

## Arrays of Structures - basics

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This exercise focuses on making you practice using data structures stored in automatically allocated arrays.

- **a01.h** will contain the headers (aka declarations) of our functions.
- **a01.c** will contain the definitions of all the functions we will implement.
- **main.c** will contain the main function used to provide the user with a small text-based menu to test interactively all the functions.

### User-defined data structure

Declare a structure *struct record\_s* containing a string name (an array of *char* of max size 20) and a long SSN. This declaration will go in your header file (*a01.h*) which will be included by both the implementation file (*a01.c*) and the main file (*main.c*) so that they can instantiate variables of type *struct record\_s*.

### Interactive, menu-driven, main function

You will declare a local variable *mydata* in the *main* of your application which will be an array of 5 elements of type *struct record\_s*.

The *main* function will offer a text-based menu to the user allowing him or her to;

- (1) enter some data for each of the 5 employee records stored in the array *mydata*
- (2) display the contents of each employee record stored in *mydata*
- (3) display an arbitrary element of the array which index is between 0 and 4 (perform some boundary checking here to avoid boundaries bugs).

Each of these options will call the appropriate function described in the following subsection.

### Functions to implement

The following functions need to be implemented and used from the *main*, don't forget to add their prototype in the header file;

```
void scanData ( struct record_s data[], int size );
```

- Scans from the user information (name and social security number) to store in the array of structures *data* of size *size*

```
void displayDataAt ( struct record_s data[], int i );
```

- Displays the content of the employee record at index *index* in the array *data*.

```
void displayData ( struct record_s data[], int size );
```

- Displays the content of the whole array
- Use the *displayDataAt* function to do so