

# Double Dimensional Integer Array

## Syntax

int <array-name> [int] [int];

Row Size      Col Size

Ex:

int arr[3][4];

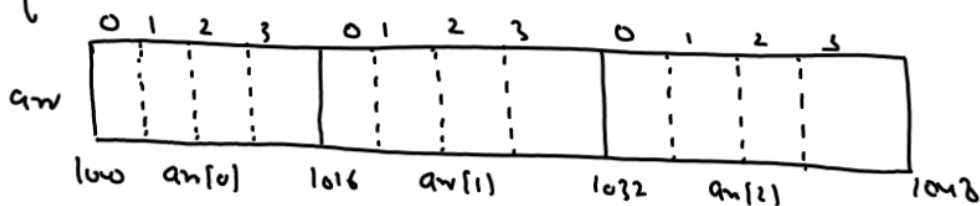
## Memory Repre of a 2D Array

int arr[3][4];

Logical  
Diag

	0	1	2	3
0	1000	1004	1008	1012
1	1016	1020	1024	1028
2	1032	1036	1040	1044

Physical Diagram



## Accessing A 2D Array

int arr[3][4];

Syntax:

$\langle \text{arr-name} \rangle [\text{row ind}] [\text{col ind}] = \text{value};$

	0	1	2	3
0	25 7			
1			40	
2	35			

X arr[0]=25;

arr[0][0]=25;

arr[1][2]=40;

arr[2][0]=35;

WAP to create a 2D integer array of 3\*4 size , accept input from the user in it and finally display all array values in MATRIX STYLE.

```
int main()
{
    int arr[3][4];
    int i,j;
    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<4;j++)
        {
            printf("Enter no:");
            scanf("%d",&arr[i][j]);
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<4;j++)
            printf("%d ",arr[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	0	1	2	3
0	15	40	31	25
1	52	29	45	62
2	10	18	27	12

15    40    31    25

52    29    45    62

10    18    27    12

WAP to create a 2D integer array of 3\*4 size , accept input from the user in it and finally display the SUM and AVERAGE of all elements of the array

```
int main()
{
    int arr[3][4];
    int i,j,sum=0;
    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<4;j++)
        {
            printf("Enter no:");
            scanf("%d",&arr[i][j]);
            sum=sum+arr[i][j];
        }
    }
    printf("Sum is %d",sum);
    printf("\nAvg is %f",(float)sum/(i*j));
    return 0;
}
```

WAP to create a 2D integer array of 3\*3 size , accept input from the user in it and finally display the SUM of its DIAGONAL elements only

Soln 1

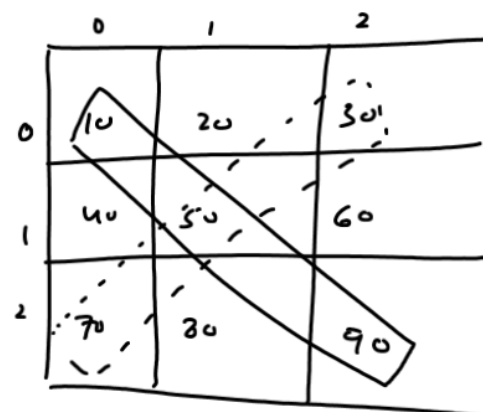
```
int main()
{
    int arr[3][3];
    int i,j,sum=0;
    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<3;j++)
        {
            printf("Enter no:");
            scanf("%d",&arr[i][j]);
            if(i==j)
                sum=sum+arr[i][j];
        }
    }
    printf("Sum is %d",sum);
    return 0;
}
```

$i = 0$   
 $j = 0 + 2 + 3$   
 $sum = 0 + 10$   
 $= 10$

---

$i = 0 + 1$   
 $j = 0 + 1$

$sum = 10 + 50$   
 $= 60$



Sum of right diagonal

$i, j (i + j == 2)$   
 $sum = sum + arr[i][j];$

## Soln 2

```
int main()
{
    int arr[3][3];
    int i,j,sum=0;
    for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<3;j++)
        {
            printf("Enter no:");
            scanf("%d",&arr[i][j]);
        }
        sum=sum+arr[i][i];
    }
    printf("Sum is %d",sum);
    return 0;
}
```