

# **IF232**

# **ALGORITHMS**

# **&**

# **DATA STRUCTURES**

02

STRUCTURES, UNIONS, & ENUMERATIONS

DENNIS GUNAWAN

# REVIEW

## Arrays & Pointers:

Arrays

Pointers

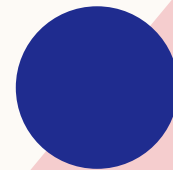
Strings

# OUTLINE

Structures

Unions

Enumerations



# STRUCTURES

- Collections of **related** variables under **one name**
- Structures may contain variables of many **different data types**
- Example: a **song** has **title**, **performer**, and **duration**

# STRUCTURE DEFINITIONS

- Syntax

```
struct [structure_tag]
{
    data_type member_var_name [,member_var_name,...];
    [data_type member_var_name [,member_var_name,...];]
} [structure_var_name];
```

- Defining variables of structure types

struct structure\_tag

```
struct struct_tag struct_var_name [,struct_var_name,...];
```

# STRUCTURE DEFINITIONS

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};
```

```
struct song track1;
```

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
}track1;
```

```
struct
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
}track1;
```

# INITIALIZING STRUCTURES

- Syntax

```
struct struct_tag struct_var_name = {value1, value2, ..., valuen};
```

- Example

```
struct song track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};
```

# ACCESSING STRUCTURE MEMBERS

- Structure member operator: **dot operator (.)**
  - The structure member operator accesses a structure member via **the structure variable name**

```
printf("%s\n", track1.title);  
printf("%s\n", track1.performer);  
printf("%d\n", track1.duration_ms);
```



# ACCESSING STRUCTURE MEMBERS

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    struct song track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};

    printf("Title           : %s\n", track1.title);
    printf("Performer        : %s\n", track1.performer);
    printf("Duration (ms)       : %d\n", track1.duration_ms);

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

```
Title           : Friend Like Me
Performer        : Ne-Yo
Duration (ms)    : 182000
```

```
[DG]
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 0.800 s
Press any key to continue.
```

# ACCESSING STRUCTURE MEMBERS

- Structure pointer operator: **arrow operator ( -> )**
  - Consists of a minus ( - ) sign and a greater than ( > ) sign with no intervening spaces
  - The structure pointer operator accesses a structure member via **a pointer to the structure**

```
struct song *track1Ptr;  
  
track1Ptr = &track1;  
  
printf("%s\n", track1Ptr->title);  
printf("%s\n", track1Ptr->performer);  
printf("%d\n", track1Ptr->duration_ms);
```



The diagram illustrates the use of the arrow operator (`->`) to access members of a structure through a pointer. A red box highlights the three expressions: `(*track1Ptr).title`, `(*track1Ptr).performer`, and `(*track1Ptr).duration_ms`. A dashed red box highlights the three expressions: `track1Ptr->title`, `track1Ptr->performer`, and `track1Ptr->duration_ms`. A red arrow points from the `track1Ptr->` part of the first expression in the dashed box to the `(*track1Ptr).` part of the first expression in the solid box. A large blue question mark is placed to the right of the arrow, indicating a comparison or a question about the equivalence of the two notations.

# ACCESSING STRUCTURE MEMBERS

```
int main()
{
    struct song track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};
    struct song *track1Ptr;

    track1Ptr = &track1;

    printf("Title           : %s\n", track1Ptr->title);
    printf("Performer        : %s\n", track1Ptr->performer);
    printf("Duration (ms)       : %d\n", track1Ptr->duration_ms);

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};
```

```
Title           : Friend Like Me
Performer        : Ne-Yo
Duration (ms)    : 182000
```

[DG]

```
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 2.048 s
Press any key to continue.
```

# GLOBAL SCOPE VS LOCAL SCOPE

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};

struct song track2 = {"Part Of Your World", "Jessie J", 200000};

int main()
{
    struct song track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};

    printf("[Local] Song 1 : %s\n", track1.title);
    printf("[Global] Song 2 : %s\n", track2.title);

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

[Local] Song 1 : Friend Like Me  
[Global] Song 2 : Part Of Your World

[DG]  
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 1.017 s  
Press any key to continue.

