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- Overview
- Definitions of Structures

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"C How to Program", Paul Deitel and Harvey Deitel

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- collections of related variables under one name (as one unit)
 - the contained variables may have different types
- commonly used to define records to be stored in files
- can form more complex data structures together with pointers
 - linked list
 - queues
 - stacks
 - trees

- keyword struct
- identifier *tag*
 - names the structure definition
 - make the structure definition unique
- struct *tag-name* can be thought as a new type
 - can declare variables of this new type

- variables declared within the braces of of the structure definition
- { member declarations }
- the collection of related variables of different types
- records in files to be stored
- these variables must be unique within a structure definition
- structure definitions ends with a semicolon ;

- primitive data types
 - int, float, ...
- aggregate data types
 - arrays, other structure types
- members _cannot contain
 - an instance of itself (the defining structure type)
- members can contain
 - pointer to itself (the defining structure type)
- self-referential structure
 - a structure containing a pointer member which points to the same defining structure type
 - used in linked list data structure

Structure Variable Declarations (1)

- a structure definition creates a new data type
- can declare variables of this new data type
- struct tag-name { ... };
- struct tag-name var1, var2;
- can put a comma-separated list of variable names between the closing brace and ending semicolon
- struct tag-name { ... } var1, var2;
- when there is only one structure type
 - no need to differentiate the structure type
 - can omit the tag-name (tag-name is optional)
- struct { ... } var1, var2 ;

Structure Variable Declarations (2)

- struct *tag-name* { ... } ;
 - defining a new type
- struct tag-name var1, var2;
 - variable declaration

• struct tag-name { ... } var1, var2;

- defining a new type and
- declaring variables

• struct { ... } var1, var2 ;

- defining a new type and
- declaring variables
- no other structure type

- assigning a structure variables to variables of the same type
- taking the address of a structure variable (&)
- accessing the members of a structure variable (.)
- determining the size of a structure variable (sizeof)