```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2
 3 // DEFINING STRUCT
 4 struct MyData
 5 {
 6
        int i;
 7
        float f;
 8
        double d;
 9
        char c;
10 };
11
12 int main(void)
13 {
14
        //variable declarations
15
        // 35 will be assigned to 'i' of 'data_one'
16
        // 3.9 will be assigned to 'f' of 'data one'
17
        // 1.23765 will be assigned to 'd' of 'data one'
18
        // 'A' will be assigned to 'c' of 'data_one'
19
        struct MyData data_one = { 35, 3.9f, 1.23765, 'A'}; //Inline Initialization
20
21
        // 'P' will be assigned to 'i' of 'data_two' ... but 'P' is a character (char) ➤
22
           and 'i' is an integer ... so 'P' is converted into it decimal integer ASCII →
           value (80) and 80 is assigned to 'i' of data_two
23
        // 6.2 will be assigned to 'f' of 'data_two'
        // 12.199523 will be assigned to 'd' of 'data_two'
24
25
        // 68 will be assigned to 'c' of 'data_two' ... but 68 is an integer (int) and >
           'c' is a 'char' ... so 68 is considered as a decimal ASCII value and its
          corressponding character ( 'D' ) is assigned to 'c' of data_two
26
        struct MyData data_two = { 'P', 6.2f, 12.199523, 68 }; //Inline Initialization
27
        // 36 will be assigned to 'i' of 'data_three'
28
        // 'G' is 'char', but 'f' of 'data_three' is 'float'...hence, 'G' is converted >
29
          to its decimal integer ASCII value (71) and this in turn is converted to
          'float' (71.000000) and then it will be assigned to 'f' of 'data_three'
        // 0.0000000 will be assigned to 'd' of 'data_three'
30
31
        // No character will be assigned to 'c' of 'data_three'
        struct MyData data_three = { 36, 'G' }; //Inline Initialization
32
33
34
        // 79 will be assigned to 'i' of 'data_four'
35
        // 0.000000 will be assigned to 'f' of 'data_four'
        // 0.000000 will be assigned to 'd' of 'data_four'
36
        // No character will be assigned to 'c' of 'data_four'
37
38
        struct MyData data four = { 79 }; //Inline Initialization
39
40
        //code
        //Displaying Values Of The Data Members Of 'struct MyData'
41
42
        printf("\n\n");
        printf("DATA MEMBERS OF 'struct MyData data_one' ARE : \n\n");
43
44
        printf("i = %d\n", data_one.i);
        printf("f = %f\n", data one.f);
45
        printf("d = %lf\n", data_one.d);
```

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...n\04-Method_04\SingleStructVariableInlineInitialization.c
```

```
2
```

```
printf("c = %c\n", data_one.c);
47
48
         printf("\n\n");
49
50
         printf("DATA MEMBERS OF 'struct MyData data two' ARE : \n\n");
51
         printf("i = %d\n", data_two.i);
         printf("f = %f\n", data_two.f);
printf("d = %lf\n", data_two.d);
52
53
         printf("c = %c\n", data_two.c);
54
55
         printf("\n\n");
56
57
         printf("DATA MEMBERS OF 'struct MyData data_three' ARE : \n\n");
58
         printf("i = %d\n", data_three.i);
         printf("f = %f\n", data_three.f);
printf("d = %lf\n", data_three.d);
59
60
61
         printf("c = %c\n", data_three.c);
62
         printf("\n\n");
63
         printf("DATA MEMBERS OF 'struct MyData data_four' ARE : \n\n");
64
         printf("i = %d\n", data_four.i);
65
         printf("f = %f\n", data_four.f);
printf("d = %lf\n", data_four.d);
66
67
68
         printf("c = %c\n", data_four.c);
69
70
         return(0);
71 }
72
73
```