Typedef Structure Example

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct {
  int x;
  int y;
} point;
int main(void)
{ /* Define a variable p of type point, and initialize all its members inline! */
   point p = \{1,2\};
   point q;
  q = p; // q.x = 1 and q.y=2
   q.x = 2;
/* Demonstrate we have a copy and that they are now different. */
  if (p.x != q.x)
      printf("The members are not equal! %d != %d", p.x, q.x);
return 0; }
```

Structures and Pointers

```
struct mystruct {
   int a;
   char* b; }; //note: could put st here instead
   struct mystruct st;
   char* pb = (char*)&st + offsetof(struct mystruct, b);
```

- offsetof >tells you the offset of a variable within a structure (stddef.h)
- should set "pb" to be a pointer to member "b" within structure "mystruct".

Structures and Pointers

```
#include<stdio.h>
typedef struct
  char *name;
  int number;
}TELEPHONE;
int main()
{ TELEPHONE index;
 TELEPHONE *ptr_myindex;
  ptr myindex = &index;
  ptr_myindex->name = "Jane Doe";
  ptr_myindex->number = 12345;
  printf("Name: %s\n", ptr_myindex->name);
  printf("Telephone number: %d\n", ptr_myindex->number);
return 0; }
```

Structures and Pointers

```
#include<stdio.h>
typedef struct
   int i;
   float PI;
   char A; } RECORD;
int main()
   RECORD *ptr_one;
   ptr_one = (RECORD *) malloc (sizeof(RECORD));
                                                                     struct rec *ptr_one;
   (*ptr_one).i = 10;
                                       ptr_one =(struct rec *) malloc (sizeof(struct rec));
   (*ptr_one).Pl = 3.14;
   (*ptr_one).A = 'a';
                                                                         ptr one->i = 10;
                                                                     ptr one->PI = 3.14;
   printf("First value: %d\n",(*ptr_one).i);
   printf("Second value: %f\n", (*ptr_one).PI);
                                                                        ptr one->A = 'a';
   printf("Third value: %c\n", (*ptr_one).A);
                                                 printf("First value: %d\n", ptr_one->i);
                                              printf("Second value: %f\n", ptr_one->PI);
   free(ptr_one);
                                                printf("Third value: %c\n", ptr_one->A);
   return 0;
```

Struct storage issues

A struct declaration consists of a list of fields, each of which can have any type. The total storage required for a struct object is the sum of the storage requirements of all the fields, plus any <u>internal padding</u>.