

# STRUCTURE

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## # INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURE

- ① Structure can be collection of dissimilar elements.
- ② Structure is a way to group variable.
- ③ Defining structure is a creating custom datatype

## # PRIMITIVE AND NON PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES

int	book	} →	custom data type
char	student		secondary data type
float	customer		user defined datatype
double	employee		

## # DEFINING STRUCTURE (creating data type)

```
struct book
{
    int bookid;
    char title[20];
    float price;
};
```

- global vs local definition

## # DECLARING STRUCTURE VARIABLE

```
struct Book
{
    int bookid;
    char title[20];
    float price;
} b1, b2;
```

```
void j1()
{
    struct Book b1, b2;
}
```

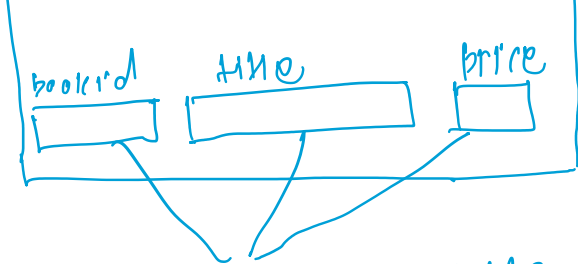
## # INITIALIZING STRUCTURE VARIABLE DURING DECLARATION

```
void j1()
{
    struct Book b1 = { 1, "C++", 940 };
```

↑ structure variable

↓ Datatype

b1 → structure variable



## # INITIALIZING STRUCTURE MEMBER AFTER DECLARATION

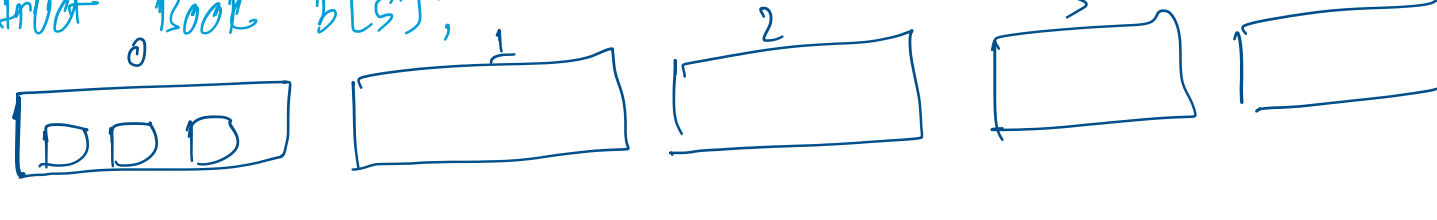
```
struct Book b2;
b2.bookid = 2;
strcpy(b2.title, "Java");
b2.price = 425.0;
```

## # TAKING INPUT FROM USER

```
struct Book b1;
printf("Enter book id, title and price");
scanf("%d", &b1.bookid);
flush(stdin);
gets(b1.title, 20, stdin);
scanf("%f", &b1.price);
```

## # STRUCTURE ARRAY

```
struct Book b[5];
```



```
b[0].bookid = 5;
b[1].bookid = 6;
```

## # FUNCTION RETURNING STRUCTURE

```
struct Book input()
{
    struct Book b;
    printf("Enter id, title & price");
    scanf("%d", &b.bookid);
    flush(stdin);
    gets(b.title, 20, stdin);
    scanf("%f", &b.price);
    return b;
}
```

## # FUNCTION CALL BY PASSING STRUCTURE

```
void display(struct Book b)
{
    printf("id vs title vs price", b.bookid, b.title, b.price);
}

display(b1)
```

```
gets( )
```

```
5 | A | v | A | n | \0
```

```
5 | A | v | A | n | \0
```

title[strlen(title)-1] = '\0'

## # STRUCTURE POINTER

```
struct Book b1;
struct Book *ptr;
ptr = &b1;
```



• b1.bookid  
(\*ptr).bookid  
ptr → bookid