Short-term Hands-on Supplementary Course on C Programming

SESSION 11: Structures

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Time: 6:30 - 8:00 PM
Date: July 27th, 2022
Location: Online

Agenda

1. Administrative Instructions
2. What are Structures in C?
3. Declaring Structures in C
4. Structures in Memory
5. Initializing Structures
6. Accessing data in Structures
7. Array of Structures
8. Nested Structures
9. Functions and Structures
10. Tutorial
11. Next Session: More Structures

Administrative Instructions

- Please fill out the feedback form - will be shared in the chat
- Join us on Microsoft Teams,

  Team Code: **rzlaicv**

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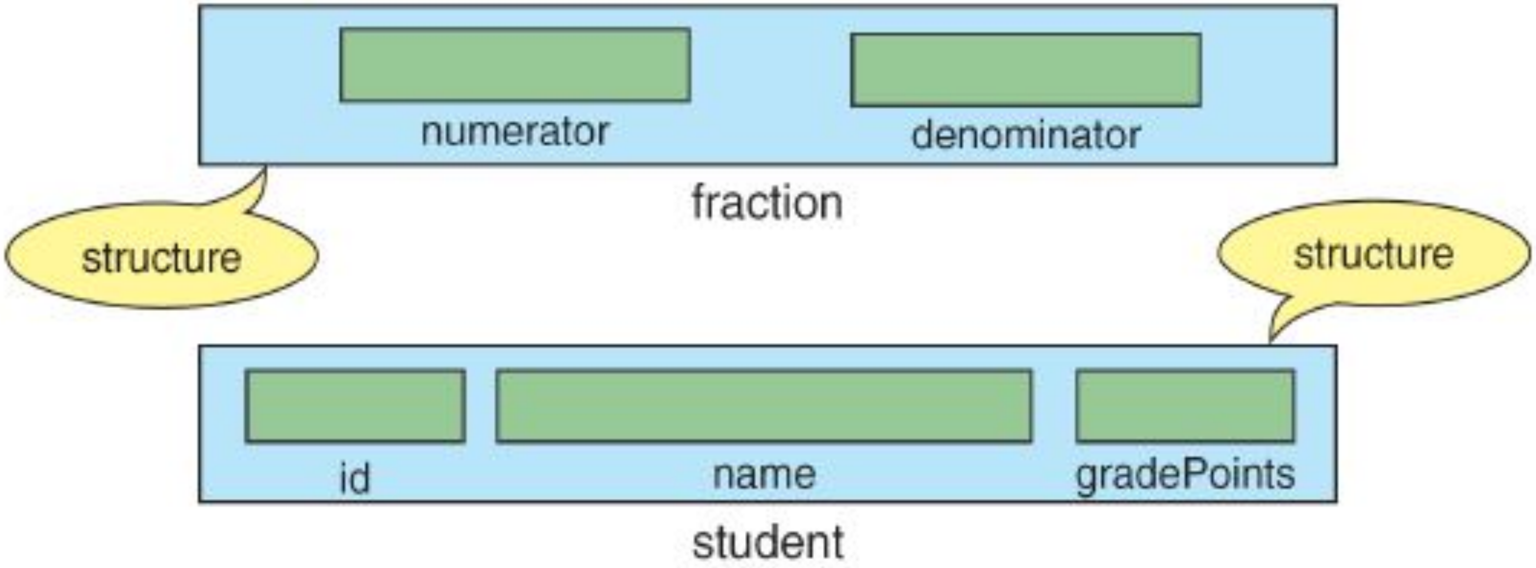
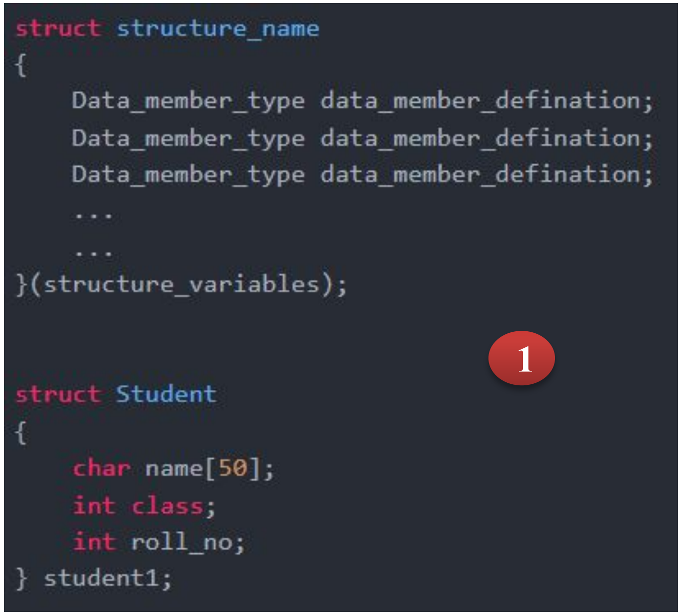
What are structures in C?

