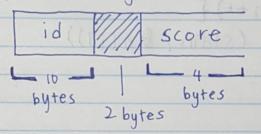


In general, size of (a structure) > = sum of sizes of its members.

> -> the compiler is allowed to add paddings between members at the end of a structure due to alignment requirements.

possible layout of struct score:



Written again below (sry its messy)

Nested Structures

Struct Name { char first [20]; struct Grade *q){ char last [20]; return f.scanf (fp, "%s%s%s%s%, Struct Grade & char id [10]; struct Name name;

int score; 3.

function to read grade

int read-grade (FILE*fp,

3 g → id, g → name. first, g → name. last, & q -> score) == 4;

note: no validation, assume Inputis valid except

struct Grade (2510[120]; strcpy (c 2510 [0]. id, "A66666666"); stropy (c2510 [0]. name. first, "monty"); stropy (c2510 [0]. name. [ast, "burns"); c 2510 (0]. score = 15;

int read_grade (FILE * fp, struct Grade * g) {

return fscanf (fp, "%s%s%s%s, g->id, g-> name.first,

g-> name.last, & g-> score) = = 4);
}

struct Grade c2510[120]; size_t i; for (i = 0; i < 120; i++) { if (!read-grade (stdin, & a(i])) break; }

- D type def: used to give a type another name.

 variable name of ull
- eq. unsigned long long x;

 type def unsigned long long x;
- eg. Struct Grade grade; type def Struct Grade grade; grade g, a [10], *p; grade = Struct Grade

create a type set that stands for 25 ints eg. set a, b, c, d, e;

type def int set [25];