# GLOBAL SCOPE VS LOCAL SCOPE

```
int main()  
{  
    struct song  
    {  
        char title[50];  
        char performer[35];  
        int duration_ms;  
    };  
};
```

```
Title           : Friend Like Me  
Performer        : Ne-Yo  
Duration (ms)    : 182000
```

```
[DG]  
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 0.977 s  
Press any key to continue.
```

```
struct song track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};  
  
printf("Title           : %s\n", track1.title);  
printf("Performer        : %s\n", track1.performer);  
printf("Duration (ms)    : %d\n", track1.duration_ms);  
  
printf("\n[DG]");  
return 0;  
}
```

# USING STRUCTURES WITH FUNCTIONS

- Structures may be passed to functions by passing individual structure members, by passing an entire structure, or by passing a pointer to a structure
- When structures or individual structure members are passed to a function, they are passed by value
- To pass a structure by reference (pointer), pass the address of the structure variable

# USING STRUCTURES WITH FUNCTIONS

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

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};
```

```
struct song newSong(char sTitle[], char sPerformer[], int sDuration)
{
    struct song s;

    strcpy(s.title, sTitle);
    strcpy(s.performer, sPerformer);
    s.duration_ms = sDuration;

    return s;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    struct song track1 = newSong("Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000);

    printf("Title           : %s\n", track1.title);
    printf("Performer        : %s\n", track1.performer);
    printf("Duration (ms)   : %d\n", track1.duration_ms);

    printf("\n[DG]");

    return 0;
}
```

```
Title           : Friend Like Me
Performer        : Ne-Yo
Duration (ms)    : 182000
```

[DG]

```
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 0.980 s
Press any key to continue.
```

# USING STRUCTURES WITH FUNCTIONS

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};

void printSong(struct song s)
{
    printf("Title           : %s\n", s.title);
    printf("Performer          : %s\n", s.performer);
    printf("Duration (ms)       : %d\n", s.duration_ms);
}

int main()
{
    struct song track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};

    printSong(track1);

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

```
Title           : Friend Like Me
Performer        : Ne-Yo
Duration (ms)    : 182000
```

```
[DG]
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 0.373 s
Press any key to continue.
```



# USING STRUCTURES WITH FUNCTIONS

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

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};
```

```
void newSong(struct song *s, char sTitle[], char sPerformer[], int sDuration)
{
    strcpy((*s).title, sTitle);
    strcpy(s->performer, sPerformer);
    (*s).duration_ms = sDuration;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    struct song track1;

    newSong(&track1, "Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000);

    printf("Title           : %s\n", track1.title);
    printf("Performer        : %s\n", track1.performer);
    printf("Duration (ms)   : %d\n", track1.duration_ms);

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

```
Title           : Friend Like Me
Performer        : Ne-Yo
Duration (ms)   : 182000
```

[DG]

Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 0.918 s  
Press any key to continue.

# ARRAYS OF STRUCTURES

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    struct song track[3] = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000},
                           {"Part Of Your World", "Jessie J", 200000},
                           {"Zero To Hero", "Ariana Grande", 159000}};

    for(i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        printf("%-18s\t%-13s\t%d ms\n", track[i].title,
                                           track[i].performer,
                                           track[i].duration_ms);
    }

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};
```

Friend Like Me	Ne-Yo	182000 ms
Part Of Your World	Jessie J	200000 ms
Zero To Hero	Ariana Grande	159000 ms

[DG]

Process returned 0 (0x0)      execution time : 0.370 s  
Press any key to continue.

# ARRAYS OF STRUCTURES

```

int main()
{
    int i;
    struct song track[3];

    for(i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        scanf("%[^#]#[^#]#%d", track[i].title,
                                                    track[i].performer,
                                                    &track[i].duration_ms);

        fflush(stdin);
    }

    printf("\n");

    for(i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        printf("%-18s\t%-13s\t%d ms\n", track[i].title,
                                                    track[i].performer,
                                                    track[i].duration_ms);
    }

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}

```

```

Friend Like Me#Ne-Yo#182000
Part Of Your World#Jessie J#200000
Zero To Hero#Ariana Grande#159000

```

Friend Like Me	Ne-Yo	182000 ms
Part Of Your World	Jessie J	200000 ms
Zero To Hero	Ariana Grande	159000 ms

```

[DG]
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 51.201 s
Press any key to continue.