A **structure** in C is a user-defined data type. It is used to bind the two or more similar or different data types or data structures together into a single type. Structure is created using struct keyword and a structure variable is created using struct keyword and the structure tag name.a single name.

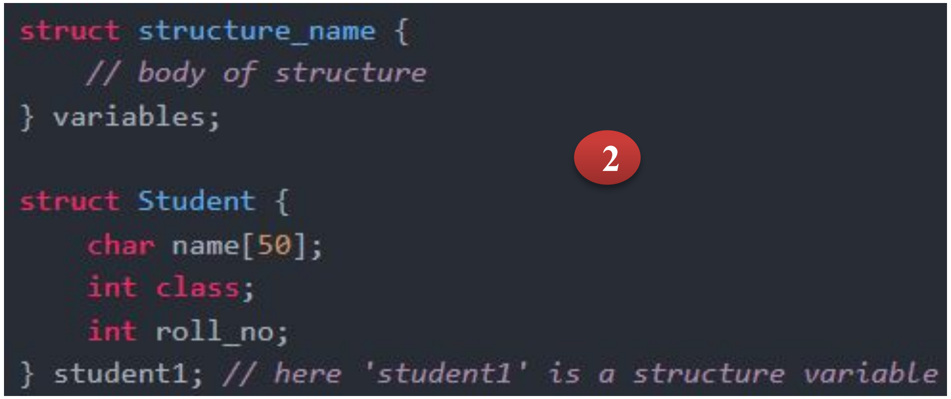


Declaring structures in C



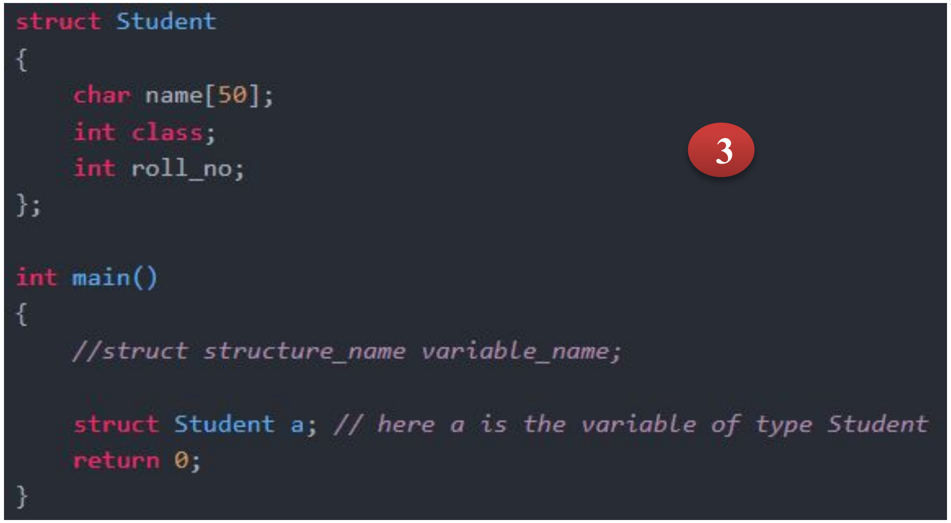
1

```
struct structure_name
{
    Data_member_type data_member_defination;
    Data_member_type data_member_defination;
    Data_member_type data_member_defination;
    ...
    ...
}(structure_variables);


struct Student
{
    char name[50];
    int class;
    int roll_no;
} student1;
```



