Unit testing
Testing architecture

Example

```c
// Declare test constants
testInput ← some input
testExpOutput ← precalculated output

// Calculate result
testActOutput ← function result

// Output test results
if testActOutput equals testExpOutput
    output "Test passed"
else
    output "Test failed!"
```
Unit testing

Trivial example

ExampleLib.c

```c
int AddFive(int x)
{
    return x + 5;
}
```

main.c

```c
#include "ExampleLib.h"

int main(void)
{
    // Declare test constants
    int test1Input = 0;
    int test1ExpOutput = 5;

    // Calculate result
    int test1ActOutput;
    test1ActOutput = AddFive(test1Input);

    // Output test results
    if (test1ActOutput == test1ExpOutput) {
        printf("Test1 passed. \n");
    } else {
        printf("Test1 failed! \n");
    }
}
```
Unit testing
Writing tests

- Write multiple tests
  - At least 1 for every group of inputs
  - Each edge case should have their own test

- Each test should check **one** part of the total functionality
  - One function or logical block of code at a time

Try to break the code you're testing!
Unit testing

Testing framework

• Track how many tests passed/failed
  – Per function
• Track how many functions passed/failed
  – With all tests must pass for the function to pass
• Each test cleanly separated from other tests
  – Both in code and in logic
• Output results
  – Per function/per test results
Unit testing example
Parameter passing

Pass by value
Pass by reference
Parameter Passing
By Value

• Parameters passed to a function are generally passed by value

• Values passed to a function are copied into the local parameter variables

• The original variable that is passed to a function cannot be modified by the function since the function has a duplicate of the variable, not the original
Parameter Passing
By Value

Example

```c
int a, b, c;

int Foo(int x, int y)
{
    x = x + (y++);
    return x;
}

int main(void)
{
    a = 5;
    b = 10;
    c = Foo(a, b);
}
```

The **value** of `a` is **copied** into `x`.
The **value** of `b` is **copied** into `y`.
The function does not change the value of `a` or `b`. 
Parameter Passing

By Value

Example function

```c
int Foo(int x, int y)
{
    int z = x + (y++);
    return z;
}
```

Example main

```c
int main(void)
{
    int a = 6, b = 19;
    Foo(a, b);
    while (1);
}
```
Parameter Passing
By Reference

- Parameters can be passed to a function by reference
- Entails passing around memory address
- The original variable that is passed to a function can be modified by the function since the function knows where the data "lives" in memory
Parameter Passing

By Reference

Example function

```c
int Foo(int x[3])
{
    int z = x[2];
    x[1] = 0;
    return z;
}
```

Example main

```c
int main(void)
{
    int a[3] = {6, 19, -1};
    Foo(a);
    while (1);
}
```
10 Labs

What to do next?

Windows

Mac
Lab 2

```c
if ( * = / + )
    scanf( "\%%f", &f);
    scanf( "\%%d", &d);
    if ( * = / )
        do
            * = single
```
name Lobl

message

Lobl subm
Scope
Scope
Variables Declared Within a Function

- Variables declared within a code block are local to that block.

Example

```c
int x, y, z;

int Foo(int n)
{
    int a;
    ...
    a += n;
}
```

The `n` refers to the function parameter `n`.

The `a` refers to the `a` declared locally within the function body.
Scope

Variables Declared Within a Function

- Variables declared within a block are not accessible outside that block

Example

```c
int x;
int Foo(int n)
{
    int a;
    return (a += n);
}
int main(void)
{
    x = Foo(5);  // This will generate an error. `a` may not be accessed outside of the scope where it was declared.
x = a;
}
```
Scope
Variables Declared Within a Function

• Variables declared within a block are not accessible outside that block

Example

```c
int x;
int main(void)
{
    {  
        int a = 6;
    }
    x = Foo (5);
    x = a;
}
```

This will generate an error. `a` may not be accessed outside of the scope where it was declared.
Scope
And the stack

Stack (top)

...  
z  
Return address  
x  
y  
b  
a  
Return address

Example function

```c
int Foo(int x, int y)
{
    int z = x + (y++);
    return z;
}
```

