

Programming with C and C++

CSC-101 (Lecture 27)

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Self Referential Structure



```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  struct Node {
5      int data;
6      struct Node* next;
7  };
8
9  void display(struct Node* temp)
10 {
11     while (temp) {
12         printf(" %d ", temp->data);
13         temp= temp->next;
14     }
15 }
16
```

<https://ideone.com/8vguyR>



Self Referential Structure



```
17 void main()
18 {
19     // assign each node a null value to avoid any reference error
20     struct Node* head = NULL;
21     struct Node* second_node = NULL;
22     struct Node* third_node = NULL;
23
24     // defining three nodes
25     head = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
26     second_node = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
27     third_node = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
28
29     head->data = 1000; // assign data in first node
30     head->next = second_node; // Link first node with second
31
32     second_node->data = 2000; // assign data to second node
33     second_node->next = third_node;
```

Self Referential Structure



```
34
35     third_node->data = 3000; // assign data to third node
36     third_node->next = NULL;
37
38     // calling the function to display value
39     display(head);
40
41     free(head);
42     free(second_node);
43     free(third_node);
44 }
45
```



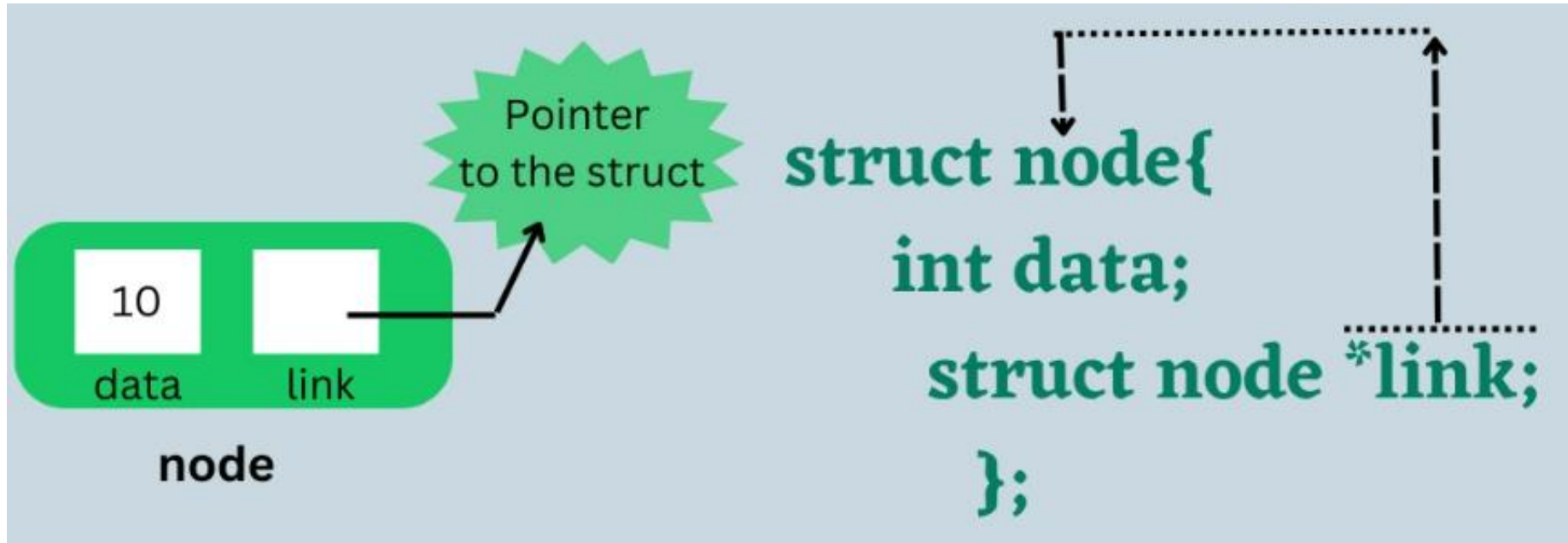
stdout

1000

2000

3000

Self Referential Structure



- This is called **Linked List**

Problems



1. Define a structure representing a date with attributes day, month, and year. Write a function to compare two dates and determine which one is greater.
2. Create a program that stores a database of students using structures. Each structure should represent a student with attributes like name, age, and grades. Implement functions to find the average grade and display students with a grade above a certain value.
3. Create an address book program using pointers to structures. Each structure should represent a contact with attributes like name, phone number, and email. Implement functions to add a contact, display all contacts, and search for a contact by name.

Unions in C



- ▶ A union is a special data type available in C that allows to store different data types in the same memory location.
- ▶ We can define a union with many members, but only one member can contain a value at any given time.
- ▶ Unions provide an efficient way of using the same memory location for multiple-purpose.

```
union [union tag] {  
    member definition;  
    member definition;  
    ...  
    member definition;  
} [one or more union variables];
```

Example



```
union Data {  
    int i;  
    float f;  
    char str[20];  
} data;
```



Size of union variable



<https://ideone.com/CUksUC>

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  union Data {
5      int i;
6      float f;
7      char str[20];
8  };
9
10 int main( ) {
11
12     union Data data;
13
14     printf( "Memory size occupied by data : %d\n", sizeof(data));
15
16     return 0;
17 }
18
```

⚙️ stdout

Memory size occupied by data : 20

Accessing Union Members



```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  union Data {
5      int i;
6      float f;
7      char str[40];
8  };
9
10 int main( ) {
11
12     union Data data;
13
```

<https://ideone.com/PKWjJ4>