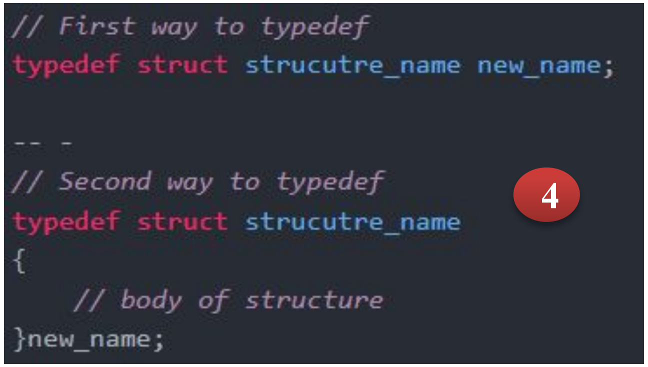
2

```
struct structure_name {
    // body of structure
} variables;

struct Student {
    char name[50];
    int class;
    int roll_no;
} student1; // here 'student1' is a structure variable
```



3

```
struct Student
{
    char name[50];
    int class;
    int roll_no;
};

int main()
{
    //struct structure_name variable_name;

    struct Student a; // here a is the variable of type Student
    return 0;
}
```

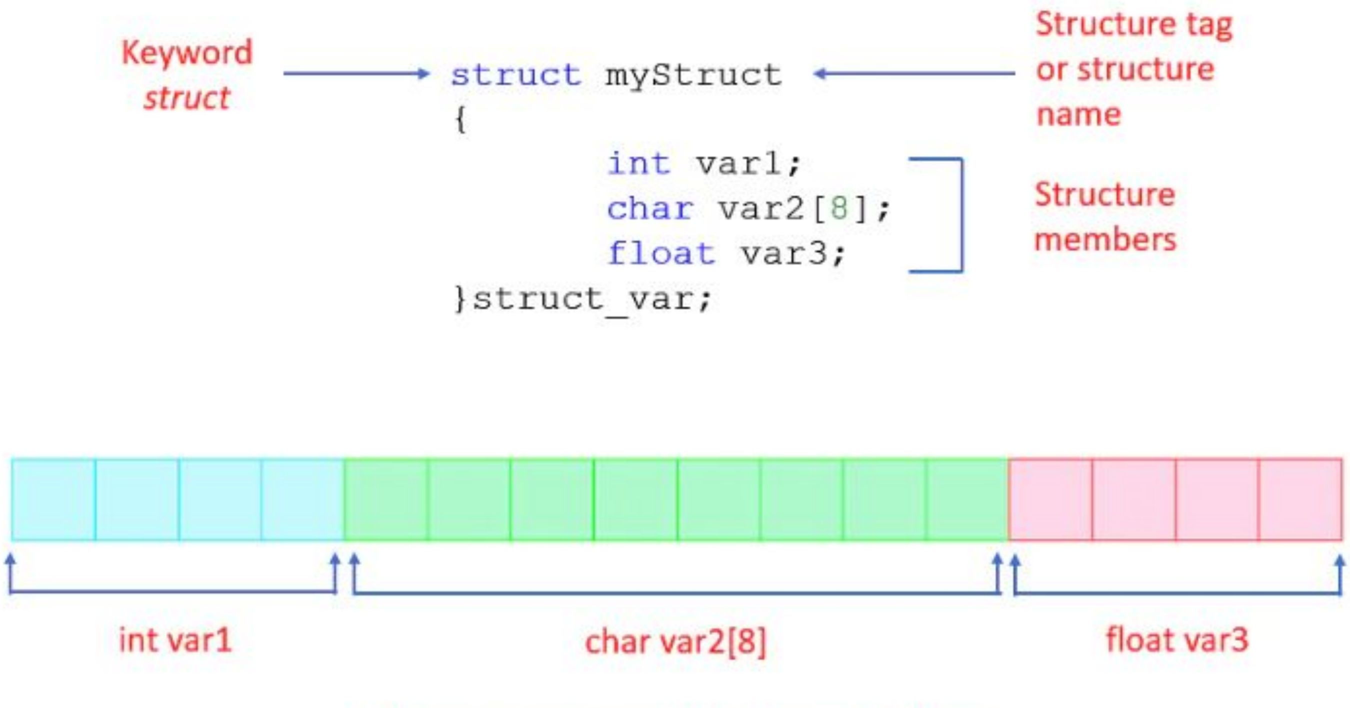


4

```
// First way to typedef
typedef struct strucutre_name new_name;

-- -
// Second way to typedef
typedef struct strucutre_name
{
    // body of structure
}new_name;
```

Structures in Memory

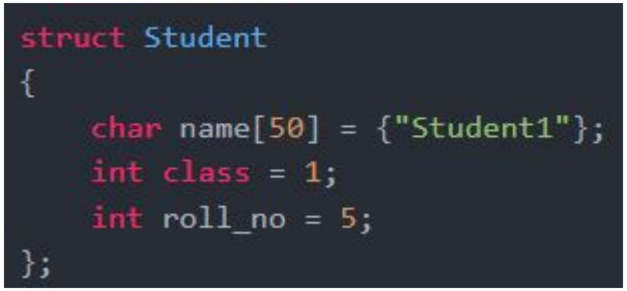
