C LANGUAGE

NOTE

Chapter 11: Array in 2-D



@STUDY_DISES



ARRAY IN 2-D

- We mentioned the 1-D array in chapter. Now, we have to describe about the array in 2-D even the array in n-D.
- We imagine that 1-D array is just like a 1*n table, by the same way, we also can imagine that 2-D array is just like a n*m table.
- The code which is going to declare a 2-D array would be like
- int array[n][m];
- An integer array in 2-D for example.



ARRAY IN 2-D

• int Array[n][m]; It would be like:

Array[0][0] value	Array[0][1] value	Array[0][2] value		Array[0][n-1] value
Array[1][0] value	Array[1][1] value	Array[1][2] value	•••••	Array[1][n-1] value
Array[2][0] value	Array[2][1] value	Array[2][2] value	•••••	Array[2][n-1] value
Array[3][0] value	Array[3][1] value	Array[3][2] value	•••••	Array[3][n-1] value
•••••				
Array[m-1][0] value	Array[m-1][1] value	Array[m-1][2] value	•••••	Array[m-1][n-1] value



SAMPLE PRACTICE-1

Practice 11-1:

Zerojudge g275:

Link: https://zerojudge.tw/ShowProb

lem?problemid=g275

APCS 2021/9 - 1



ANSWER OF SAMPLE PRACTICE-1

```
3 int main ()
 4
5
         int n ;
                 "%d" , &n ) ;
         scanf ('
 6
         while (n--)
             int a[2][7]
                   int i = 0; i < 2; ++i){
                  for (int j = 0; j < 7; ++j)

a[i][j] = 0;
10
12
             for ( int i = 0 ; i < 2 ; ++i ) {
                  for (int j = 0; j < 7; ++j) scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
15
16
17
                 c[3] . count = 0 :
```

```
int c[3] , count = 0 ;
for (int i = 0 ; i < 3 ; ++i ){
   c[i] = 0 ;
if (a[0][1] != a[0][3] && a[0][1] == a[0][5] && a[1][1] != a[1][3] && a[1][1] == a[1][5] ) {
   c[0] = 1, count++
if (a[0][6] == 1 && a[1][6] == 0){
   c[1] = 1 , count++ ;
if (a[0][1] != a[1][1] && a[0][3] != a[1][3] && a[0][5] != a[1][5] ){
   c[2] = 1 , count++ ;
if (c[0] == 0){
   printf("A");
if (c[1] == 0) {
   printf( "B" );
   printf("C");
if ( count == 3 ) {
   printf( "None" );
printf( "\n" );
```



SAMPLE PRACTICE-2

- Practice 11-2:
 - Zerojudge f580 :
 - •Link: https://zerojudge.tw/ShowProblem?problemid=f580
 - **APCS** 2020/7 2



ANSWER OF SAMPLE PRACTICE-2

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int main()
 5
         int n, m;
 6
         scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
         int arr[n][6];
         for ( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ ) {
   for ( int j = 0 ; j < 6 ; j++ ) {
                  arr[i][j] = j+1;
12
13
         for ( int i = 0 ; i < m ; i++ ) {
14
15
              int a, b;
              scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
16
17
              if (b == -1)
                  int tmp = arr[a][3];
arr[a][3] = arr[a][0]
18
```

```
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
33
33
34
41
42
43
44
                                    int tmp = arr[a][3]
                                    arr[a][3] = arr[a][0];
arr[a][0] = arr[a][2];
arr[a][2] = arr[a][5];
arr[a][5] = tmp;
                            else if (b == -2)
                                    int tmp = arr[a][5] ;
arr[a][5] = arr[a][1]
                                   arr[a][1] = arr[a][0]
arr[a][0] = arr[a][4]
arr[a][4] = tmp;
                            else {
                                    for (int j = 0 ; j < 6 ; ++j ) {
   int tmp = arr[a][j] ;
   arr[a][j] = arr[b][j] ;
   arr[b][j] = tmp ;
                    for ( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ ) {
                            printf( "%d " , arr[i][0] ) ; |
                   return 0 ;
```



ADVAMCED PRACTICE

- •Advanced Practice 11:
 - Zerojudge f313 :
 - •Link: https://zerojudge.tw/ShowProblem?problemid=f313
 - **APCS** 2020/10 2



6 8 3 3

IF YOU WANT FULL OF THIS NOTE AND THE ANSWER OF ADVANCED PRACTICE

- Please follow this IG @study_dises.
- Tag two friend under this post.
- Share this post to your Story and tag this account, make a screenshot and send to me.
- Then I will give you the link.

@study_dises

