C++ Programming Structures 1

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Recall the employee system

- Each Employee has
 - Name
 - Age
 - Salary
 - Gender
- So we defined 4 arrays
- In practice, this is hard to maintain
 - e.g. got new features: email address home address
- C++ offers us a convenient way to solve this problem!

```
const int MAX = 10000;
string names[MAX];
int ages[MAX];
double salaries[MAX];
char genders[MAX];
int added = 0; // Number of employees
```

Define a struct

- Define a struct (e.g. data type)
- Add all elements inside it
- Create instance or array of it!
- Now, employee can change smoothly
- Also we defined 1 array only!

```
14 1.cpp 

□
   #include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
5⊖ struct emplyee
       string name;
       int age;
       double salary;
       char gender;
  };
  const int MAX = 10000;
   emplyee emplyees arr[MAX];
   int added = 0; // Number of employees
80 int main() {
       return 0;
0
```

Creating elements

- In code, 2 ways to create instance
- Notice the dot to get elements!
- In IDE, right click + space
 - Given menu of choices!

```
⊕int main() {
     emplyee first = {"mostafa", 10, 1200.5, 'M'};
     emplyees arr[added++] = first;
     cout<<first.name<<"\n";
     emplyees arr[added].name = "hani";
     emplyees arr[added].age = 55;
     emplyees arr[added].salary = 750;
     emplyees arr[added].pender = 'M';
     added++:
                           o age: int
                           o gender: char
     return 0;
                           o name: string
                           salary: double
                          emplyee
```

Reading & Writing

- Notice everything is now as we used to do
- You just access the variable using '.' operator

```
void read_employee() {
    cout<<"Enter employee 4 entries: ";
    cin >> emplyees_arr[added].name >> emplyees_arr[added].age;
    cin >> emplyees_arr[added].salary >> emplyees_arr[added].gender;
    added++;
}

void print_employees() {
    for (int i = 0; i < added; ++i) {
        emplyee e = emplyees_arr[i];
        cout << e.name << " has salary " << e.salary << "\n";
    }
}</pre>
```

Reading & Writing - Another way

```
16@ void read employee(emplyee & e) {
        cout << "Enter employee 4 entries: ";
 18
        cin >> e.name >> e.age;
        cin >> e.salary >> e.gender;
 20 }
 21
 22@ void print employee(emplyee & e) {
         cout << e.name << " has salary " << e.salary << "\n";
 24 }
 25@ void print employees() {
        for (int i = 0; i < added; ++i)
 27
             print employee(emplyees arr[i]);
 28 }
 29
 30⊖ int main() {
         read employee(emplyees arr[added++]);
 31
 32
        read employee(emplyees arr[added++]);
        print employees():
 33
 34
         return 0;
 35 }
🦹 Problems 🥒 Tasks 📮 Console 🛭 🔲 Properties 👭 Call Graph 🔗 Se
<terminated> ztemp [C/C++ Application] /home/moustafa/workspaces/ec
Enter employee 4 entries: most 10 20 M
Enter employee 4 entries: asmaa 30 40 F
most has salary 20
asmaa has salary 40
```

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."