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STRUCTURES

is the part's cost. (Those of you who consider part numbers unexciting need to open your eyes to the romance of commerce.)

The program PARTS specifies the structure type. It defines a structure variable of that type called `part1`, assigns values to its members, and then displays these values.

```
parts.cpp
```

```
// use parts inventory to  
#include <iostream>
```

```
struct part
```

```
{  
    int modelnumber;
```

```
    int partnumber;
```

```
    double cost;
```

```
part part1;
```

```
part1.modelnumber = 37;
```

```
part1.partnumber = 21775;
```

```
part1.cost = 3.25;
```

```
displaystructuremembers  
part1;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

STRUCTURE DEFINITION

The structure specifies how the structure is organized. It specifies what members the structure has. Here it is:

```
struct part
```

```
{
```

```
    int modelnumber;
```

```
    int partnumber;
```

```
    double cost;
```

```
}
```


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FIGURE 5
Structure Members

defining a structure
as int.

printf
line.

This is the
the operator
type (int)
this is the

using a built-in data type such

make the syntax and
to that of built-in data
structure definitions, as
(necessary)

ACCESSING STRUCTURE MEMBERS

Once a structure variable has been defined, its members can be accessed using something called the *dot operator*. Here's how the first member is given a value:

```
part1.modelnumber = 6244;
```

The structure member is written in three parts: the name of the structure variable (`part1`), the dot operator, which consists of a period (`.`), and the member name (`modelnumber`). This means "the `modelnumber` member of `part1`."

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My Notes



to support him after.

—Shakespeare *Medea of Athens*

necessity is your greater than mine.

—Philip Sidney : on giving his water to a dying
dier of the battlefield of Zutphen
quoted as 'thy ne

23. Friends, I have lost a day.

24. I have always depended on the kindness of strangers.

Charm

1. I don't need to
have anything else
if you have
—J.M. Barrie

2. Oozing from every pore
He oiled his w
—Jay Lerner

3. Charm is a way
asked a clear question

4. Charm is a glow within
light on others.

Charm is the sight

6

7

Charm

One of the worst

—Philander Chase Johnson

er is the most lubricant of the wheels of life.

—Councillor

3. Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, filling it with
a steady and perpetual serenity.

—Joseph Addison

*Livistona
undifolia*

all along the way they
to be a great deal with you
the journey and everything
along the way of being to be you
the way to be the way to be
you are the way to be the way to be
they are the way to be the way to be
as for the way to be the way to be
post-
card
the way to be the way to be



Initializing Structure Variables

The `part1` structure variable's members are initialized when the variable is defined:

```
part1 part1 = { 8244, 373, 217.55 }
```

The values to be assigned to the structure members are surrounded by braces and separated by commas. The first value in the list is assigned to the first member, the second to the second member, and so on.

Structure Variables in Assignment Statements

As can be seen in `PARTINIT`, one structure variable can be assigned to another:

```
part2 = part1;
```

The value of each member of `part1` is assigned to the corresponding member of `part2`. Since a large structure can have dozens of members, an assignment statement can require the computer to do a considerable amount of work.

Note that one structure variable can be assigned to another one of the same structure type. If you try to assign a variable of one structure type to a variable of another type, the compiler will complain.

A METRIC EXAMPLE

Let's see how a structure can be used to store a different kind of information. You may have looked at an architectural drawing and known that (at least in the United States) distances are measured in feet and inches. The length of a living room, for example, might be given as 12'-8", meaning 12 feet 8 inches. The dash is a negative sign; it merely separates the feet from the inches. This is part of the English system of measurement. We make no judgment here on the merits of English versus metric.) Figure 5-5 shows how length measurements in the English system.

Suppose you want to write a program that uses the English system. It will be convenient to store distances as two numbers, representing feet and inches. The next example, `ENGLSTRC`, gives an idea how this could be done using a structure. The program will show how two measurements of type `Distance` can be added together.