```

```

struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};

```

# NESTED STRUCTURES

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    struct album album1 = {"We Love Disney",16};

    for(i = 0;i < 3;i++){
        scanf("%[^#]#[^#]#%d",album1.track[i].title,
            album1.track[i].performer,
            &album1.track[i].duration_ms);

        fflush(stdin);
    }

    printf("\n\n%s\n\n",album1.title);

    for(i = 0;i < 3;i++){
        printf("%02d %-18s\t%-13s\t%d ms\n",i + 1,
            album1.track[i].title,
            album1.track[i].performer,
            album1.track[i].duration_ms);
    }

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

```
Friend Like Me#Ne-Yo#182000
Part Of Your World#Jessie J#200000
Zero To Hero#Ariana Grande#159000
```

We Love Disney

01	Friend Like Me	Ne-Yo	182000 ms
02	Part Of Your World	Jessie J	200000 ms
03	Zero To Hero	Ariana Grande	159000 ms

```
[DG]
Process returned 0 (0x0)
Press any key to continue.
```

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};

struct album
{
    char title[50];
    int numberOfSongs;
    struct song track[3];
};
```

# TYPEDDEF

- The keyword **typedef** provides a mechanism for creating synonyms (or aliases) for previously defined data types
- Names for structure types are often defined with **typedef** to create shorter type names
- C programmers often use **typedef** to define a structure type, so a structure tag is not required

# TYPDEF

```
struct song
{
    char title[50];
    char performer[35];
    int duration_ms;
};

typedef struct song playlist;

int main()
{
    playlist track1 = {"Friend Like Me", "Ne-Yo", 182000};

    printf("Title           : %s\n", track1.title);
    printf("Performer        : %s\n", track1.performer);
    printf("Duration (ms)   : %d\n", track1.duration_ms);

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

# UNIONS

- A derived data type with members that **share the same storage space**
- A union shares the space instead of wasting storage on variables that are not being used
- The number of bytes used to store a union must be at least enough to hold the largest member
- In most cases, unions contain two or more data types

# UNIONS

- Syntax

```
union [union_tag]
{
    data_type member_var_name [,member_var_name,...];
    [data_type member_var_name [,member_var_name,...]];
} [union_var_name];
```

- Defining variables of union types

```
union union_tag union_var_name;
```



# UNIONS

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
union data
```

```
{
    short number;
    char c[2];
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
    union data d;
```

```
    d.number = 17479;
```

```
    printf("Number      : %d\n", d.number);
```

```
    printf("c[1]c[0]   : %c%c\n", d.c[1], d.c[0]);
```

```
    printf("\n[DG]");
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

union	d															
member 1	number															
member 2	c[1]								c[0]							
bit	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
value	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

Number : 17479

c[1]c[0] : DG

[DG]

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 1.466 s  
Press any key to continue.

# ENUMERATIONS

- A set of **integer enumeration constants represented by identifiers**
- Values in an enumeration start with 0, unless specified otherwise, and incremented by 1

# ENUMERATIONS

- Syntax

```
enum [enum_tag]
{
    member1, member2, ..., membern
} [enum_var_name];
```

- Defining variables of enumeration types

```
enum enum_tag enum_var_name;
```

# ENUMERATIONS

## ■ Examples

```
enum months
{
    JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC
};
```

```
enum months
{
    JAN = 1, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC
};
```

# ENUMERATIONS

```
#include <stdio.h>

enum months
{
    JAN = 1, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC
};

int main()
{
    enum months month;
    char *monthName[13] = {"",
                           "January", "February", "March", "April",
                           "May", "June", "July", "August",
                           "September", "October", "November", "December"};

    for(month = JAN; month <= DEC; month++) {
        printf("Month %2d: %s\n", month, monthName[month]);
    }

    printf("\n[DG]");
    return 0;
}
```

Month	1:	January
Month	2:	February
Month	3:	March
Month	4:	April
Month	5:	May
Month	6:	June
Month	7:	July
Month	8:	August
Month	9:	September
Month	10:	October
Month	11:	November
Month	12:	December

[DG]

Process returned 0 (0x0)  
Press any key to continue.



**PRACTICE**

# EXERCISES

- I. Find the error in each of the following program segments and correct the error.

a.

```
struct person{  
    char lastName[15];  
    char firstName[15];  
    int age;  
}  
  
person d;
```

# EXERCISES

1. Find the error in each of the following program segments and correct the error.

b.

```
struct card{  
    char *face;  
    char *suit;  
}  
  
struct card c, *cPtr, cards[13];  
  
cPtr = &c;  
  
printf("%s\n", *cPtr->face);  
printf("%s\n", cards.face);
```



# EXERCISES

- I. Find the error in each of the following program segments and correct the error.