Example main

```c
int main(void)
{
    int a = 6, b = 19;
    Foo(a, b);
    while (1);
}
```
Scope
And the stack

Example function

```c
int Foo(int x, int y)
{
    int z = x + (y++);
    return z;
}
```

Example main

```c
int main(void)
{
    int a = 6, b = 19;
    int z = Foo(a, b);
    while (1);
}
```
Scope

Global versus Local Variables

Example

```c
int x = 5;

int Foo(int y)
{
    int z = 1;
    return (x + y + z);
}

int main(void)
{
    int a = 2;
    x = foo(a);
    a = foo(x);
}
```

- `x` can be seen by everybody
- `foo`'s local parameter is `y`
- `foo`'s local variable is `z`
- `foo` cannot see `main`'s `a`
- `foo` can see `x`
- `main`'s local variable is `a`
- `main` cannot see `foo`'s `y` or `z`
- `main` can see `x`


- "Overloading" variable names:

  \[
  \text{foo}(3)
  \]

  **Scope**

  Parameters

  \[h = 62\]

  **Declared Locally and Globally**

  ```
  int n;

  int Foo(int n)
  {
    ...
    y += n;
    ...
  }

  ...

  local n hides global n
  ```

  **Declared Globally Only**

  ```
  int n;

  int Foo(int x)
  {
    ...
    y += n;
    ...
  }

  ... 
  ```

  A locally defined identifier takes precedence
Scope
Parameters

Example

```c
int n;

int Foo(int n)
{
    y += n;
}

int Bar(int n)
{
    z *= n;
}
```

- Different functions may use the same parameter names.
- The function will only use its own parameter by that name.
Scope
Preprocessor and scoping

Example

```c
#define x 2

void Test(void)
{
    #define x 5
    printf("%d\n", x);
}

void main(void)
{
    printf("%d\n", x);
    Test();
}
```

Result:

5
5

FOO
Storage Class Specifiers
Scope and Lifetime of Variables

• Scope and lifetime of a variable depends on its storage class:
  – Automatic Variables
  – Static Variables
  – External Variables
  – Register Variables

• Scope refers to where in a program a variable may be accessed

• Lifetime refers to how long a variable will exist or retain its value
Storage Class Specifiers

Automatic Variables

- Local variables declared inside a function
  - Created when function called
  - Destroyed when exiting from function
- `auto` keyword *usually* not required – local variables are automatically `auto`
- Typically created on the stack

```c
int Foo(int x, int y)
{
    int a, b;
    ...
```

*Except when the compiler provides an option to make parameters and locals static by default.*
Storage Class Specifiers

**auto** Keyword with Variables

```c
int Foo(auto int x, auto int y)
{
    ...
}
```

- **auto** is almost never used
- Many books claim it has no use at all
- Some compilers still use **auto** to explicitly specify that a variable should be allocated on the stack when a different method of parameter passing is used by default
Storage Class Specifiers

Static Variables

- Given a permanent address in memory
- Exist for the entire life of the program
  - Created when program starts
  - Destroyed when program ends
- Global variables are always static (cannot be made automatic using `auto`)

```c
static int x; // Global variable is always static

int main(void)
{
    ...
}
```
Storage Class Specifiers

*static* Keyword with Variables

- A variable declared as *static* inside a function retains its value between function calls (not destroyed when exiting function)
- Function parameters cannot be *static* with some compilers (XC32)

```c
int Foo(int x)
{
    static int a = 0;
    ...
    a += x;
    return a;
}
```

*a* will remember its value from the last time the function was called. If given an initial value, it is only initialized when first created – not during each function call.
Storage Class Specifiers

External Variables

• Variables that are *defined* outside the scope where they are used
• Still need to be *declared* within the scope where they are used
• `extern` keyword used to tell compiler that a variable defined elsewhere will be used within the current scope

External Variable Declaration Syntax:
```
extern type identifier;
```

External Variable Declaration Example:
```
extern int x;
```
Storage Class Specifiers

External Variables

- A variable *declared* as `extern` within a function is analogous to a function prototype – the variable may be *defined* outside the function after it is used.

