```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2
 3 // DEFINING STRUCT
 4 struct MyData
 5 {
 6
       int i;
 7
       float f;
       double d;
 8
 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'
       // 'A' will be assigned to 'c' of 'data one'
19
20
       struct MyData data_one = { 35, 3.9f, 1.23765, 'A'}; //Inline Initialization
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
       // 6.2 will be assigned to 'f' of 'data two'
23
24
       // 12.199523 will be assigned to 'd' of 'data_two'
        // 68 will be assigned to 'c' of 'data_two' \dots but 68 is an integer (int) and \nearrow
25
           '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 >
           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
       // 79 will be assigned to 'i' of 'data four'
       // 0.000000 will be assigned to 'f' of 'data four'
35
36
        // 0.000000 will be assigned to 'd' of 'data_four'
37
       // No character will be assigned to 'c' of 'data_four'
       struct MyData data_four = { 79 }; //Inline Initialization
38
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);
45
       printf("f = %f\n", data one.f);
       printf("d = %lf\n", data_one.d);
46
```

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

```
2
```

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