

Structured Programming Language - 8

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typedef

1. Used to give symbolic name to something
 - a. Example: typedef unsigned char BYTE
 - b. Now we can use the word BYTE wherever we use unsigned char
2. Only symbolic name

#define

1. Can be used to alias a value to a variable

a. Example:

```
#define TRUE 1
```

```
#define FALSE 0
```

b. Now we can use the words TRUE and FALSE in comparing logical clauses

Struct

1. Structure of structs

```
struct structureName {  
    dataType member1;  
    dataType member2;  
    ...  
};
```

2. Declaring struct variable

- a. While defining struct
- b. In a method

Struct

3. We can declare regular variable or arrays of structs
4. How to access a member of a struct
 - a. With dot operator
5. Typedef can be used in structs
6. Structs can be nested
7. Size of structs : struct sizes
8. Passing struct to a function
9. Use cases

Union

1. Almost same as struct
2. Size of union
3. One variable at a time
4. Uses of union