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## Array initialization C

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What is the meaning of this initialization:

```
char arr[10] = { 0, };
```

I'm familiar with `char arr[10] = {0};` which sets all the elements to zero, and with `char arr[10] = {1, 2};` which sets the first two elements to 1 and 2 (ascii) and the rest to 0. I'm not familiar with the format above. A quick test showed that it's probably just like `char arr[10] = {0};`, but is there other meaning I'm not aware of?

[c](#) [arrays](#)

asked 2 hours ago

[Augustina](#)  
59 4

possible duplicate of [History of trailing comma in programming language grammars](#) – [Alok Save](#) 2 hours ago

possible duplicate of [int a\[\] = {1,2}; Weird comma allowed. Any particular reason?](#) – [hammar](#) 2 hours ago

Just redundant code. can be substituted by `arr[10] = {};` – [Nikolai](#) 2 hours ago

Possible duplicate with [stackoverflow.com/questions/201101/...](#) – [MOHAMED](#) 2 hours ago

Refer to *initializer-clause* in the standard. – [devnull](#) 2 hours ago

### 4 Answers

Yes, it's equivalent with the version without the trailing comma.

See [this question](#) for more discussion about trailing commas.

answered 2 hours ago

[unwind](#)  
125k 16 157 258

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From [How to initialize an array in C](#):

Initialize all members to the same value:

```
int myArray[10] = { 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 };
```

Elements with missing values will be initialized to 0:

```
int myArray[10] = { 1, 2 }; //initialize to 1,2,0,0,0...
```

So this will initialize all elements to 0:

```
int myArray[10] = { 0 }; //all elements 0
```

In C++, an empty initialization list will also initialize every element to 0:

```
int myArray[10] = {}; //all elements 0 in C++
```

Objects with static storage duration will initialize to 0 if no initializer is specified:

```
static int myArray[10]; //all elements 0
```

If your compiler is GCC you can use following syntax:

```
int array[1024] = {[0 ... 1023] = 5};  
int A[10] = {[0 ... 4] = 5, [5 ... 9] = 3};
```

edited 2 hours ago

answered 2 hours ago



MOHAMED  
7,281 7 27

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char arr[10] = { 0, }; and char arr[10] = {0} is same in this case.

But char arr[10] = {5, } is different. 5 will be stored in a[0] and remaining will be filled with zero.

I suggest not to use this for global variables, because it will increase the data section size.

answered 2 hours ago



Jeyaram  
2,416 4 19

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As standard

A trailing comma may appear after the last expression in an array initializ

answered 2 hours ago



dayal madhukar  
19 3

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