Example

```c
int Foo(int x)
{
    extern int a;
    ...
    return a;
}

int a;
```
Storage Class Specifiers

External Variables

- A variable declared as `extern` outside of any function is used to indicate that the variable is defined in another source file – memory only allocated when it's defined.

```c
Main.c

extern int x;

int main(void)
{
    x = 5;
    ...
}

SomeFileInProject.c

Static int x;

int Foo(void)
{
    ...
}
```
CMPE-013/L

Introduction to “C” Programming

Maxwell James Dunne
Winter 2016
Storage Class Specifiers

External Variables

• A variable declared as `extern` outside of any function is used to indicate that the variable is defined in another source file.

```c
// Main.c
extern int x;

int main(void)
{
    x = 5;
    ...
}

// SomeFileInProject.c
int x;

int foo(void)
{
    ...
}
```
Storage Class Specifiers

Register Variables

- **register** variables are placed in a processor's "hardware registers" for higher speed access than with external RAM
  - Common with loop counters
- Not as important when RAM is integrated into processor package (microcontrollers, ...)
- May be done with PIC®/dsPIC®, but it is architecture/compiler specific...
Storage Class Specifiers

Scope of Functions

• Scope of a function depends on its storage class:
  – Static Functions
  – External Functions

• Scope of a function is either local to the file where it is defined (static) or globally available to any file in a project (external)
Storage Class Specifiers
External Functions

- Functions by default have global scope within a project
- `extern` keyword not required, but function prototype is required in calling file

```c
Main.c

int foo(void);

int main(void)
{
    ...
    x = foo();
}

SomeFileInProject.c

int foo(void)
{
    ...
}
```
Storage Class Specifiers

Static Functions

- If a function is declared as `static`, it will only be available within the file where it was declared (makes it a local function)

```c
Main.c

int foo(void);

int main(void)
{
    ...  // Removed due to static declaration
    x = foo();  // Removed due to static declaration
}

SomeFileInProject.c

static int foo(void)
{
    ...  // Will be available locally
}
```
Storage Class Specifiers

Static Functions

• If a variable is declared as `static`, it will only be available within the file where it was declared.

```c
extern int myVar;

int main(void)
{
    ...
    myVar = 6;
}

static int myVar = 0;
```
Literals & Constants

Literals

Constants
A Simple C Program

Literal Constants

Example

```c
unsigned int a;
unsigned int c;
#define b 2

void main(void)
{
    a = 5;
    c = a + b;
    printf("a=%d, b=%d, c=%d\n", a, b, c);
}
```
Literal Constants

\[ x = x + 5 \]

**Definition**

A **literal** or a **literal constant** is a value, such as a number, character or string, which may be assigned to a variable or a constant. It may also be used directly as a function parameter or an operand in an expression.

- **Literals**
  - Are "hard-coded" values
  - May be numbers, characters or strings
  - May be represented in a number of formats (decimal, hexadecimal, binary, character, etc.)
  - Always represent the same value (5 always represents the quantity five)
Constant vs. Literal

What's the difference?

- Terms are used interchangeably in most programming literature.
- A literal is a constant, but a constant is not a literal:
  - `#define MAXINT 32767`
  - `const int maxint = 32767;`
- For purposes of this presentation:
  - Constants are labels that represent a literal.
  - Literals are values, often assigned to symbolic constants and variables.
Literal Constants

- Four basic types of literals:
  - Integer
  - Floating Point
  - Character
  - String

- Integer and Floating Point are *numeric type* constants:
  - Commas and spaces are not allowed
  - Value cannot exceed type bounds
  - May be preceded by a plus or minus sign
Integer Literals

Decimal (Base 10)

- Cannot start with 0 (except for 0 itself)
- Cannot include a decimal point
- Valid Decimal Integers:
  0  5  127  -1021  65535

- Invalid Decimal Integers:
  32,767  25.0  1 024  0552
Integer Literals

Hexadecimal (Base 16)