```
14     data.i = 110;
15     data.f = 16.65;
16     strcpy( data.str, "Programming With C and C++");
17
18     printf( "data.i : %d\n", data.i);
19     printf( "data.f : %f\n", data.f);
20     printf( "data.str : %s\n", data.str);
21
22     return 0;
23 }
24
```

⚙️ stdout

data.i : 1735357008

data.f : 1130754282837771129192448.000000

data.str : Programming With C and C++

Union



```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  union Data {
5      int i;
6      float f;
7      char str[40];
8  };
9
```

<https://ideone.com/eEcz1T>

Union



```
10 ▾ int main( ) {  
11  
12     union Data data;  
13  
14     data.i = 110;  
15     printf( "data.i : %d\n", data.i);  
16     data.f = 16.65;  
17     printf( "data.f : %f\n", data.f);  
18     strcpy( data.str, "Programming With C and C++");  
19     printf( "data.str : %s\n", data.str);  
20  
21     return 0;  
22 }  
23
```

⚙️ stdout

data.i : 110
data.f : 16.650000
data.str : Programming With C and C++

► C++

- Designed by **Bjarne Stroustrup**
- First appeared in 1983; 40 years ago
- Procedural and Object Oriented!



Simple cpp program



<https://ideone.com/o75DIV>

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int main() {
5      // your code goes here
6      cout << "Welcome to CPP part in CSC-101";
7      return 0;
8  }
9
```



stdout

Welcome to CPP part in CSC-101

Simple cpp program



<https://ideone.com/2M8AyR>

```
1  #include <iostream>
2
3  int main() {
4      // your code goes here
5      std::cout << "Welcome to CPP part in CSC-101";
6      return 0;
7  }
8
```



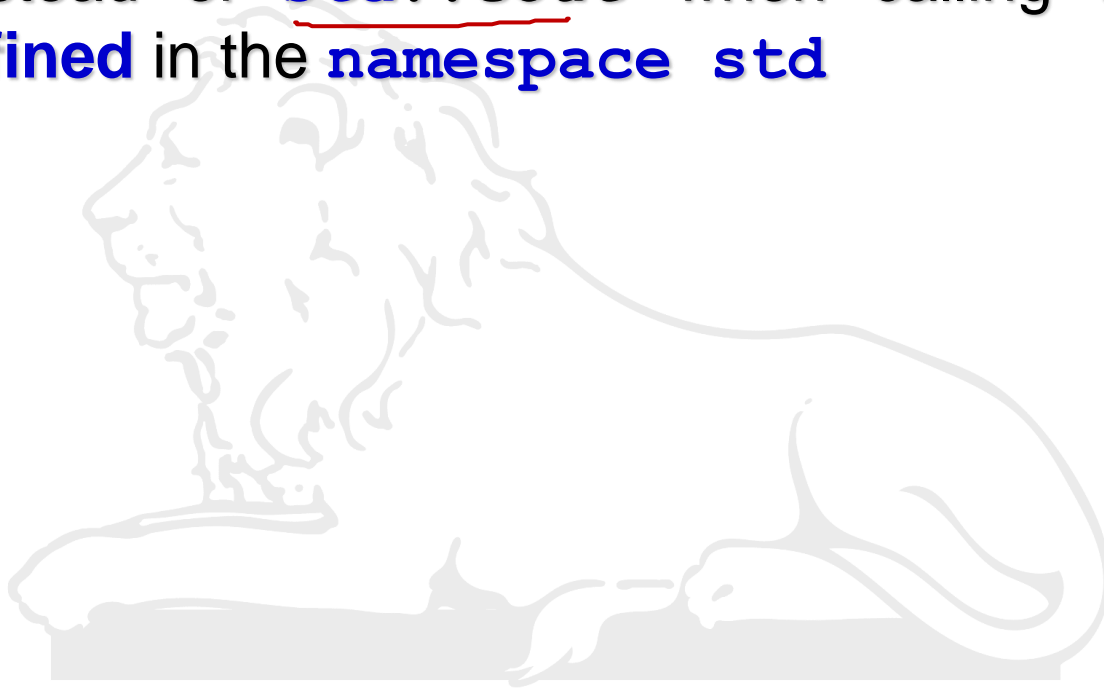
 stdout

Welcome to CPP part in CSC-101

using namespace std



- ▶ A symbol may be for instance a function, class or a variable. E.g. if you add `using namespace std;` you can write just `cout` instead of `std::cout` when calling the operator `cout` **defined** in the `namespace std`



In Terminal



HelloWorld.cpp

```
1 ▾ #include <iostream>
2   using namespace std;
3
4 ▾ int main() {
5   → // your code goes here
6   → cout << "Welcome to CPP part in CSC-101"
   << endl;
7   → return 0;
8 }
9
```

```
~$ g++ HelloWorld.cpp
```

```
~$ ./a.out
```

```
Welcome to CPP part in CSC-101
```

```
~$ █
```

Sample CPP code



<https://ideone.com/5hi8xD>

```
1  #include <iostream>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  int main() {
6      int num1, num2;
7      cout << "Enter the first number: " << endl;
8      cin >> num1;
9      cout << "Enter the second number: " << endl;
10     cin >> num2;
11
12     int sum = num1 + num2;
13     cout << "Sum of " << num1 << " and " << num2 << " is: " << sum << endl;
14
15     return 0;
16 }
17
```

Success #stdin #stdout 0.01s 5424KB

Enter the first number:

Enter the second number:

Sum of 10 and 5 is: 15