C.

```
union values{  
    char w;  
    float x;  
    double y;  
};  
  
union values v = {1.27};
```

# EXERCISES

2. Given the following struct and variable definitions.

```
struct customer{
    char lastName[15];
    char firstName[15];
    int customerNumber;
    struct{
        char phoneNumber[11];
        char address[50];
        char city[15];
        char state[3];
        char zipCode[6];
    } personal;
} customerRecord, *customerPtr;

customerPtr = &customerRecord;
```

# EXERCISES

2. Write an expression that accesses the struct members in each of the following parts.
  - a. Member `lastName` of struct `customerRecord`
  - b. Member `firstName` of the struct pointed to by `customerPtr`
  - c. Member `phoneNumber` of member `personal` of struct `customerRecord`
  - d. Member `zipCode` of member `personal` of the struct pointed to by `customerPtr`

# EXERCISES

## 3. What is the value of X?

```
int main()
{
    int y;

    puts("Enter an integer between 1 and 32000: ");
    scanf("%d", &y);

    if(multiple(y)){
        printf("%d is a multiple of X\n",y);
    }
    else{
        printf("%d is not a multiple of X\n",y);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

int multiple(int num)
{
    int mask = 1, mult = 1, i;

    for(i = 1; i <= 10; ++i, mask <= 1){
        if((num & mask) != 0){
            mult = 0;
            break;
        }
    }

    return mult;
}
```

# EXERCISES

4. What does the following program do?

```
int main()
{
    unsigned int x;

    puts("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%u", &x);

    printf("The result is %d\n", mystery(x));

    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

int mystery(unsigned int bits)
{
    unsigned int mask = 1 << 31;
    unsigned int total = 0, i;

    for(i = 1; i <= 32; ++i, bits <=> 1){
        if((bits & mask) == mask){
            ++total;
        }
    }

    return !(total % 2) ? 1 : 0;
}
```

# EXERCISES

5. Define a **structure** type named **long\_lat** that would be appropriate for storing longitude or latitude values. Include components named **degrees** (an **integer**), **minutes** (an **integer**), and **direction** (**one of the characters** 'N', 'S', 'E', or 'W').

The following are a structure type to represent a geographic location and a variable of this hierarchical structure type.

```
typedef struct
{
    char place[20];
    long_lat longitude, latitude;
} location_t;

location_t resort;
```

# EXERCISES

5. Given that the values shown have been stored in **resort**.

.place	Hawaii\0		
.longitude	158	0	W
.latitude	21	30	N

Complete the following table.

Reference	Data Type of Reference	Value
resort.latitude	long_lat	21 30 'N'
resort.place	...	...
resort.longitude.direction	...	...
...	...	30
resort.place[3]	...	...



**LAB**



# EXERCISES

- I. Write a program to read and display the information about all the students in a class. Use structures and functions.

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 1
```

```
ID           : 001
Name          : Ethan William
Assignment   : 83
Mid Exam     : 72
Final Exam   : 78
```

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 1
```

```
ID           : 002
Name          : Jacob Oliver
Assignment   : 91
Mid Exam     : 84
Final Exam   : 86
```

# EXERCISES

- I. Write a program to read and display the information about all the students in a class. Use structures and functions.

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 2
```

## Final Grade:

A	85 – 100	C+	60 – 64.99
A-	80 – 84.99	C	55 – 59.99
B+	75 – 79.99	D	45 – 54.99
B	70 – 74.99	E	0 – 44.99
B-	65 – 69.99		

## Final Score:

30% \* Assignment +  
30% \* Mid Exam +  
40% \* Final Exam

ID	Name	Assignment	Mid Exam	Final Exam	Final Score	Final Grade
001	Ethan William	83	72	78	77.70	B+
002	Jacob Oliver	91	84	86	86.90	A

# EXERCISES

1. Write a program to read and display the information about all the students in a class. Use structures and functions.

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 3
```

```
Assignment : 87.00
Mid Exam   : 78.00
Final Exam : 82.00
Final Score: 82.30
```

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 1
```

```
ID           : 003
Name          : Liam Mason
Assignment    : 75
Mid Exam      : 67
Final Exam    : 65
```

# EXERCISES

- I. Write a program to read and display the information about all the students in a class. Use structures and functions.

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 2
```

## Final Grade:

A	85 – 100	C+	60 – 64.99
A-	80 – 84.99	C	55 – 59.99
B+	75 – 79.99	D	45 – 54.99
B	70 – 74.99	E	0 – 44.99
B-	65 – 69.99		

## Final Score:

30% \* Assignment +  
30% \* Mid Exam +  
40% \* Final Exam

ID	Name	Assignment	Mid Exam	Final Exam	Final Score	Final Grade
001	Ethan William	83	72	78	77.70	B+
002	Jacob Oliver	91	84	86	86.90	A
003	Liam Mason	75	67	65	68.60	B-

# EXERCISES

- I. Write a program to read and display the information about all the students in a class. Use structures and functions.

```
1. Add student
2. Display student details
3. Display grade average
```

```
0. Exit
```

```
Menu: 3
```

```
Assignment : 83.00
Mid Exam   : 74.33
Final Exam : 76.33
Final Score: 77.73
```

# REFERENCES

- Deitel, P. and Harvey Deitel (2022), C How to Program (9th Edition), Pearson Education.
- Thareja, R. (2014), Data Structures Using C (2nd Edition), India: Oxford University Press.