- Must begin with 0x or 0X
- May include digits 0-9 and A-F / a-f
- Valid Hexadecimal Integers:
  
  0x 0X1  0x0A2B  0xBEEF  0xCafe

- Invalid Hexadecimal Integers:
  
  0x5.3  0Ea12  0xEg  53h
Integer Literals

Octal (Base 8)

- Must begin with 0
- Only include digits 0-7
- Valid Octal Integers:
  0  01  012  073125
- Invalid Octal Integers:
  05.3  0o12  080  530
Integer Literals

Binary (Base 2)

- Must begin with \texttt{0b} or \texttt{0B}
- May include digits 0 and 1
- Valid Binary Integers:
  
  \texttt{0b0101001100001111}

- Invalid Binary Integers:
  
  \texttt{0b1.0 01100 0b12 10b}

\textbf{ANSI C does not specify a format for binary integer literals. However, this notation is supported by almost all compilers.}
Integer Literals

Qualifiers

- Like variables, literals may be qualified
- A suffix is used to specify the modifier
  - ‘U’ or ‘u’ for unsigned: 25u
  - ‘L’ or ‘l’ for long: 25L
  - 'F' or 'f' for float: 10f or 10.25F
- Suffixes may be combined: 0xF5UL
  - Note: U must precede L
Integer Literals

Unqualified

- Numbers without a suffix are assumed to be signed int
- Automatic promotion based on constant type/suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>Octal/Hex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long int</td>
<td>unsigned int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long long int</td>
<td>long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>long long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Integer Literals

## Unqualified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>Octal/Hex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>u/U</td>
<td>unsigned int</td>
<td>unsigned int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long int</td>
<td>unsigned long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/L</td>
<td>long int</td>
<td>long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long long int</td>
<td>long long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long int</td>
<td>unsigned long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI/LL</td>
<td>long long int</td>
<td>long long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
<td>unsigned long long int</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Floating Point Literals

Decimal (Base 10)

- Like integer literals, but the decimal point is allowed
- Exponential notation can be used: \( k \cdot 10^{\pm n} \)
- Valid Floating Point Literals: 
  \[ 2.56e-5 \quad 10.4378 \quad 48e8 \quad 0.5 \quad 10f \]
- Invalid Floating Point Literals:
  \[ 0x5Ae-2 \quad 02.41 \quad F2.33 \]
Character Literals

- Specified within single quotes (')
- May include any single printable character
- May include any single non-printable character using escape sequences (e.g. '\0' = NUL) (also called digraphs)
- Valid Characters: 'a', 'T', '\n', '5', '@', ' ' (space)
- Invalid Characters: 'me', '23', ' ' 
String Literals

• Specified within double quotes ("")
• May include any printable or non-printable characters (using escape sequences)
• Terminated by a null character ‘\0’
• Valid Strings: "Microchip", "Hi\n", "PIC", "2500", "rob@microchip.com", "He said, "Hi"
• Invalid Strings: "He said, "Hi""
String Literals

Declarations

- Strings are a special case of **arrays**
- The null character is automatically appended to the end of the string:

```
ARRAY_SIZE + 1
```

---

**Example 1 – Wrong Way**

```c
char color[3] = "RED";
```

Is stored as:
- `color[0] = 'R'
- `color[1] = 'E'
- `color[2] = 'D'

**NOT** a complete string – no `\0` at end

**Example 2 – Right Way**

```c
char color[] = "RED";
```

Is stored as:
- `color[0] = 'R'
- `color[1] = 'E'
- `color[2] = 'D'
- `color[3] = '\0'

String Literals
How to Include Special Characters in Strings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escape Sequence</th>
<th>Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\000</td>
<td>Octal number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\xhh</td>
<td>Hexadecimal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Equivalent characters
  - ' \0', ' \x0'
  - ' \41', ' \x21', ' !'
  - ' \144', ' \x64', ' d'

\a bell
Symbolic Constants

Definition

A constant or a symbolic constant is a label that represents a literal. Anywhere the label is encountered in code, it will be interpreted as the value of the literal it represents.

