



# 4 Structured data types

1. Arrays. The data type array. Multidimensional arrays. Arrays as parameters
2. String of chars. The data type string. Strings as parameters.
3. **Struct**. The data type struct. Structs as parameters.
4. Multidimensional arrays
5. Examples



# Structures

*It is a collection, a binder, of distinct data types under a unique name*

```
struct Name {  
    type1 field1;  
    type2 field2;  
    type3 field3;  
    ...  
};
```



# Example

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
// types
```

```
typedef string TMonth;
```

```
struct TDate {
    int day;
    TMonth month;
    int year;
};
```

```
const TDate TODAY = {16, "Dec", 2010};
```

```
int main()
{
    TDate birthD, currD;

    return 0;
}
```



# Access to members

Use the dot notation:

dot  
notation

**theStruct.member**

```
struct TComplex {  
    float re;  
    float im;  
};
```

```
TComplex b;  
b.re = 3;  
cout << b.im << endl;
```



# Structs can be copied!

```
struct TComplex {  
    float re;  
    float im;  
};
```

```
TComplex a = {1, 0}, b;
```

```
b = a;
```

```
cout << "values: "  
      << b.re << ", "  
      << b.im << endl;
```



single {



# exercise

- Write a **function** that converts a number of seconds (int) to a structure TTime returning it

```
struct TTime {  
    int hours, mins, secs;  
};
```



# as parameters

```
struct TTime {  
    int hours, mins, secs;  
};  
  
int toSecs(TTime t);  
  
int main()  
{  
    TTime atime = {23, 30, 12};  
    cout << "Secs: " << toSecs(atime) << endl;  
    return 0;  
}  
  
int toSecs(TTime t)  
{  
    return t.hours * 3600 +  
           t.mins * 60 +  
           t.secs;  
}
```



# returning structs

- Write a function that returns a TTime read from the keyboard



# but...

TComplex a, b;



$a = b$



~~$a == b$~~



~~$a > b$~~

They can't be  
compared with each  
other



# nesting



```
struct TDate {  
    int day;  
    TMonth month;  
    int year;  
};
```

```
struct TEmployee {  
    int code;  
    float salary;  
    TDate joiningDate;  
};
```

A white line points from the `TDate` field in the `TEmployee` struct to the `TDate` struct definition above.

initialisation

```
TEmployee empl = {101, 2000, {19, "Aug", 1960}};
```

access

```
empl.joiningDate.year++;  
printMonth(empl.joiningDate.month);
```



# Exercices I

- Build structs to contain:
  1. A personal file, with: age, enrolment date
  2. A monomial containing coefficient and grade
  3. A polynomial of N monomials



# Exercices 2

- Build a structure to contain the students of a class (NMAXST=55) if we want:
  1. Name and age
  2. Name, age, and the name of each of the enrolled subjects (NOMAXSUBJECTS = 20)
  3. ... + marks in every subject
  4. etc etc