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Tablouri de date (continuare)

• Matrice 2D (continuare)

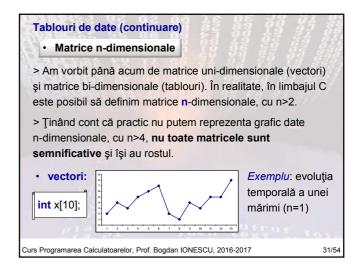
int A[50][50], B[50][50], C[50][50], i, x, y, M, N, L;

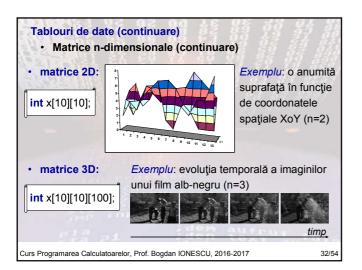
printf("A: M si N="); scanf("%d %d", &M, &N); // citire dimensiuni
printf("B: L="); scanf("%d", &L);

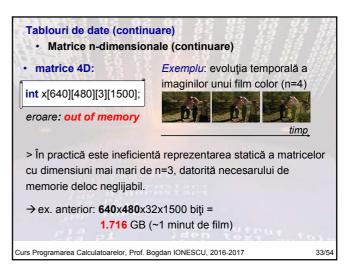
for (x=0; x<M; x++) //citire matrice A (MxN elemente)
    for (y=0; y<N; y++) {
        printf("A[%d][%d]=",x,y); scanf("%d", &A[x][y]);
        }

for (x=0; x<N; x++) //citire matrice B (NxL elemente)
        for (y=0; y<L; y++) {
        printf("B[%d][%d]=",x,y); scanf("%d", &B[x][y]);
        }

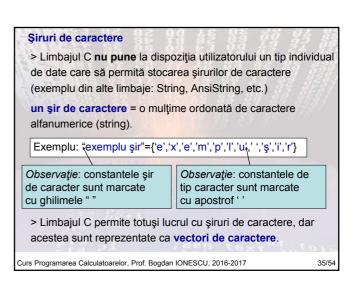
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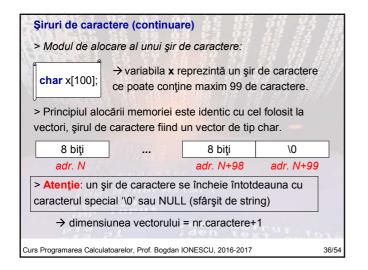


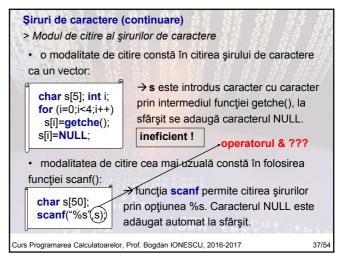




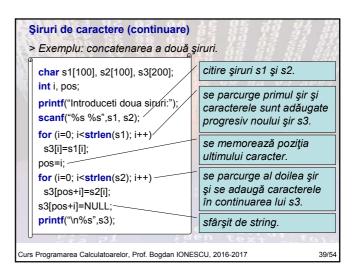




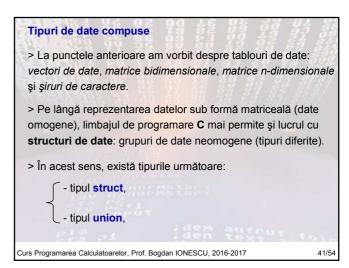


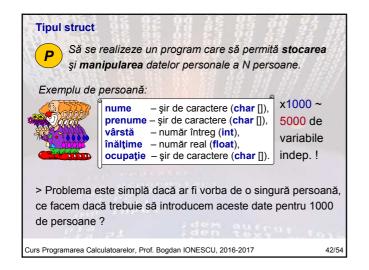


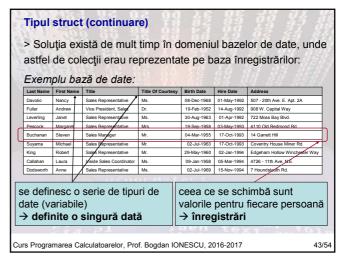


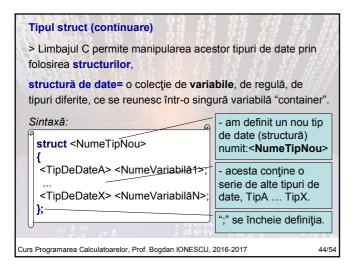


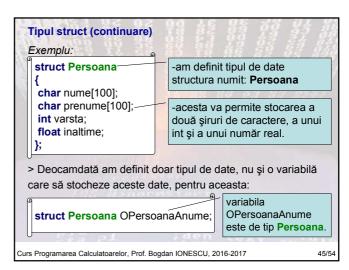


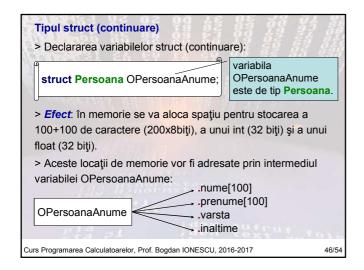


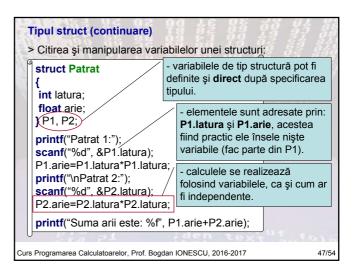












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Tipul struct (continuare)
 Exemplu:
                                     -am definit un vector de variabile
   struct Patrat
                                     de tip Patrat (structura), ce va fi
                                     stocat în variabila MultePatrate.
    int latura;
   float arie:
                                         astfel avem 100 de variabile
                                        de tip Patrat:
   struct Patrat MultePatrate[100];
                                        MultePatrate[0],
   int i:
                                        MultePatrate[1], ...,
   for (i=0;i<100; i++)
                                        MultePatrate[99].
    scanf("%d", &MultePatrate[i].latura);
    MultePatrate[i].arie=MultePatrate[i].latura*MultePatrate[i].latura;
   printf("Patratul 10 are aria: %f", MultePatrate[9].arie);
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                                                                       48/54
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