Chapter 11
Structured Data

- Sections: 11.1 – 11.8, 11.12
- Reading: pp. 599-624, 632-641
- Good Problems to Work:
  - p. 610 11.1;
  - p 616 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7;
  - p. 647 34

Primitive Data Types

- The primitive data types (defined as part of the language) are:

```
bool, char, unsigned char, short int, int
long int, unsigned short int, unsigned int,
unsigned long int, float, double, long
double
```

Programmer-defined Data Types
or
Abstract Data Types (ADTs)

- ADTs are data types created by the programmer with their own domain/range and operations

- ADTs are composed of one or more primitive data types

Enumerated Data Types are ADTs

- An enumerated data type is a programmer-defined data type

General Format

```
      enum TypeName {One or more enumerators};
```

Example

```
      enum Day {MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN};
      Day day;
      day = MON;
```

- The enumerators are integer constants the compiler assigns starting with 0 unless otherwise specified

Enumerated Data Types

```
Day day;

int whatDay, indx;
```

- `day = 3;                    // illegal`
- `whatDay = TUE;              // legal`
- `if (day > WED)              // legal`
- `for (indx = MON; indx <= SUN; ++indx)    // legal`
- `day = static_cast<Day> (day + 1);        // legal`

Enumerated Data Types

```
switch (day)
{
  case MON:         cout << “Monday”;
                    break;


  case TUE:         cout << “Tuesday”;
                    break;
  …

}
```

- Anonymous Enumerator Data Types

```
enum {FREEZING = 32, BOILING = 212};
```

Structures

- A struct (structure) is another example of a programmer-defined data type that can be used to declare variables

```
struct Time
{
  int mHours,
      mMinutes,
      mSeconds;
}; // notice the ; is mandatory
```

Problem

- Create a variable of type Time and initialize the time to 1:30pm
- Answer:

```
Time sTime; // notice s prefix for variables

// The . operator allows access to structure
// members
sTime.mHours = 13;
sTime.mMinutes = 30;
sTime.mSeconds = 0;
```

struct Initialization

- Here is another way to initialize members of a struct

```
Time sTime1 = {13, 30, 0}; // legal
Time sTime2 = {13, 30}; // seconds undefined
Time sTime3 = {13, , 0}; // illegal
```

Operations on structs

- Which of the following C++ statements are legal given variables sTime1 and sTime2 are of type Time?

```
a) cout << sTime1 << sTime2;

b) if (sTime1 == sTime2)
   {
     cout << "times are equal";
   }
```

Operations on structs

```
c) cout << sTime1.mHours;

d) cin >> sTime1;

e) cin >> sTime1.mHours;

f) sTime1 = sTime2;
```

structs as Function Arguments

- Write a function printTime that accepts a Time and prints the time in the form xx:xx:xx so 1:30 would be 01:30:00

```
void printTime (Time sTime)
{
  cout << setfill ('0') << setw (2) << sTime.mHour << ':`
       << setw (2) << sTime.mMinute << ':'
       << setw (2) << sTime.mSecond << endl;
}
```

- What happens if we change
  `void printTime (Time sTime)` to
  `void printTime (const Time &sTime)`

Arrays of Structures

- Consider the following struct

```
const int MAX_STRING = 64;
struct BookInfo
 {
     char mTitle[MAX_STRING];
     char mAuthor[MAX_STRING];
     char mPublisher[MAX_STRING];
     double mPrice;
};
```

1. Declare an array that can hold 1000 books
2. Write a function **printBookNames** that will print the names of the books with a price under $50