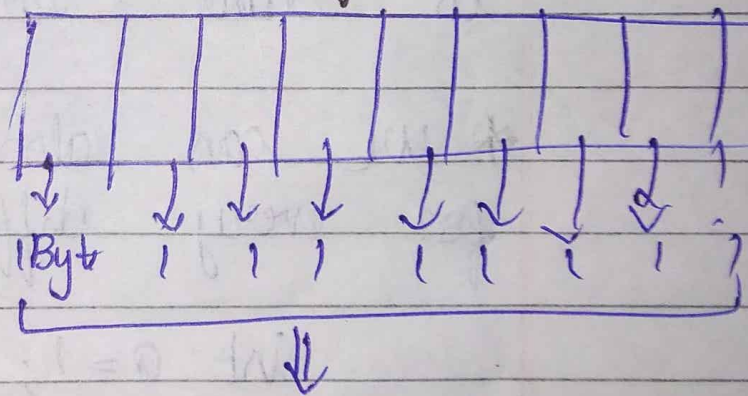


C-46 \Rightarrow Arrays in C - Part 1

Introduction to Arrays

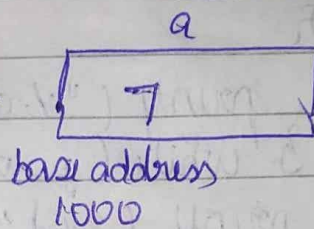
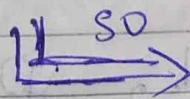
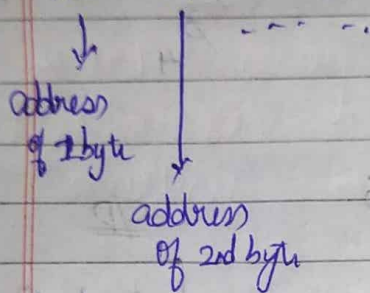
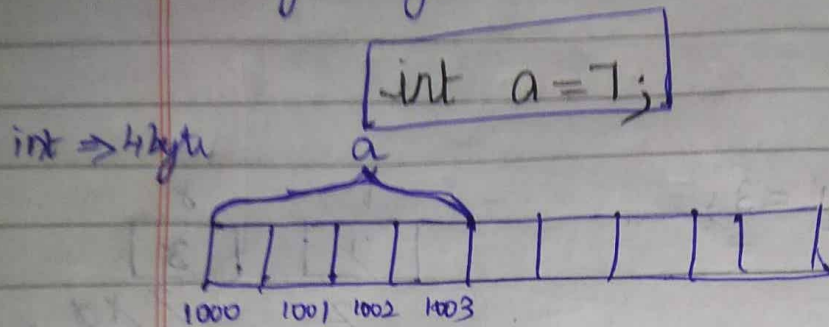
Computer Memory \Rightarrow



Each one bytes.

\therefore So we have bytes of memory.

* suppose we declare and initialize integer type variable. int a = 7;



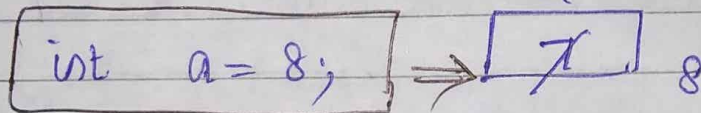
stored in binary form.

Byte of int depends upon machine

2 bytes \Rightarrow 16 bit

4 bytes \Rightarrow 32 bit

* when we want to assign 8 in a



\rightarrow Instead of 7, 8 is assigned.

* when I want to store 60 values in same variable, we use array.

* we can also use different variables for every different values like,

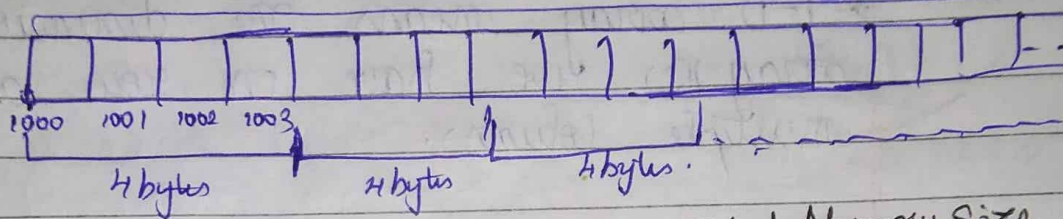
```
int a = 1;
int b = 2;
int c = 3
:
:
int abc = 60;
```

\Rightarrow This is more time & more space and more complex.