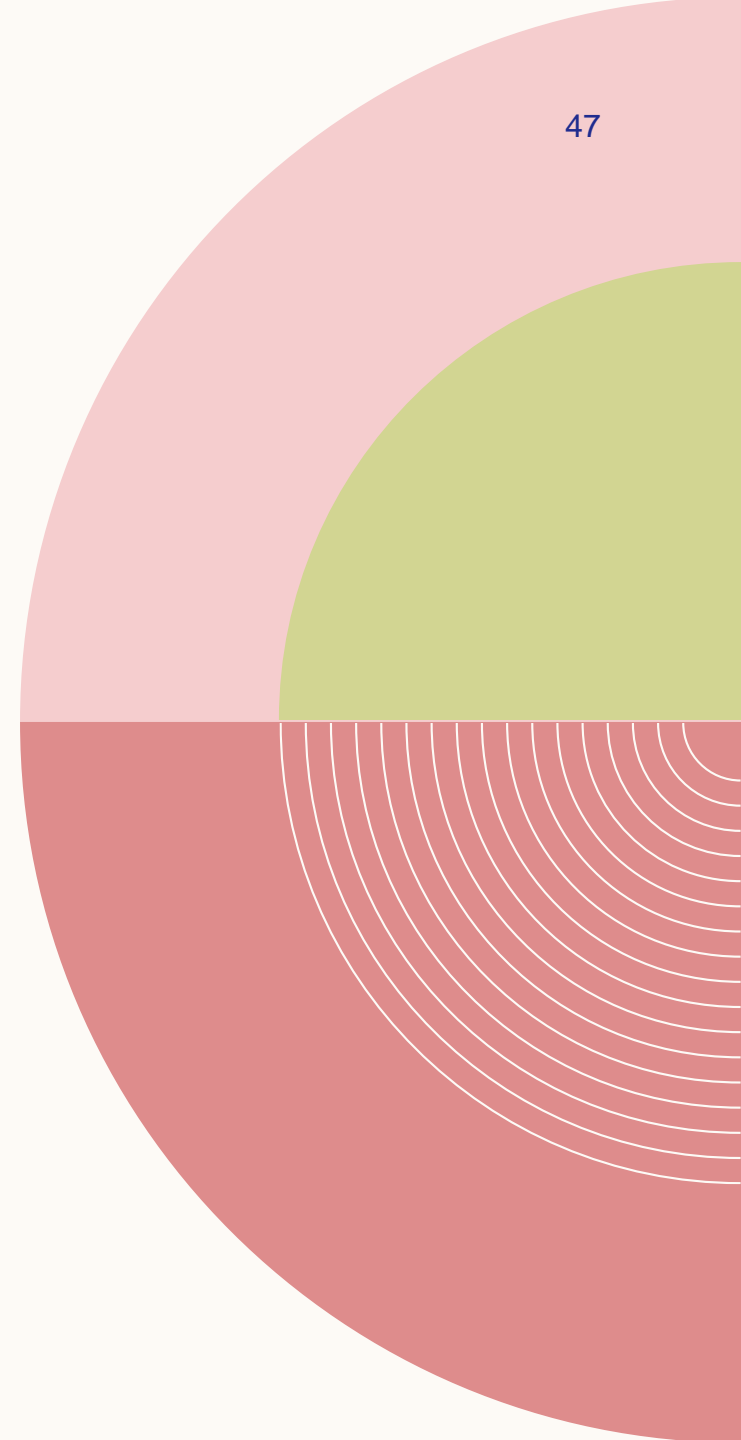
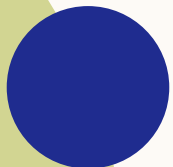
# NEXT

## File Processing:

Data Hierarchy

Files and Streams

Sequential-Access File Processing



# VISION

To become an **outstanding** undergraduate Computer Science program that produces **international-minded** graduates who are **competent** in software engineering and have **entrepreneurial spirit** and **noble character**.

# MISSION

1. To conduct studies with the best technology and curriculum, supported by professional lecturer
2. To conduct research in Informatics to promote science and technology
3. To deliver science-and-technology-based society services to implement science and technology

Without hard work,  
nothing grows but weeds.



**if** INFORMATIKA  
UMN

Have patience.

All things are difficult before they become easy.