• Constants
  – Once assigned, never change value
  – Make development changes easy
  – Eliminate the use of "magic numbers"
  – Two types of constants
    • Text Substitution Labels
    • const Variables
Symbolic Constants
Text Substitution Labels Using \texttt{#define}

- Defines a text substitution label

\textbf{Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
#define label text
\end{verbatim}

- Each instance of \texttt{label} will be replaced with \texttt{text} by the \texttt{preprocessor} unless \texttt{label} is inside a string
- Requires no memory

\textbf{Example}

\begin{verbatim}
#define PI 3.14159
#define mol 6.02E23
#define MCU "PIC32MX320F128H"
#define COEF 2 * PI
\end{verbatim}
Symbolic Constants

#define Gotchas

• Note: a `define` directive is **NEVER** terminated with a semi-colon (;), unless you want that to be part of the text substitution.

```
#define MyConst 5;

c = MyConst + 3;

c = 5; + 3;
```
Symbolic Constants

Constant Variables Using `const`

- Declaring constants can be done with `const`:

  ```
  const float pi = 3.141593;
  ```

- This variable is allocated in program memory, but it cannot be changed due to the `const` keyword.

- In the majority of cases, it is better to use `#define` for constants.
Symbolic Constants
Initializing Variables When Declared

- A constant declared with `const` may not be used to initialize a global or static variable when it is declared (though it may be used to initialize local variables...)

**Example**

```c
#define CONSTANT1 5
const CONSTANT2 = 10;

int variable1 = CONSTANT1;
int variable2;
// Cannot do: int variable2 = CONSTANT2
```
Structs
Structures

**Definition**

**Structures** are collections of variables grouped together under a common name. The variables within a structure are referred to as the structure’s **members**, and may be accessed individually as needed.

- Structures:
  - May contain any number of members
  - Members may be of any data type
  - Allow a group of related variables to be treated as a single unit, even if different types
  - Ease the organization of complicated data
Structures
Declaring

Syntax

```c
struct StructName {
    type1 memberName1;
    ...
    typen memberName_n;
};
```

Members are declared just like ordinary variables

Example

```c
// Structure to handle complex numbers
struct Complex {
    float re;    // Real part
    float im;    // Imaginary part
};
```
Structures

Instantiating

Syntax

```c
struct StructName {
    type_1 memberName_1;
    ...
    type_n memberName_n;
} varName_1,...,varName_n;
```

Example

```c
// Structure to handle complex numbers
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
} x, y; // Declare x and y of type complex
```
If `StructName` has already been defined:

```c
struct StructName varName1, ..., varName_n;
```

Example:

```c
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
}
...
struct Complex x, y;  // Declare x and y of type complex
```
Structures
Accessing members

Syntax

```c
structVariableName.memberName
```

Example

```c
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
} x, y; // Declare x and y of type `struct complex`

int main(void)
{
    x.re = 1.25;    // Initialize real part of x
    x.im = 2.50;    // Initialize imaginary part of x
    y = x;         // Set struct y equal to struct x
    ...
```
Structures
Initialization

Syntax

If \texttt{StructName} has already been defined:

\begin{verbatim}
struct \texttt{StructName} \texttt{varName} = \{ \texttt{const}_{1}, \ldots, \texttt{const}_{n} \};
\end{verbatim}

Example

\begin{verbatim}
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
};
...
struct Complex x = \{ 1.25, 2.50 \};
\end{verbatim}
Structures

Nesting Structures

Example

```c
struct point {
    float x;
    float y;
};

struct line {
    struct point a;
    struct point b;
};

int main(void)
{
    struct line m = {{{1.2, 7.6}, {38.5, 17.8}}};
    ...
}
```
Structures

Nesting Structures

Example

```c
struct point {
    float x;
    float y;
};

struct line {
    struct point a;
    struct point b;
};

int main(void)
{
    struct line m = {{1.2, 7.6}, {38.5, 17.8}};
    printf("Line (%f, %f) <-> (%f, %f)",
            m.a.x, m.a.y, m.b.x, m.b.y);
    ...
}
```
Structures
Arrays and Pointers with Strings

