

Programming in C

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Chapter - 8

Structures and Unions

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Structures and Unions

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Introduction

A structure is a collection of one or more variables, possibly of different types, grouped together under a single name for convenient handling.

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Introduction

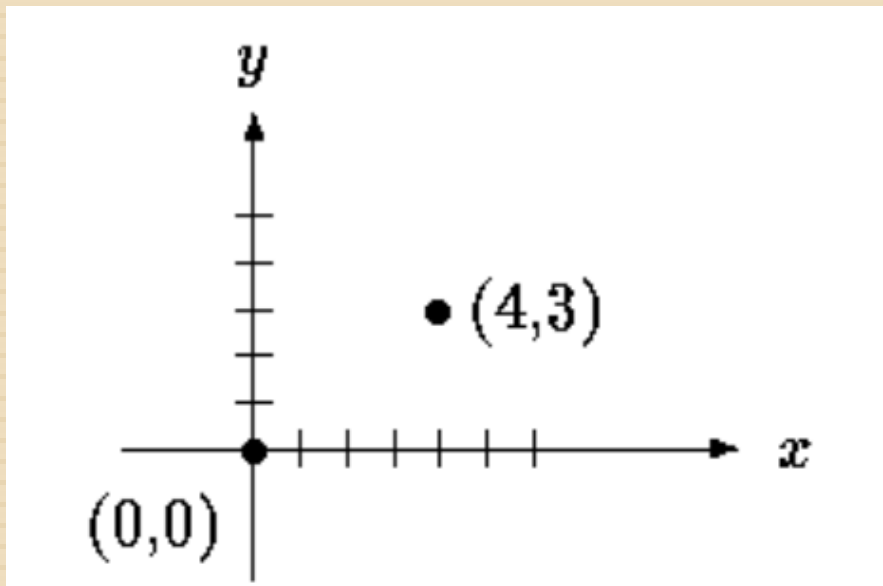
Structures help to organize complicated data, particularly in large programs, because they permit a group of related variables to be treated as a unit instead of as separate entities.

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Illustration

An example of 2 dimensional cartesian coordinates:



```
struct Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
};
```

```
struct Point p1, p2;
```

(We call Point is an user defined type)

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Initialization

An example of 2 dimensional cartesian coordinates:

```
struct Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
};
```

```
struct Point p1, p2;  
p1.x = 0; p1.y = 0;  
p2.x = 4; p2.y = 3;
```

```
struct Point p1 = {0, 0};  
struct Point p2 = {4, 3};
```

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Initialization

An example of Student type:

```
struct Student {  
    char name[64];  
    int roll_no;  
    int age;  
    float weight;  
};
```

```
struct Student shyam = {  
    "Shyam Karki",  
    345,  
    22,  
    60.8f  
};
```

```
struct Student shyam;  
strcpy(shyam.name, "Shyam Karki");  
shyam.roll_no = 345;  
shyam.age = 22;  
shyam.weight = 60.8f;
```

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Initialization

An example array of structures:

```
struct Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
};  
  
Point points[3] = {  
    {0, 0},  
    {1, 3},  
    {6, 4},  
};
```

Can these three points build a triangle ?

If so, can you calculate the centroid ?

How can you extend these array to represent a rectangle ?

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Initialization

An example array of structures:

```
struct Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
};
```

How can we define rectangle with the points ?

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Initialization

An example of multiple Students:

```
struct Student {  
    char name[64];  
    int roll_no;  
    int age;  
    float weight;  
};  
  
Student students[2] = {  
    {  
        "Shyam Karki",  
        345,  
        22,  
        60.8f  
    }, {  
        "Phil Taylor",  
        346,  
        61,  
        73.0f  
    }  
};
```

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Processing Structures

An example of multiple Students:

```
struct Student {
    char name[64];
    int roll_no;
    int age;
    float weight;
};

/** Find Oldest Student **/
Student students[MAX];
...
Student oldest = students[0];
for(int i=1; i<MAX; i++) {
    if(students[i].age > oldest.age)
        oldest = students[i];
}
```

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Nested Structures

An example of geometric shape:

```
struct Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
};  
  
struct Rectangle {  
    struct Point pt1;  
    struct Point pt2;  
};  
  
struct Rectangle rect = {  
    {0, 0},  
    {4, 3}  
};
```

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Nested Structures

An example of person representation:

```
struct Person {
    Text additionalName;
    PostalAddress address;
    Organization affiliation;
    EducationalOrganizaton alumniOf;
    Text award;
    Date birthDate;
    Place birthPlace;
    Text familyName;
    Text givenName;
    QuantitativeValue weight;
};

struct Text {
    char content[100];
};

struct QuantitativeValue {
    Number maxValue;
    Number minValue;
    Text unitCode;
    Number value;
    Text unitText;
};
```

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Unions

A **union** is a variable that may hold (at different times) objects of **different types and sizes**, with the compiler keeping track of size and alignment requirements.

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Unions

Unions provide a way to manipulate different kinds of data in a single area of storage, without embedding any machine-dependent information in the program.

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Unions

a union - a single variable that can legitimately hold any of one of several types.

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Declaration

A person weight could either be an integer value or a float value.

```
union Weight {  
    short iVal;  
    float fVal;  
};  
  
union Weight personWeight;
```

A **personWeight** can hold either short integer or a float value at a time.

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Declaration

A person weight could either be an integer value or a float value.

```
union Weight {  
    short iVal;  
    float fVal;  
};  
  
union Weight personWeight;
```

Same `dot(.)` operator(as in Structures) is used to access the member of a union.

personWeight.iVal and *personWeight.fVal*

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Declaration

A Bank account with multiple type interests representation using union:

```
struct Saving {  
    float interestRate;  
    double balance;  
};
```

```
struct Current {  
    double balance;  
};
```

```
struct Fixed {  
    float interestRate;  
    double balance;  
    long matureDate;  
};
```

```
struct Account {  
    char name[64];  
    char accountNumber[63];  
  
    int type;  
    union {  
        struct Saving saving;  
        struct Current current;  
        struct Fixed fixed;  
    } accountDetails;  
};
```

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Declaration

A Bank account with multiple type interests representation using union:

Why do we need a union for such Account representation ?

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Enumerations

>> **Enumeration** represents a list of constant integer values.

>> **Enumeration** provides an alternative way to #define with the generated integer values for the programmer.

```
#define KEYWORD 01  
#define EXTERNAL 02  
#define STATIC 04
```

```
enum { KEYWORD = 01, EXTERNAL = 02, STATIC = 04 };
```

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Enumerations

Enumeration usage :

```
enum Boolean { NO, YES };
```

```
enum WeekDays { SUNDAY = 1, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY };
```

```
enum Months { JAN = 1, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC };
```

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Enumerations

Some Enumeration examples :

```
#include<stdio.h>

enum Boolean {
    NO, YES
};

enum Month { JAN = 1, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC };

enum HairColor { BLACK, WHITE, BROWN, RED };

int main() {
    enum Boolean value = YES;
    printf("YES: %d\n", value);

    enum Month month = DEC;
    printf("Month: %d\n", month);
    return 0;
}
```

Thank you.

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Questions ?