```
// englstrc.cpp
// demonstrates structures using English measurements
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
struct Distance
{
    int feet;
    float inches;
};
```

```
void main()
```

```
// English Distances
```


beliefs that we are convinced about. Deliberation, are worthy of being called

Habits

values most often define our behaviour, and action, as a consequence of this, what emerges is a habit.

Habits are repeated actions that become voluntary and automatic. I have read that it takes a year for an individual to form a new habit. Well, that's a lot of time to form something that can alter your life!

I'm sure many of us have heard this saying:

Watch your thoughts, for they become words.

Watch your words, for they become actions.

Watch your actions, for they become habits.

Watch your habits, for they become character.

Watch your character, for it becomes your destiny."

It's easy to get lost in day-to-day chores and a busy life. It's too busy to think about the future. It would appear to be the abstract.

It's precisely that being too busy that we don't think about our habits, big or small.

Challenge

2. ...never?
...ver!
...never?
Hardly ever!

—Walt Whitman

I wish I was as cocksure of anything as Tom Sawyer is of everything.

—Lord Melbourn

4. Ah, what a stylish answer given to a
When hot for certainties in this current

—George Meredith

5. Human beings are never more frightening than when they
are convinced that they are right.

—C. S. Lewis
The Screwtape Letters (1942)

...man's capacity to overcome challenges are what
...live for

—Travis White

...look for a lot of men with intelligence for not knowing
...cannot be done.

—Henry Ford

...submit yourself. Many people limit themselves to what they
...our mind tells you.

—Maya Angelou

...Luck)

...perhaps the pseudonym of God who did not want
...—Anatole France

...among that billion minus one

...might have changed to be

...speare, another Nowhere

...the One was Me.

—Aldous Huxley

3. Chance makes us known to other and to ourselves.

—La Rochefoucauld

4. Chance is a word void of sense;

FIGURE 5-2

Structure Variables

The first statement in

define

space

part

2 bytes

part

data type

This will

but notice that the format for

defined part 1, of type structure part. This definition reserves space for part 1. How much space? Enough to hold the member part number, part number, and cost. In this case, the member part number is 2 bytes, the part number is 2 bytes, and 4 bytes for the float. Figure 5-2 shows how part 1 looks in memory.

In some ways we can think of the part structure as the specification for a new data type. This will be clearer as we go along, but notice that the format for

5. What is life but a series of inspired follies? The difficulty is to find them. Never lose a chance: it doesn't come every day.

—George Bernard Shaw

6. In life we must all make due allowance for chance. Chance, in the last resort, is God.

—Anatole France

7. The chapter of knowledge is a very short, but the chapter of accidents is a very long one.

—Lord Chesterfield

8. At any rate, I am convinced that He (God) does not play dice.

—Albert Einstein

9. The ball of the question mark is in the hand of God and Notus. But here, there are as many as the player goes.

—Edward Fitzgerald

10. If an army of typewriters were sturmring on typewriters they might write all the books in the British Museum.

—Arthur Eddington

11. A throw of the dice will never eliminate chance.

—Stephane Mallarme

12. Cheers to a new year and another chance for us to get it right.

—Lorin White

13. No man ever becomes wise by chance.

—Seneca

Change is the only Progress

1. The only law is change.

—Burns

2. The only law of life is the tremendous change.

—Mahatma Gandhi

3. Change is the only law in a progressive society. Change is constant.

—Benjamin Disraeli

4. The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the good

—Alfred, Lord Tennyson

5. Everything changes continually. What is history indeed but a record of change? If there had been no changes in the past, there would have been no history to write.

—Mahatma Gandhi

necessity is yet greater than mine.

—William Pitt Rivers: on giving his water

to the battlefield of Zandvoort

quoted as 'thy nee

23. Friends, I have lost a way.

24. I have always depended on the kindness of

Charm

13. I have

14. I have

15. I have

16. I have

17. I have

18. I have

19. I have

20. I have

21. I have

22. I have

23. I have

24. I have

25. I have

26. I have

27. I have

28. I have

29. I have

30. I have

31. I have

32. I have

33. I have

34. I have

35. I have

36. I have

My Notes

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