### UCSC Silicon Valley Extension Advanced C Programming

More on Structures

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### **Overview**

- Creating arrays of structures
- Return a structure from a function
- Sorting an array of structures

### Arrays of structures

- The following arrays can hold only one type of value int array[10]; double array1[200];
- Array of structures can be used to hold different types of values.

#### Example:

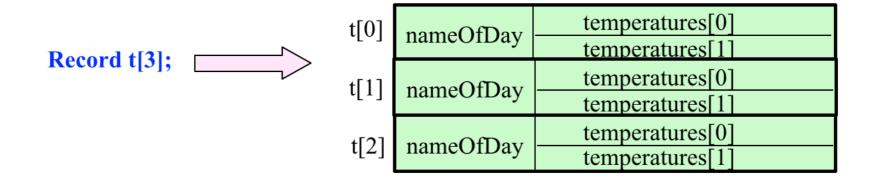
Record r[100]; /\* Each element in this array is a structure of type Record \*/ student s[500]; /\* Each element in this array is a structure of type student \*/

### Arrays of structures

Example: We have the following structure called Record defined below:

```
typedef struct {
    char nameOfDay[10];
    int temperatures[2];
} Record;
```

We can declare an array called t of type Record that can hold 3 records as follows:



# Modifying data members of a structure

We can access data members of array of structures t using the dot operator:
 array\_name[index] . member\_name

```
Modifying the data members of t[3]:

t[0].temperatures[0] = 100;

strncpy(t[1].nameOfDay, "Tuesday", 9);

t[1].nameOfDay[7] = '\0';

t[2].temperatures[1] = 50;
```

	writ	es the following data values in	array <i>t</i> :
t[0]	?	100 ?	
t[1]	Tuesday	?	? = unknown
t[2]	?	? 50	

### Example 3: Array of structures

> Rewrite the program in Structures2/example2.c so that we can store data for *five days* in an array of the following structure.

```
typedef struct {
    char nameOfDay[10];
    int temperatures[2]; /* pointer to array storing temperatures at 2 different times */
} Record;
```

Use the functions *change* and *print* from example 2, without modifying them.

(Hint: only the main function will change)

### **Example 3: Array of structures**

```
// Structures3/example3.c
int main(void) {
    int i;
    Record r1[5] = { { "none", { -1, -1 } }};

    /* Call function change */
    printf("\n\n Calling function change to read input \n");
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        change(&r1[i]); /* Note: we are passing the address of "r1[i]" */
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        print(r1[i]);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Compile and run this program with the declarations and functions in Example 2. Do not include function *noChange*.

# Example 4: Returning a structure from a function

```
// Structures4/example4.c
/* This function called readRecord reads data from the keyboard and returns it in a Record structure. */
Record readRecord(void) {/* returning structure by value */
Record r;
int i;
printf("Enter day of week:");
scanf("%9s", r.nameOfDay);
for( i = 0; i < 2; i++ ) {
    printf("Enter temperature for hour %d:", i);
    scanf("%d", &r.temperatures[i] );
}
return r;
}</pre>
```

Why would it be incorrect to return a pointer to the Record r from function readRecord()?

### Example 4

• The main program for function on the previous slide:

```
// Structures4/example4.c
int main(void) {
   Record r1 = { "none", { -1, -1 } };

   /* Call function change */
   printf("\n\n Calling function change to read input \n");
   r1 = readRecord();  /* Note: the structure returned by function change is copied into r1*/
   print(r1);  /* This function was defined earlier to print a Record */
   return 0;
}
```

### Exercise 5

```
The following structure can be used to represent information for comets.

struct Comet {
    char name[50];
```

int yearOfFirstSighting;
float period;

**}**;

Write a program to read this information from a file called "comets.txt" into an array of the above structure. Write a function sort() to sort the elements of the array of structure so that it is ordered (ascending) by the field yearOfFirstSighting. Write a function to print out the array of structure.

### Exercise 5 solution: header file

```
// Structure5/example5.c
#ifndef EXAMPLE5_H_
#define EXAMPLE5_H_
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define FILENAME "comets.txt"
#define MAX_SIZE 100
typedef struct {
         char name[50];
         int yearOfFirstSighting;
         float period;
    } Comet;
void printArray(Comet arr[], int size); /* print out the contents of array arr */
void sort(Comet arr[], int size); /* sort the array a by field yearOfFirstSighting */
void swap(Comet *c1_ptr, Comet *c2_ptr); /* swap the contents of Comet structures
                                                                                                       pointed
to by c1 ptr and c2 ptr */
#endif /* EXAMPLE5_H_ */
```

### Exercise 5 solution : sort()

### Exercise 5 solution: swap()

```
// Structure5/example5.c
void swap(Comet *c1_ptr, Comet *c2_ptr) {
    Comet temp;
    int len = sizeof(temp.name);
    // copy c1_ptr's pointee into temp
    strncpy(temp.name, c1_ptr->name, len- 1);
    temp.name[len - 1] = '\0';
    temp.yearOfFirstSighting = c1_ptr->yearOfFirstSighting;
    temp.period = c1_ptr->period;
    // copy c2_ptr's pointee into c1_ptr's pointee
    strncpy(c1_ptr->name, c2_ptr->name, len - 1);
    c1_ptr->name[len - 1] = '\0';
    c1_ptr->yearOfFirstSighting = c2_ptr->yearOfFirstSighting;
    c1_ptr->period = c2_ptr->period;
    // copy temp into c2_ptr's pointee
    strncpy(c2_ptr->name, temp.name, len - 1);
    c1_ptr->name[len - 1] = \\0';
    c2_ptr->yearOfFirstSighting = temp.yearOfFirstSighting;
    c2_ptr->period = temp.period;
```

### Exercise 5 solution: printArray()

```
// Structure5/example5.c
void printArray(Comet arr[], int size) {
    int j;
    for (j = 0; j < size; j++) {
        printf("Comet name: %s \t", arr[j].name);
        printf("Year of first sighting %d \t", arr[j].yearOfFirstSighting);
        printf("period: %f \n", arr[j].period);
    }
}</pre>
```

### Exercise 5 solution: main

```
// Structure5/example5.c
int main(void) {
    Comet r[MAX_SIZE];
     FILE *fp;
    int i = 0, val;
    fp = fopen(FILENAME, "r");
     if(fp == NULL) {
          printf("Error opening file \n");
          return 1:
    /* Read data from file into structure r and print it to the screen */
     while( (val = fscanf(fp, "%49s %d %f", r[i].name, &r[i].yearOfFirstSighting, &r[i].period)) != EOF ) {
          printf("%s %d %f \n", r[i].name, r[i].yearOfFirstSighting, r[i].period);
          i++;
    /* sort the array, i is the number of elements in the array */
     sort(r, i);
    /* print the sorted array */
     printArray(r, i);
     fclose(fp); /* close the file pointer */
     return 0;
```