

## 3D - Array

It's a collection of 2D-arrays.

**Syntax :** Datatype arr[row1][row2][col];

row1 ---> no.of 2D arrays.

row2 ---> no.of 1D arrays in each 2D array.

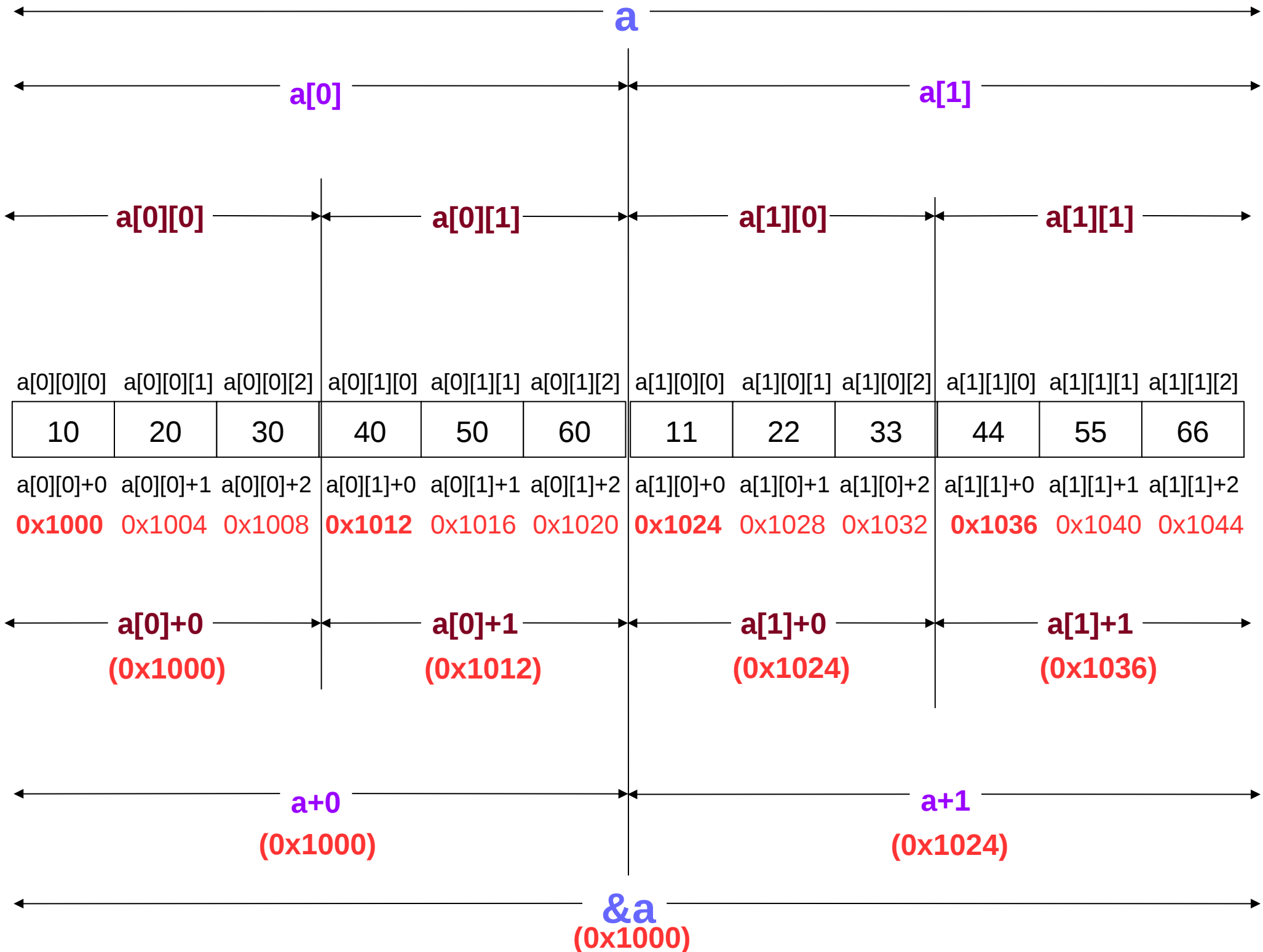
col ---> no.of elements in each 1D array.

**Ex :** int a[2][2][3] = { { {10,20,30},{40,50,60} }, { {11,22,33}, {44,55,66} } };

2 - 2D arrays

2 - 1D arrays in each 2D array

3 - elements in each 1D array



$a[i][j][k] \rightarrow *(a[i][j] + k)$

$\rightarrow *(*(a[i] + j) + k)$

$\rightarrow *((*(a + i) + j) + k)$

$\&a[i][j][k] \rightarrow \&*(a[i][j] + k)$

$\rightarrow a[i][j] + k$

$\&a[i][j] \rightarrow \&*(a[i] + j) \rightarrow a[i] + j;$

1. sizeof a	---- row1*row2*col*sizeof(a[0][0][0]);
2. sizeof a[0]	---- row2*col*sizeof(a[0][0][0]);
3. sizeof a[0][0]	---- col*sizeof(a[0][0][0]);
4. sizeof a[0][0][0]	---- sizeof(datatype);
5. row1	---- sizeof a/sizeof a[0];
6. row2	---- sizeof a[0]/sizeof a[0][0];
7. col	---- sizeof a[0][0]/sizeof a[0][0][0];
8. a	---- Base addr (0x1000)
9. a+1	---- Base addr + sizeof a[0]; (0x1024)
10. &a	---- Base addr; (0x1000)
11. &a+1	---- Base addr + sizeof a; (0x1048)
12. a[0]	---- Base addr (0x1000)
13. a[0]+1	---- Base addr + sizeof a[0][0]; (0x1012)
14. a[0][0]	---- Base addr (0x1000)
15. a[0][0]+1	---- Base addr + sizeof a[0][0][0]; (0x1004)
16. a[0][0][0]	---- value of 1 <sup>st</sup> 1D array of 1 <sup>st</sup> 2D array(10);
17. a[0][0][0]+1	---- value+1;

