### CSC180: Lecture 27

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- card is the structure name and is used to declare variables of the structure type
- card contains two members of type char \*
  - These members are face and suit

## **Structure Operations**

- Valid Operations
  - Assigning a structure to a structure of the same type =
  - Taking the address of a structure: &
  - Accessing union members: .
  - Accessing union members using pointers: >
  - Using the si zeof operator to determine the size of a structure



```
20
     cardPtr = &aCard; /* assign address of aCard to cardPtr */
21
22
     printf( "%s%s%s\n%s%s%s\n", aCard.face, " of ", aCard.suit,
23
        cardPtr->face, " of ", cardPtr->suit,
24
        ( *cardPtr ).face, " of ", ( *cardPtr ).suit );
25
26
     return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
27
28
29 } /* end main */
Ace of Spades
Ace of Spades
Ace of Spades
                     Arrow operator accesses
                        members of a structure
                        pointer
```

### **Structures and Duplicate Names**

 Member variable names duplicated between structure types are not a problem.

{
 double quantity;
 double nitrogen\_content;
} super\_grow;

struct FertilizerStock

```
struct CropYield
{
    int quantity;
    double size;
} apples;
```

 super\_grow.quantity and apples.quantity are different variables stored in different locations

### Structures as Arguments

- Structures can be arguments in function calls
   Parameter can be call-by-value or call-by-reference
- Example:

void print\_employee (struct Employee employee)

 Uses the structure type Employee we saw earlier as the type for a call-by-reference parameter

## **Structures as Arguments**

```
struct Employee
ł
    char* strName;
    char* strAddress;
          Salary;
    int
    int SIN;
};
void print_employee (struct Employee employee)
{
     printf(" Employee Name: %s", employee.strName );
     printf(" Employee Address: %s", employee.strAddress );
     printf(" Employee Salary: %d", employee.Salary );
     printf(" Employee SIN: %d", employee.SIN );
```

# Structures as Arguments

```
void print_employee (struct Employee employee)
{
    printf(" Employee Name: %s", employee.strName );
    printf(" Employee Address: %s", employee.strAddress );
    printf(" Employee Salary: %d", employee.Salary );
    printf(" Employee SIN: %d", employee.SIN );
}
```

```
void print_all_employees(struct Employee arrEmployees[], int nSize )
{
    for( nCount =0; nCount < nSize; nCount++ )
        print_employee( arrEmployees[nCount] );
}</pre>
```

# **Structures as Return Types**

 Structures can be the type of a value returned by a function

ł

}

struct Employee create\_new\_employee( )

struct Employee employee;

employee.strName = ""; employee.strAddress= ""; employee.Salary = -1; employee.SIN = -1;

return employee;

# **Hierarchical Structures**

 Structures can contain member variables that are also structures

struct Date	
int month;	
int day;	
int year;	
};	

```
struct PersonInfo
{
    double height;
    int weight;
    struct Date birthday;
};
```

struct PersonInfo contains a Date structure







```
void print_person_info( struct PersonInfo person )
{
    printf( "Height is %f \n", person.height);
    printf( "Weight is %d \n", person.weight);
    printf( "Birth Month is %d \n", person.birthday.month);
    printf( "Birth day is %d \n", person.birthday.day);
```

```
printf( "Birth Year is %d \n", person.birthday.year);
```