

CS301

DATA STRUCTURE AND ALGORITHMS

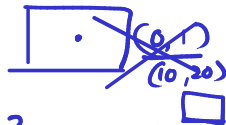
LECTURE 4: MULTIDIMENSIONAL ARRAYS.

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# OBJECTIVE

- Understand multidimensional array ✓
- Learn to represent multidimensional array as one dimensional array ✓
- understand row-major vs column-major order
- ✓ Learn to efficiently represent sparse matrices



700 - 4 bytes<sub>int</sub> 0 1 2 ...

Logical

int arr[3][4];

C Language

	0	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4
1	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12

Memory

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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row-major

arr[2][1]

row major

736

column major

720

1	5	9	2	6	10	3	7	11	4	8	12
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column-major

Other

$$\textcircled{2 \times 4} + \textcircled{1} = 9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$$

$$700 + 36 = 736 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1 \times 3} + \textcircled{2} = 5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$700 + 20 = 720$$

double arr[32][16] — sizeof(double) — 8 bytes

Base add<sup>n</sup> = 1000



arr[10][5]

row-major  
(10 × 16 + 5) × 8

arr[5][10]

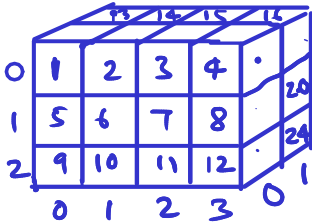
(5 × 16 + 10) × 8

column-major ✓  
(5 × 32 + 10) × 8

(10 × 32 + 5) × 8 ✓

layers row column  
arr [2][3][4]

row-major



column-major



[2] [3] [4]  
 y row-major ©

0	0	0
0	0	1
0	0	2
0	0	3
0	1	0
0	1	1
0	1	2
0	1	3
0	2	0
0	2	1
0	2	2
0	2	3
1	0	0
1		
1		
1		
1		

column-major

0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	0
0	2	0
1	2	0
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1
0	2	1

→  $arr[1][2][1]$   $1 \times 12 + 2 \times 4 + 1$

$arr[1][2][3]$

index: 0


Layer 0

index: 1  
 0 1 2 3

0			
1			
2	•		

Layer 1





# Sparse matrix

100

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & 3 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 5 \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 9 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

100

space occupied for  $100 \times 100 = 10,000$

How many elements stored? 6

No. of airports  $\sim 17,000$   
in world

— Want to store true/false for connectivity  
bet<sup>n</sup> each airport—

airports  $\rightarrow$  10,000

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

10,000

$10^8$  elements

100 million elements

10K

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

T = direct flight  
F = No "

Dense matrix vs sparse matrix  
 most Diff<sup>n</sup> element      most elements are same

1000 — size of each dimension  
 5 — dimensions  
 $1000^5 = (10^3)^5 = \underline{10^{15}}$

index [ — ]  
 value — ]

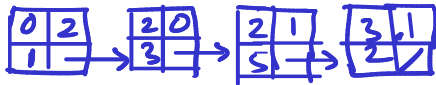


$$4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  simple example  
 $\Rightarrow$  Not achieving much  
 $\Rightarrow$  But for complex example, it will make difference

row	col
val	-

$\rightarrow$



Trade-off  
Time ✓ Vs Space ✓

extra reading ① skip list