If we create an object of some structure, then the compiler allocates **contiguous memory** for the **data members** of the structure. The size of allocated memory is **at *least*** *the* ***sum of sizes of all data members***. The compiler can use **padding** and in that case there will be **unused space** created between two data members.



```
struct myStruct
{
        int var1;
        char var2[8];
        float var3;
}struct_var;
```

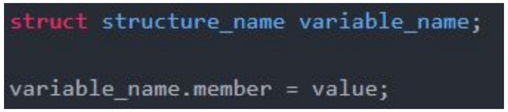
Memory representation for struct_var

Initializing data for Structures

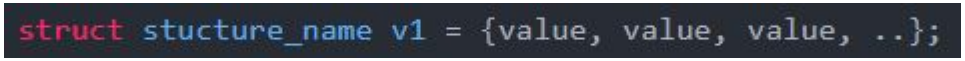


```
struct Student
{
    char name[50] = {"Student1"};
    int class = 1;
    int roll_no = 5;
};
```

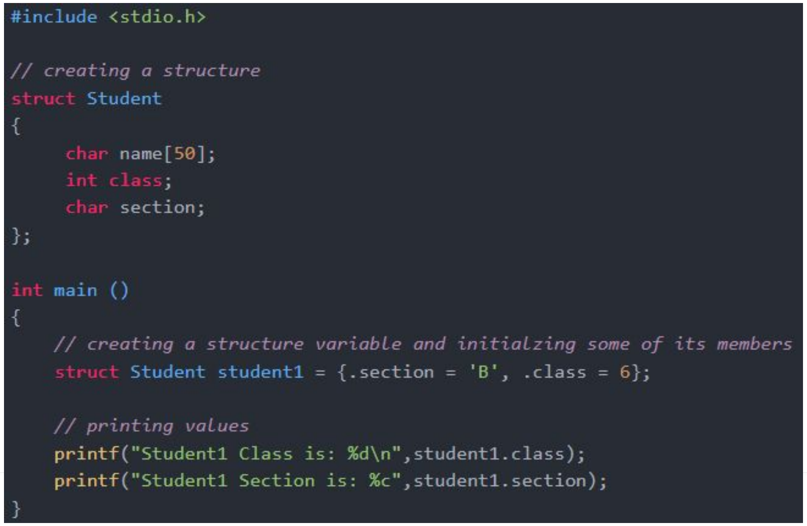
1. Using dot '.' operator
2. Using curly braces '{}'
3. Designated initializers



```
struct structure_name variable_name;

variable_name.member = value;
```



