printf("=====\n");
27
       printf(" 訂單編號
                              訂貨日期
28
        printf("======\n");
```

```
C:\c_code\ch4-12\Debug\ch4-12.exe
            ******
AHK08A1024
               2008/10/05
                             NT$ 886686688
USA08A1025
               2008/11/12
                             បនទ
                                   1234567
UNKØ8A1Ø28
               2008/12/30
                             HK$
                                  98765432
請按任意鍵繼續
```

NT\$%10d\n", ord1.num , ord1.date.year ,

US\$%10d\n",ord2.num ,ord2.date.year ,

HK\$%10d\n",ord3.num ,ord3.date.year ,



• *structure*和指標

```
1 ∃#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 ∃int main(void)
6
                                                            970103 四子
       int i:
7
       typedef struct student
8
9
          char num[7];
                        //學號
10
          char clas[20]; //班級
11
          char name[20]; //姓名
           int score[3]; //各科成績score[0]為國文,score[1]為英文,score[2]為數學
12
13
       } student;
14
       student stu[3]={{"970101","四子一甲","玉小明",61,71,81},
15
                     {"970102", "四子一甲", "李中雄", 92, 82, 72},
                     {"970103","四子一甲","張大成",73,63,83}};
16
17
       student *ps;
18
       ps=&stu[0]; //ps 指向stus[0]的位址
19
       printf("
20
       printf("
21
       printf("
22
       printf("======\n");
23
       printf(" 學號
24
       printf("======\n");
       for (i=0;i<=2;i++)
25
26
27
          printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n",(ps+i)->num,(ps+i)->clas,
28
              (ps+i)->name (ps+i)->score[0] (ps+i)->score[1] (ps+i)->score[2]);
29
30
       printf("\n\n");
       system("pause");
31
32
       return 0;
                                  NTUT MMS LAB
33
```

33

35 36 Evoid sub (student *p)

 $p \rightarrow score[0] += 10;$

p->score[11 +=10:

 $p \rightarrow score[21 +=10]$

printf("正在執行sub函式\n"):

· Structure, 指標與函式

```
37
 1 = #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.b>
                                                         39
3
                                                         40
   typedef struct _student
                                                         41
6
                     //壆號
       char num[7];
                                                         43
       char clas[20]; //班級
                                                         44
       char name[20]; //姓名
       int score[3];
                    //各科成績score[0]為國文,score[1]為英文,score[2]為數學
10
   ∃} student;
11
12
    void sub (student *p);
13
14
   ∃void main(void)
15
       student stu1={"970101","四子一甲","王小明",61,71,81};
16
       student *ps;
17
       ps=&stu1; //ps指向stul的位址
18
19
       printf("\n"):
20
       printf("======\n");
       printf(" 學號
                      班級
                                        國文 英文 數學\n");
21
       printf("-----\n");
23
       printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n", stul.num , stul.clas ,
24
           stul.name ,stul.score[0] ,stul.score[1] ,stul.score[2]);
25
       printf("\n 呼叫函式前\n\n");
26
       sub(ps);
27
       printf("\n 呼叫函式後\n\n");
28
       printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n", stul.num , stul.clas ,
29
           stul.name ,stul.score[0] ,stul.score[1] ,stul.score[2]);
30
       printf("\n");
31
       system("pause");
                                        NTUT MMS LAB
32
```

```
C:\c_code\ch4-14\Debug\ch4-14.exe
970101 四子一甲
             王小明
                       61
                                81
呼叫函式前
*******************************
正在執行sub函式
970101 四子—
              王小明
                       71
*******************************
呼叫函式後
             王小明
970101 四子一甲
                       71
                           81
                                91
請按任意鍵繼續
```

printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d\n",p->num ,p->clas ,

p->name ,p->score[0] ,p->score[1] ,p->score[2]);



· Structure, 陣列, 指標與函式

```
1 ∃#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
 3
   🗏 typedef struct _student
 5
 6
       char num[7];
                    //學號
 7
       char clas[20]; //班級
       char name[20]; //姓名
       int score[3]; //各科成績score[0]為國文,score[1]為英文,score[2]為數學
10 \B \} student;
11
12
    void sub(student *p);
13
14 Evoid main(void)
15
16
17
18
       int i;
19
       student stu[3]={{"970101","四子一甲","至小明",61,71,81},
                    {"970102", "四子一甲", "李中雄", 92, 82, 72},
20
                   {"970103","四子一甲","張大成",73,63,83}};
21
22
       student *ps;
23
                //ps指向stu陣列的開頭,也就是stu[0]的位址
24
       printf("\n");
25
       printf("=====\\n");
26
       printf(" 學號
                     班級
27
       printf("-----\n");
```



· Structure, 陣列, 指標與函式

```
for (i=0; i<=2; i++)
29
30
            printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d %4d\n",(ps+i)->num ,(ps+i)->clas ,
31
                (ps+i)->name (ps+i)->score[0] (ps+i)->score[1] (ps+i)->score[2]);
32
33
                  呼叫函式前\n\n");
        printf("
34
        sub(ps);
35
        printf("\n 呼叫函式後\n");
36
        for (i=0; i<=2; i++)
37
38
            printf("%6s %-10s %-8s %4d %4d\n",(ps+i)->num ,(ps+i)->clas ,
39
                (ps+i)->name (ps+i)->score[0] (ps+i)->score[1] (ps+i)->score[2]);
40
41
        printf("\n");
                                                  C:\c_code\ch4-15\Debug\ch4-15.exe
42
        system("pause");
43
44
   ⊟void sub(student *p)
46
                                                                                  61
                                                                                         71
                                                                                               81
47
        int i;
                                                  970102 四子一甲
                                                                                        82
                                                                                               72
                                                                                  92
48
        for (i=0;i<=2;i++)
                                                  970103 四子一甲
                                                                                  73
                                                                                        63
                                                                                               83
49
                                                     呼叫函式前
50
            (p+i)->score[0] +=10;
51
            (p+i)->score[1] +=10;
52
                                                     呼叫函式後
            (p+i)->score[2] +=10;
53
                                                  970101 四子
                                                                                  71
                                                                                        81
                                                                                               91
54
                                                  970102 四子
                                                                                 102
                                                                                         92
                                                                                               82
                                                  970103 四子
                                                                                  83
                                                                                         73
                                                                                               93
                                                  請按任意鍵繼續
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