

# Structs in C

---

Md. Aminul Islam Shazid

26 Nov 2025

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Defining Types with `typedef`
- 3 Pointers to Structs
- 4 Exercise

# Introduction

---

# Motivation

Many real-world things involve multiple pieces of information of different types. Examples:

- A student has a name, ID, and CGPA
- A point has x and y coordinates
- A book has a title, author, and price

Arrays cannot store such heterogeneous data, so C provides structures to group diverse data elements.

# Introduction

- A structure (also known as struct) is a user-defined composite data type
- It bundles several variables (called members) into a single logical unit
- A structure definition:
  - Specifies the names and types of fields
  - Describes a layout template
  - Does not allocate memory by itself
  - Memory is allocated only when structure variables are declared

# Defining a Structure

Below a new type layout called struct Student is created:

```
struct Student {  
    char name[50];  
    int id;  
    float cgpa;  
};
```

- Structs are usually created outside and above the main function, so that all functions inside the C file can access the struct
- If a struct is created inside a function, then it behaves like a local variable and other functions can not use it
- One can also put a struct inside a header file for convenience

# Declaring Structure Variables

Three variable of the type struct Student have been defined below:

```
struct Student s;  
struct Student t, class_monitor;
```

NOTE: While structures are defined outside functions, structure variables are defined *inside* functions.

# Initializing Structs

```
struct Student a = { "Alice", 1001, 3.90 };  
  
struct Student b = {  
    .name = "Bob",  
    .id = 1002,  
    .cgpa = 3.75  
};
```

Can also keep one or more fields uninitialized:

```
struct Student c = {  
    .id = 1003,  
    .cgpa = 3.80  
};
```

# Accessing Members (Dot Operator)

```
s.id = 101;  
s.cgpa = 3.8;
```

The dot operator accesses fields inside a structure variable.

# Arrays of Structs

```
struct Student class[50];
```

```
class[0].name = "Alice";
```

```
class[0].id = 1001;
```

```
class[0].cgpa = 3.90;
```

Useful for records, lists, and tables.

# Nested Structures

A structure may contain another structure as a member:

```
struct Address {  
    char city[30];  
    int zip;  
};  
  
struct Person {  
    char name[50];  
    struct Address home;  
};
```

# Defining Types with `typedef`

---

# The typedef Keyword

- A structure type name often becomes long and repetitive
- Using typedef helps create cleaner and shorter type names
- Without typedef: `struct Student s;`
- With typedef: `Student s;`

This improves readability, especially in function prototypes and pointer-heavy code.

# typedef Example

```
typedef struct {  
    int day;  
    int month;  
    int year;  
} Date;  
  
Date today;  
today.day = 18;
```

# When typedef is Helpful

When it is useful:

- When the struct type is used frequently
- When building abstract data types
- When designing libraries or APIs
- When working with pointers to structs

When not mandatory:

- Very simple, rarely used struct types
- When emphasizing that a type is a struct (some coding styles prefer this)

# Pointers to Structs

---

# Struct Pointers

A pointer to a struct is used when:

- Passing to functions efficiently
- Modifying the original struct
- Allocating structs dynamically
- Implementing dynamic data structures (linked lists, trees)

# Pointer to a Struct

```
struct Student s, *p;  
  
p = &s;  
p->cgpa = 3.70;    // pointer access
```

In the last line, we are setting the `cgpa` field to 3.70. This `cgpa` field belongs to the struct whose memory address is stored in `p`.

# Dot vs Arrow

- Dot: use with actual struct variables
- Arrow: use with struct pointers

```
(*p).id = 20;  
p->id = 20;    // preferred form when using with pointers
```

# Passing Structs to Functions

Pass by value:

```
void show(struct Student s);
```

Pass by pointer/reference (preferred for modification):

```
void update(struct Student *s) {  
    s->cgpa += 0.1;  
}
```

# Returning a Struct

```
typedef struct { int x, y; } Point;  
  
Point make_point(int a, int b) {  
    Point p = {a, b};  
    return p;  
}
```

Useful for small structures like coordinates, dates, and configuration options.

# Using const with Struct Pointers

```
void print_student(const struct Student *s);
```

- Declares that the function will not modify the struct
- Good practice for safety and clear intent

# Exercise

---

# Exercises

- 1 Define a struct to hold the different parts (city, road name, house number etc.) of the address address of a person. Declare a variable of this struct type, set values to its elements by taking user input, then print the values
- 2 Create a struct to hold some information on students including students' home address as defined in the last exercise. Declare a variable of this struct type, set values to its elements by taking user input, then print the values
- 3 Create an array of the address struct. Using a loop, take user input into this array and then print the contents of the array