- Strings:
  - May be assigned directly to `char` array member only at declaration
  - May be assigned directly to a pointer to `char` member at any time

```
Example: Structure

struct Strings {
    char a[4];
    char *b;
} str = {"Bad", "Good"};

Example: Initializing Members

int main(void)
{
    struct Strings str;
    str.a[0] = 'B';
    str.a[1] = 'a';
    str.a[2] = 'd';
    str.a[3] = '\0';
    str.b = "Good";
}
```
Structures
Creating Arrays of Structures

Syntax

If `StructName` has already been defined:

```c
struct  StructName  arrName[n];
```

Example

```c
struct  Complex  {
    float  re;
    float  im;
};
...
struct  Complex  a[3];
```
Structures
Initializing Arrays of Structures at Declaration

Syntax

If `StructName` has already been defined:

```c
struct StructName arrName[n] = {{list_1}, ..., {list_n}};
```

Example

```c
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
};
...
struct Complex a[3] = {{1.2, 2.5}, {3.9, 6.5}, {7.1, 8.4}};
```
Structures
Using Arrays of Structures

If `arrName` has already been defined:

**Syntax**

```c
arrName[n].memberName
```

---

**Example: Definitions**

```c
typedef struct {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;
...
struct Complex a[3];
```

---

**Example: Usage**

```c
int main(void)
{
    a[0].re = 1.25;
    a[0].im = 2.50;
    ...
}
```
Structures
Creating a Pointer to a Structure

Syntax

If `StructName` has already been defined:

```c
struct StructName *ptrName;
```

Example

```c
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
};
...
struct Complex *a;
```
Structures

How to Use a Pointer to Access Structure Members

If `ptrName` has already been defined:

**Syntax**

```
ptrName->memberName
```

- Pointer must first be initialized to point to the address of the structure itself: `ptrName = &structVariable;`

**Example: Definitions**

```c
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
};
...
struct Complex x;
struct Complex *p;
```

**Example: Usage**

```c
int main(void)
{
    p = &x;
    // Set x.re = 1.25 via p
    p->re = 1.25;
    // Set x.im = 2.50 via p
    p->im = 2.50;
}
```
Structures
How to Pass Structures to Functions

Example

typedef struct {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;

void Display(struct Complex x)
{
    printf("(%f + j%f)\n", x.re, x.im);
}

int main(void)
{
    struct Complex a = {1.2, 2.5};
    struct Complex b = {3.7, 4.0};

    Display(a);
    Display(b);
}
Structures
How to Pass Structures to Functions

Example

typedef struct {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;

void Display(struct Complex *x)
{
    printf("(\%f + j\%f)\n", x->re, x->im);
}

int main(void)
{
    struct Complex a = {1.2, 2.5};
    struct Complex b = {3.7, 4.0};

    Display(&a);
    Display(&b);
}
# Structures

How to Pass Structures to Functions

**Example**

```c
typedef struct {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;

void Display(const struct Complex *x) {
    printf(" (%f + j%f)\n", x->re, x->im);
}

int main(void) {
    struct Complex a = {1.2, 2.5};
    struct Complex b = {3.7, 4.0};

    Display(&a);
    Display(&b);
}
```
typedef
typedef

- Assign new names to existing datatypes
- Interpreted by the compiler (unlike `#define`)

**Syntax**

```
typedef datatype typeName;
```

- `typedef int Length;
- `typedef float single;`
typedef

How to Create a Structure Type with typedef

Syntax

typedef struct StructTag_{optional} {
    type_1 memberName_1;
    ...
    type_n memberName_n;
} TypeName;

Example

// Structure type to handle complex numbers
typedef struct {
    float re;  // Real part
    float im;  // Imaginary part
} Complex;

Complex x;
typedef
Declaring structs

Example

```c
struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
};

struct {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;

struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;

typedef struct {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;
```
`typedef struct Complex {
    float re;
    float im;
} Complex;`