* So, under one variable name we can store more than one values or data then means we use arrays.

* Example: To store Roll numbers 1-60 in a single variable.

int rollno[60];



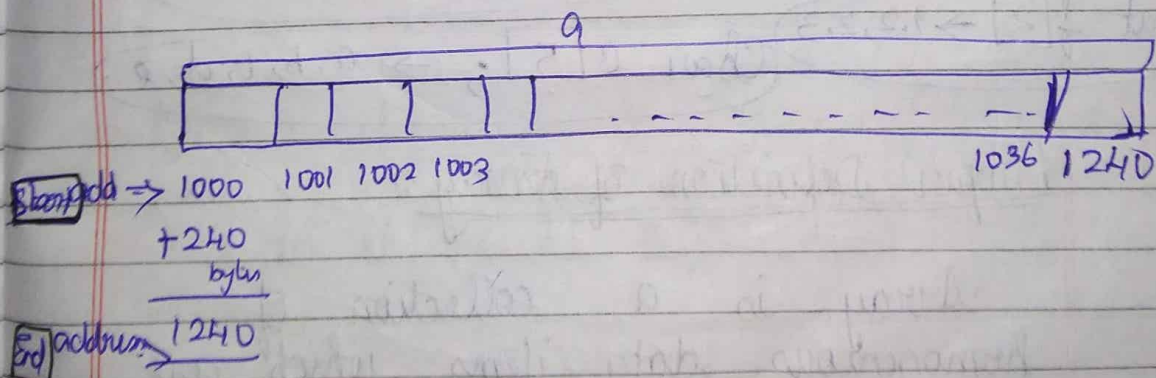
4 byte = 1 value.
? = 60 values

Total Memory Size.

No. of elements \times Size of (int)

60 values \Rightarrow 240 bytes

* Hence 60 values, each bytes are stored in 4 bytes each in a consecutive manner.



* First address is 1000 and last address is 1240.

Syntax of array [1-D array]

Datatype name of array [size of array];
int a[5];

* 1-D array means one dimensional array i.e. we have one row and multiple columns.

Constraint of arrays:

* All the values of array should be stored only in same type

eg: integer means all values should be int

int a[5]; → 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

float f[2] → 1.2, 2.3

Char c[5]; → a, b, c, d, e

Proper Definition of array:

Array is a collection of homogenous data items which are stored in continuous memory location.

Compiler Error:

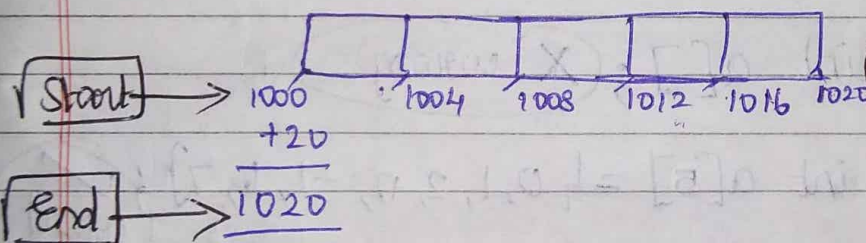
- * `int a[7];` X \rightarrow array size should have size
- * `int a[-5];` X \rightarrow array size must only be +ve.

Array declaration Types:-

- * `int a[2+2];` ✓
- * `int a[3*2];` ✓
- * `int a[b = $\frac{10}{2}$];` X

`int n;`
`int a[n];` X
(But) use macro.

Eg:- `int a[5];` $5 \times 4 = 20 \text{ bytes}$



1000 to 1020
Total \Rightarrow 1020 address

Macro definition of arrays: (Program with MACRO)

define ^{macro name} A ^{macro value} 5;

main();

✓ correct: {
int a[A];
}