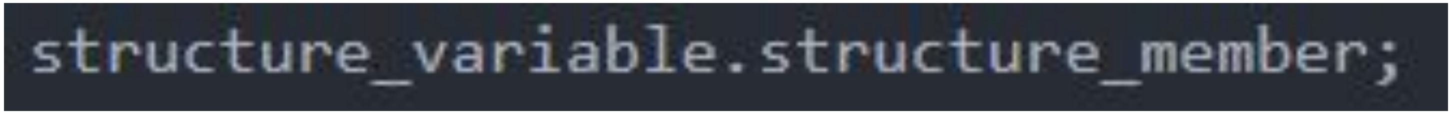
```
struct stucture_name v1 = {value, value, value, ..};
```



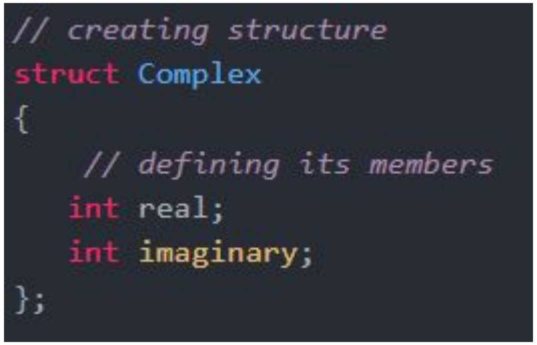
```
#include <stdio.h>

// creating a structure
struct Student
{
    char name[50];
    int class;
    char section;
};

int main ()
{
    // creating a structure variable and initialzing some of its members
    struct Student student1 = {.section = 'B', .class = 6};

    // printing values
    printf("Student1 Class is: %d\n",student1.class);
    printf("Student1 Section is: %c",student1.section);
}
```

Accessing data in Structures

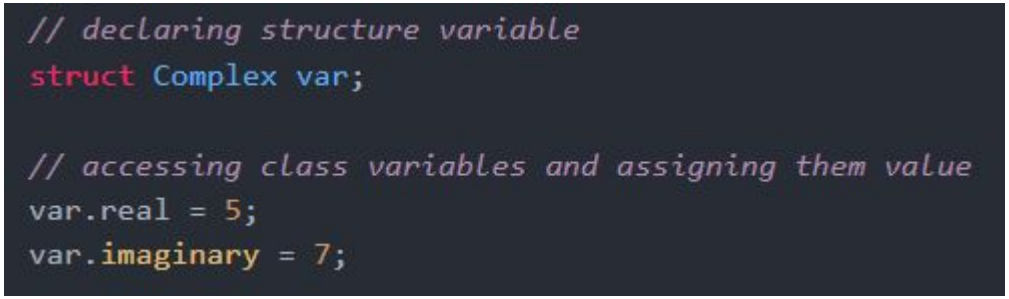
Just like initialization, we use the dot (.) operator



```
structure_variable.structure_member;
```



```
// creating structure
struct Complex
{
    // defining its members
   int real;
   int imaginary;
};
```



```
// declaring structure variable
struct Complex var;

// accessing class variables and assigning them value
var.real = 5;
var.imaginary = 7;
```

KARTHIK!!

TUTORIAL

ARRAY OF STRUCTURES !!!

NESTED STRUCTURES !!!

FUNCTIONS & STRUCTURES !!

Next Session

POINTERS & STRUCTURES!

Linked Lists be like

Self-referential Structures!!!!

Any Questions