

21/09/23

- Lecture - 09 -

## Arrays :-

= Array :- It is a type of data structure with cont-  
-ain a similar data types.

→ value / memory allocate in array in contiguous  
location.

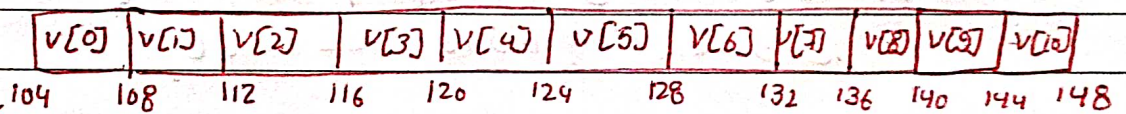
→ we can access the element in array with  
the help of "Index"

= Why array?

We can store value in a single variable

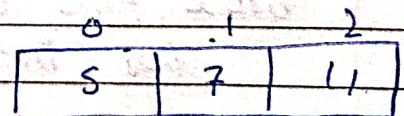
Implementation :-

```
int arr[10];
```



v. int type = 4 byte

$$\begin{aligned}
 v[3] &= 104 + 3 \times 4 \\
 &= 104 + 12 \\
 &= 116
 \end{aligned}$$



Initialization :-

int arr[3] = { number 5, 7, 11 }



→ apply only in 0.

|   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 2 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 15 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |

-6 is present or absent in array.

```
int main() {
```

```
int arr[5] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 8};
```

```
int size = 5;
```

```
cout << "Enter the key to find: " << endl;
```

```
int key;
```

cin > key;

$\neq (\text{find}(\text{arr}[j], \text{size}, \text{key}))$

```
cout << " found " << endl;
```

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else {

```
cout << " not found" << endl;
```

```
bool find (int arrint[], size, int key) {
```

```
for (int i = 0, i < size, i++) {
```

if (arr[i] == key) {

metus a tunc;

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return false

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