Chapter - 12 Advanced Types

Structures

Arrays allow you to create a data collection for a single type:
int data[100]; // Collection of 100 integers
Structures allow you to collect data of different types:

The general form of a structure definition is:

variable-name;

Structure Usage

```
// Place for terminal cables
struct bin terminal_cable_box;
```

The *structure-name* part of the definition may be omitted.

The *variable-name* may also be omitted. This would define a structure type, but no variables.

Usage

Elements in a structure (called fields) are accessed by:

variable.field

Example:

```
// $12.95 is the new price
printer_cable_box.cost = 1295;
```

Initialization

```
/*
 */
};
```

One step initialization:

};

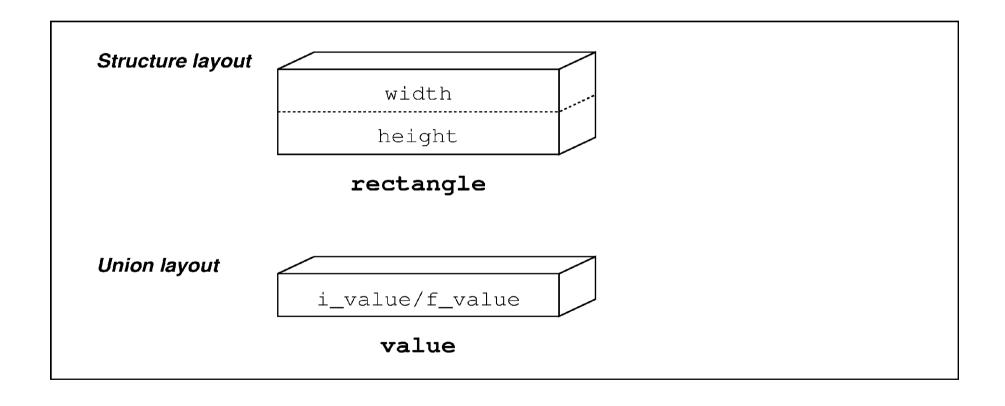
Unions

Structure -- each field is stored in a different location. Fields do not interfere with each other.

Union -- each field is stored in the same location. Changing one field puts garbage in the other fields.

```
union value {
    long int i_value; // long int version of value
    float f_value; // floating version of value
}
```

Union Layout



Union Usage

/*

*/

Union Usage

```
int main(){
```

Union Example

```
struct circle {
};
struct rectangle {

} struct triangle {

   int height;// Height of the triangle in pixels
};
```

Union Example

```
const int SHAPE_CIRCLE = 0;  // Shape's circle
struct shape {
  union shape_union {// Union to hold shape info.
     struct rectangle rectangle_data;
  } data;
```

typedef

General form:

typedef type-declaration.

The type-declaration is the same as a variable declaration except a type name is used instead of a variable name.

Example:

```
// Define the type "width" of an object
typedef int width;
```

We can now use our new type:

```
width box_width;
```

Enum Type

Poor coding:

typedef int day_of_the_week; // define type for week days

Better coding: