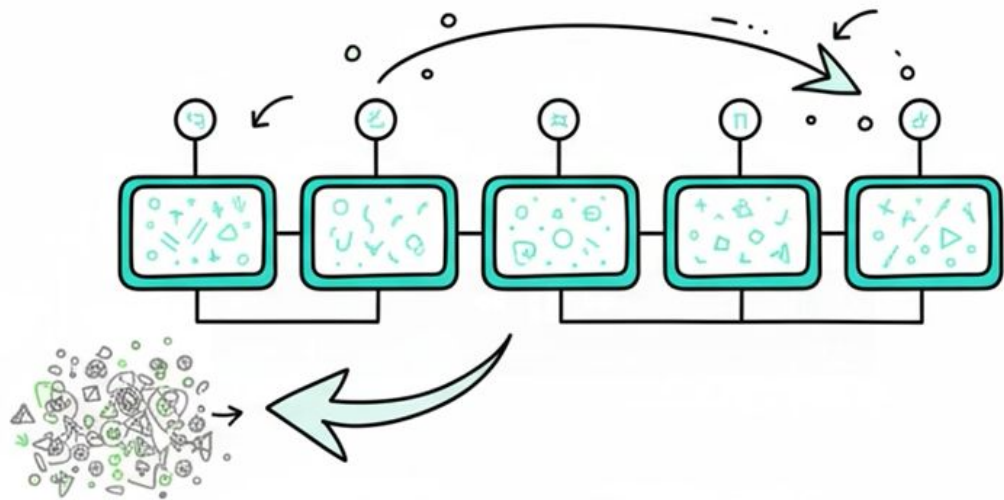


Week 8

# The Explainer: C++ Arrays





# The Data Overload Problem



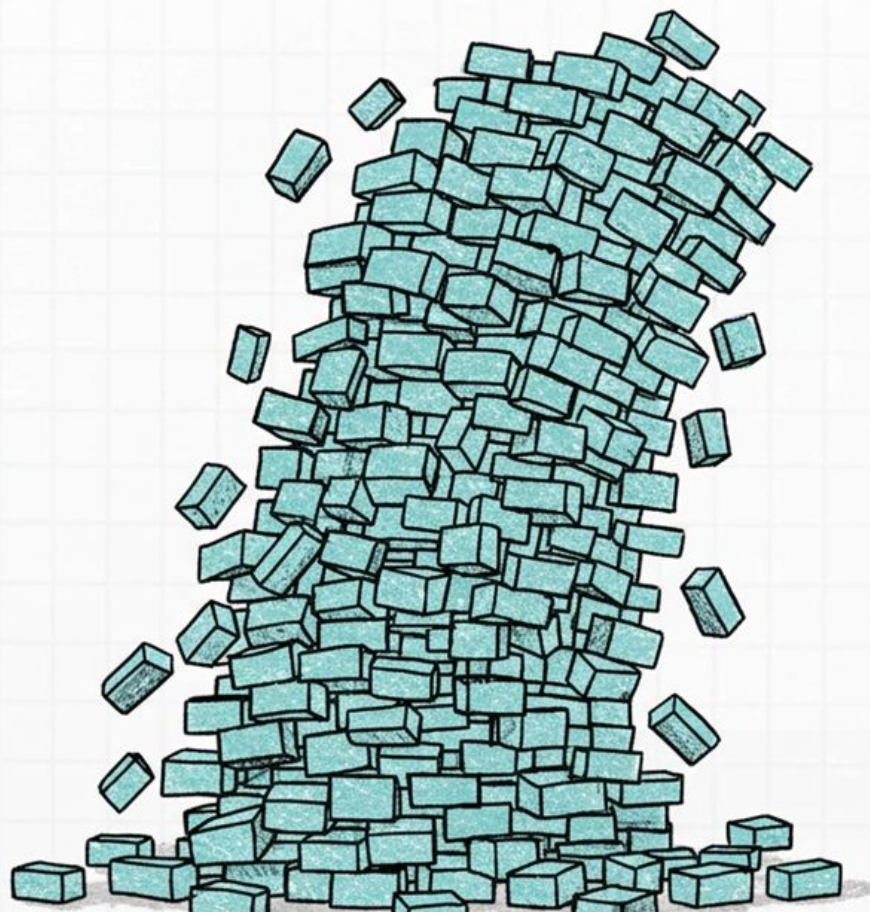
You need to store **50**

student test scores.

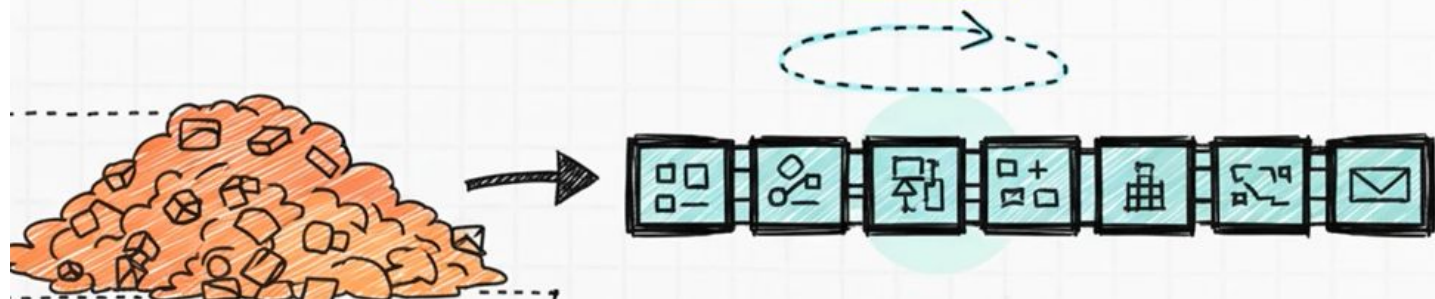


How do you do it?





There has to be a  
**better way**... right?





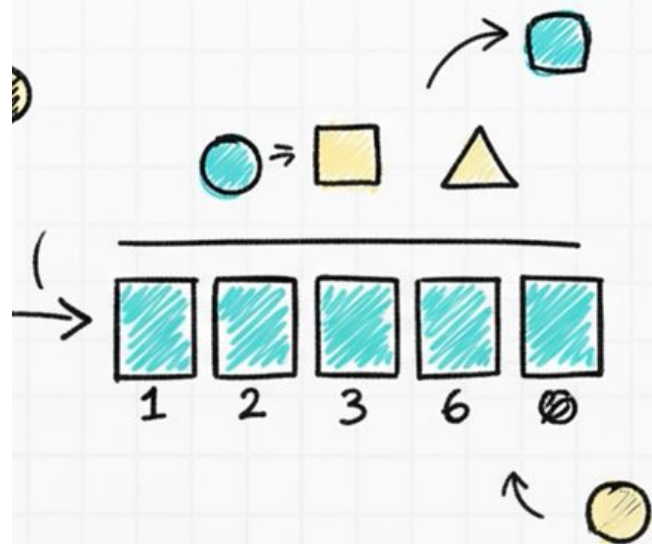
# 2



data overload

## Arrays: The Tidy Solution

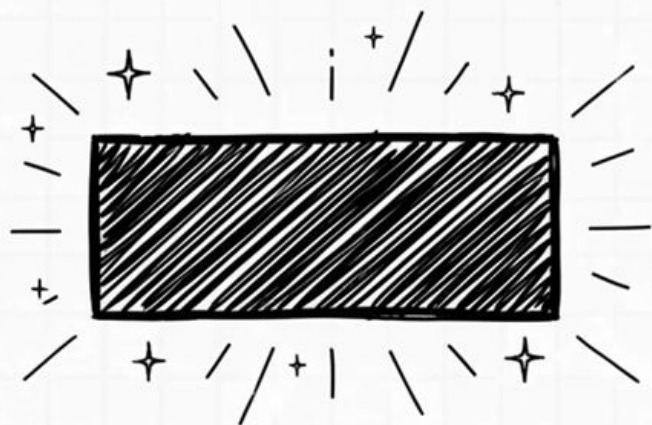
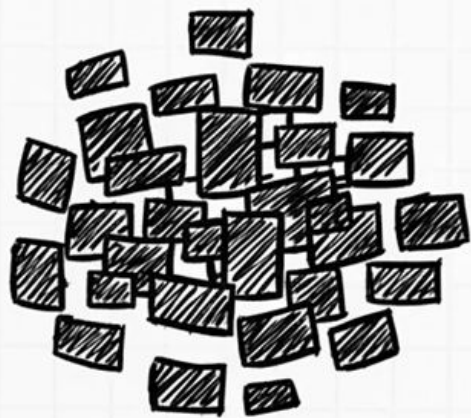


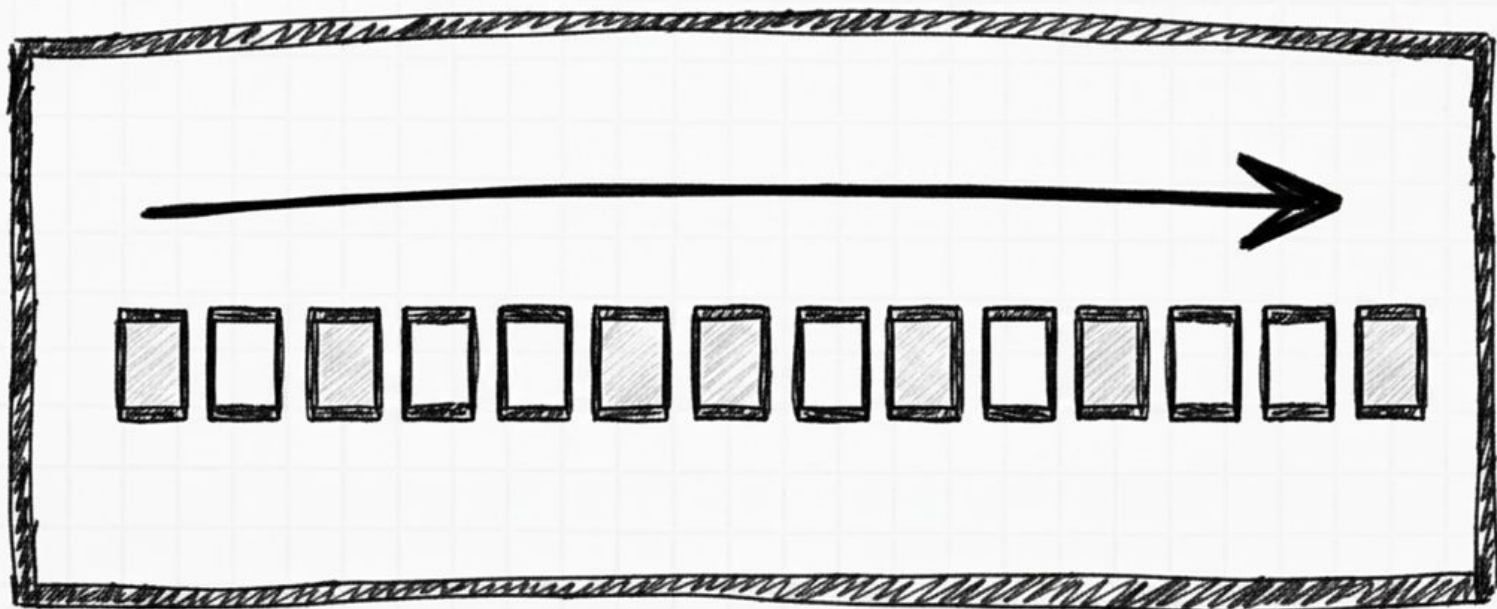


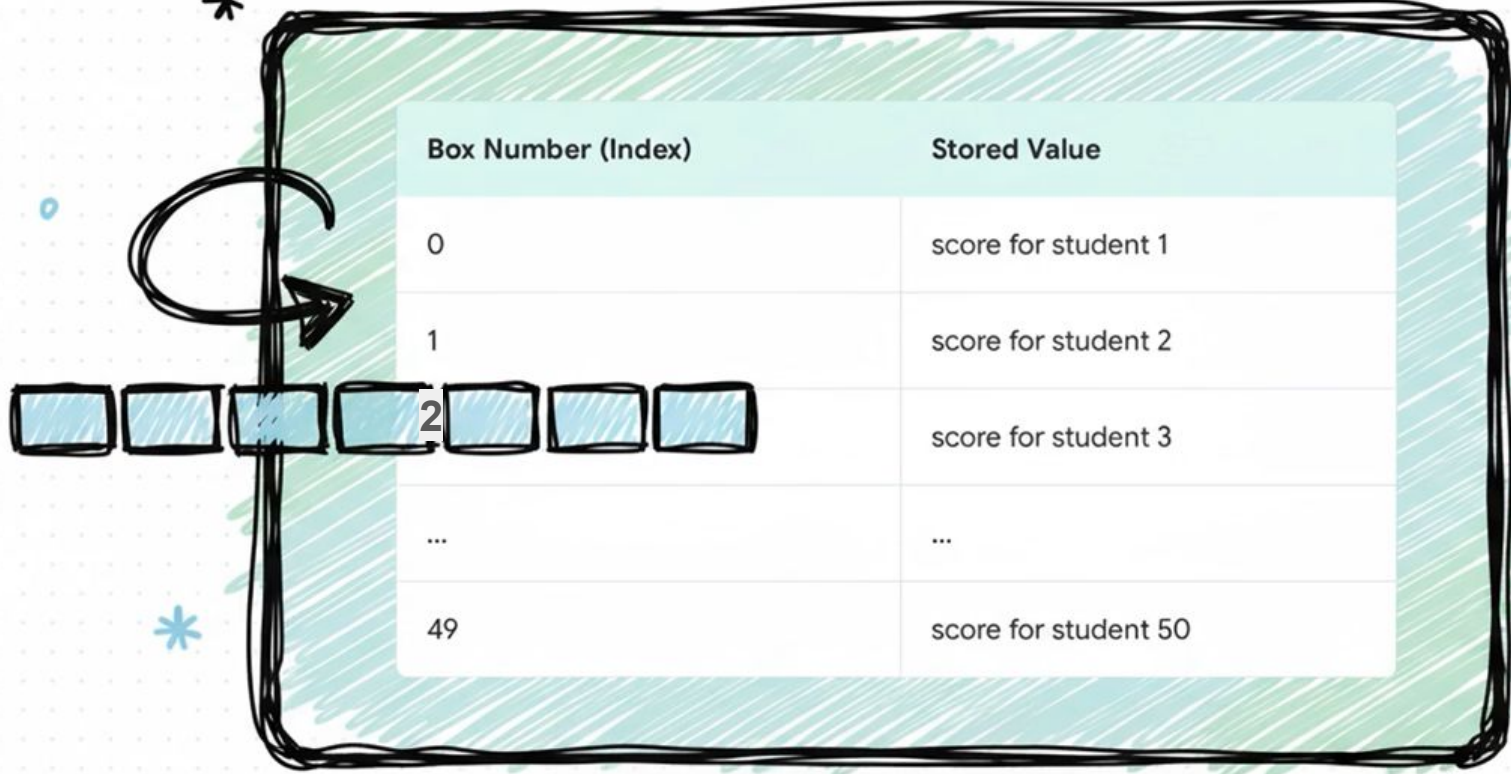
# Array

A data structure to store multiple data items of the same type and access them using one name.





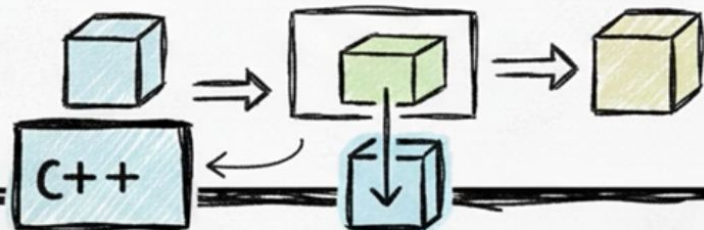
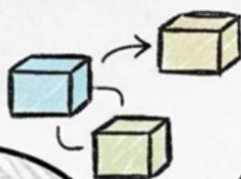




# 2

## Passing Parameters

Copies vs. Originals



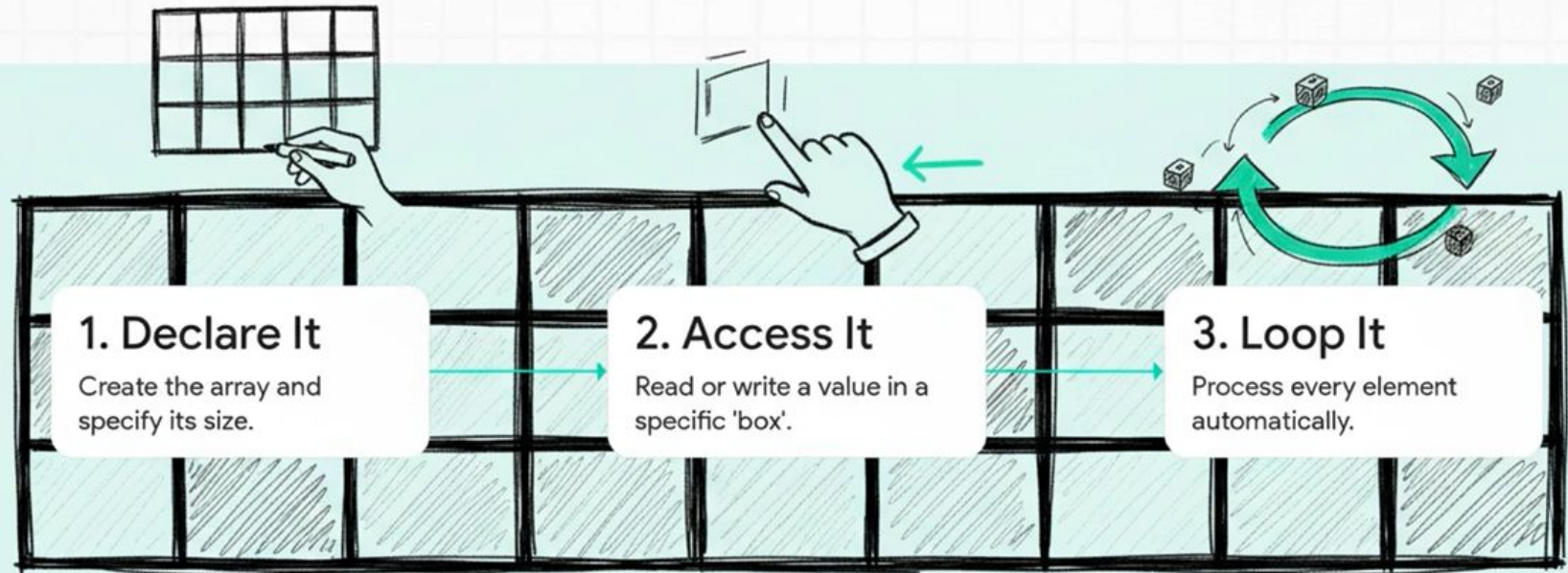


The background features a hand-drawn style illustration. A large, stylized number '3' is on the left, with two gears inside its loops. Above the '3' is a horizontal row of eight rectangular blocks. The second and eighth blocks from the left are filled with diagonal hatching. The other six blocks are white with a small '1' and an arrow pointing right. Above this row are several small geometric shapes: a triangle, a diamond, a circle with a dot, and another triangle. Below the '3' is another row of blocks, with the second one hatched. At the bottom, there are more blocks, some with hatching, and a curved arrow pointing right.

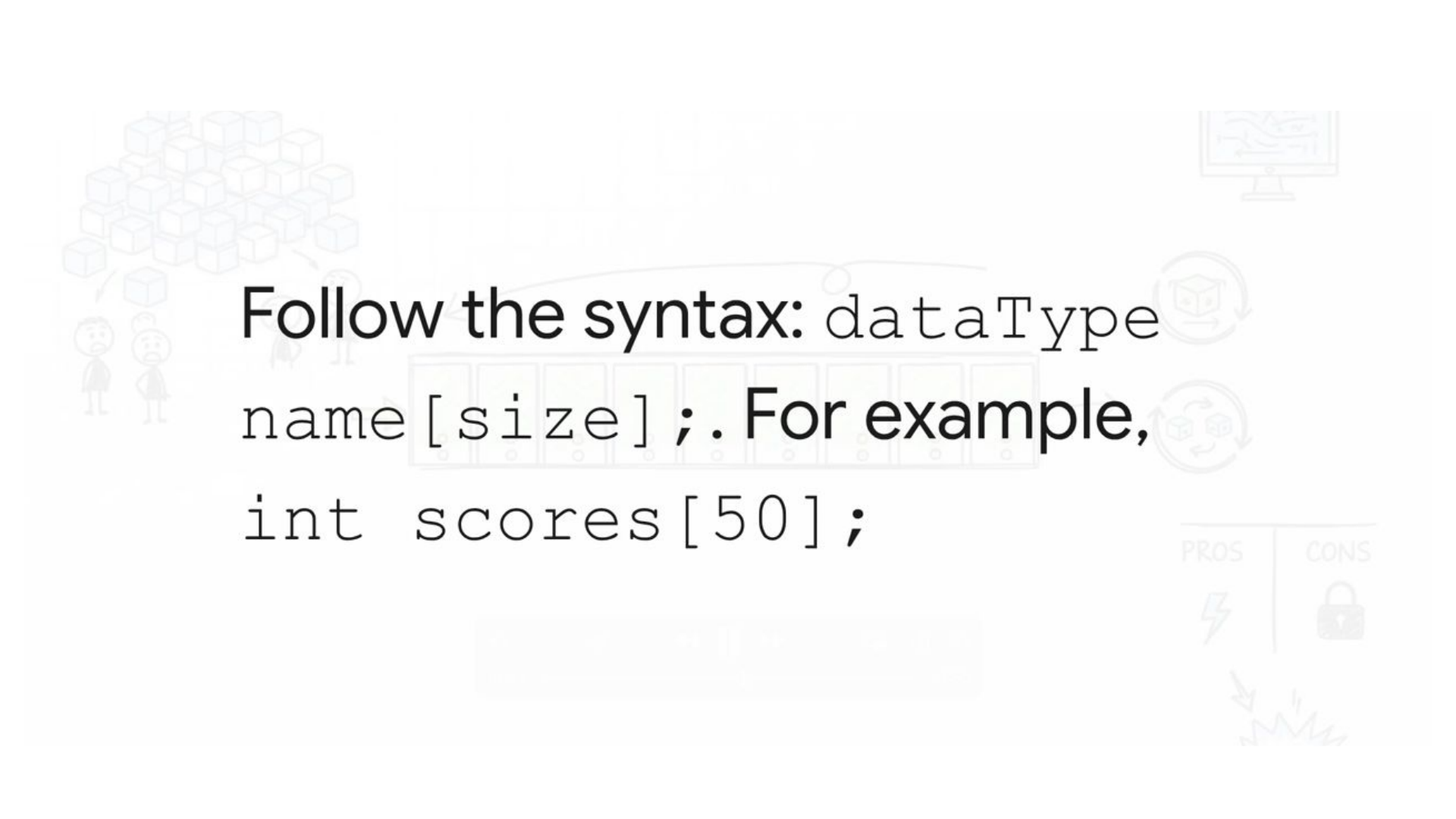
# Mastering Array Essentials



# Array Operations

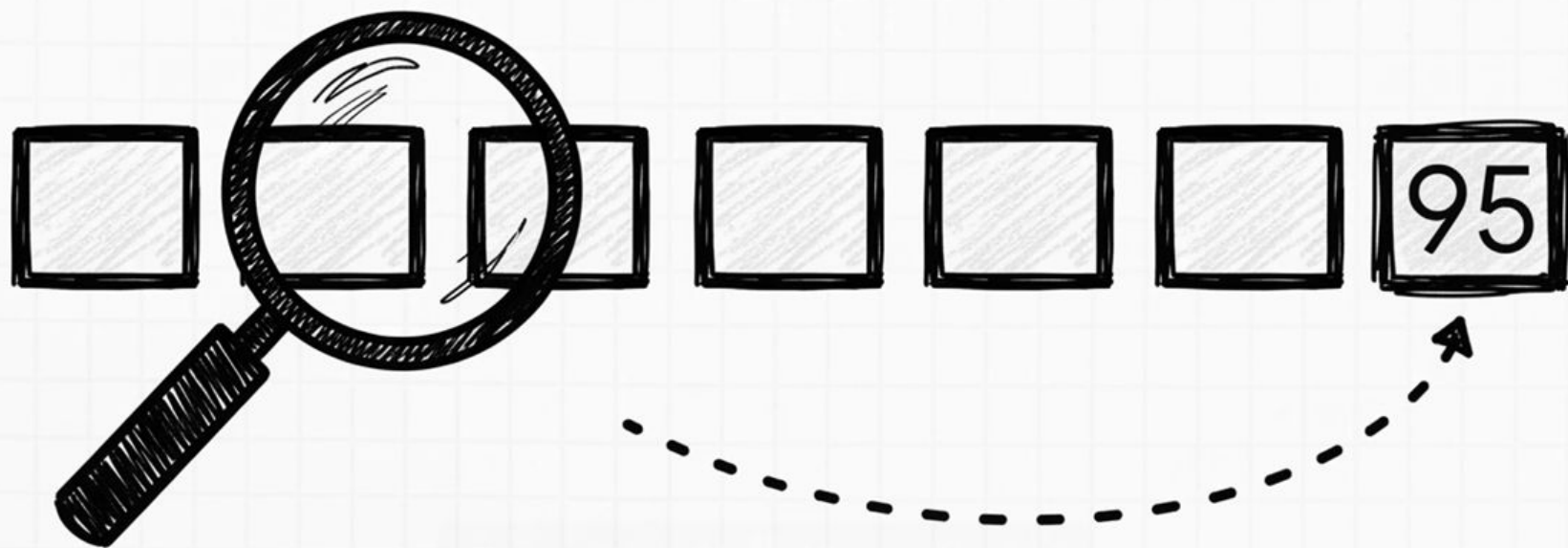


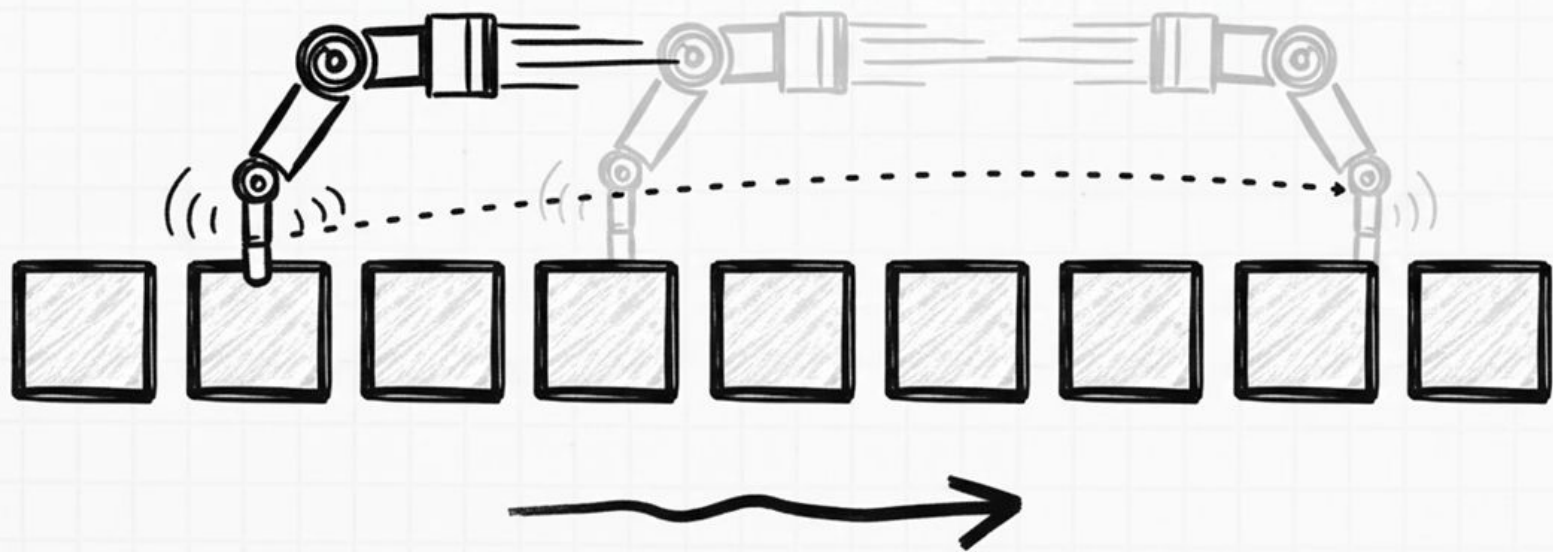


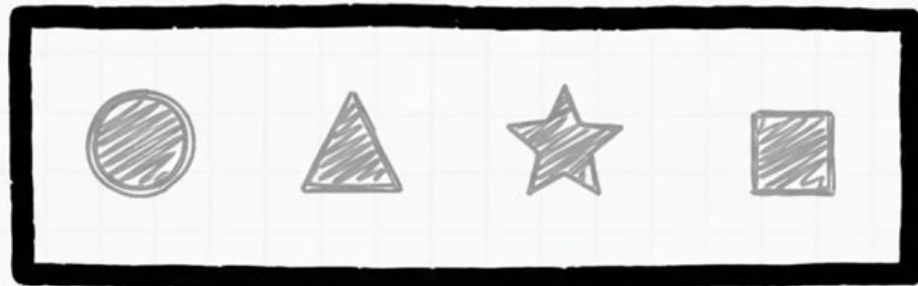
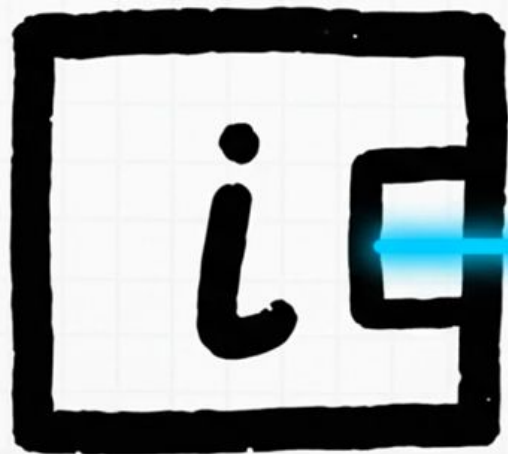


Follow the syntax: dataType  
name[size] ;. For example,  
int scores[50];

```
int numbers[5]; // Declares an array named 'numbers' that can hold 5  
  
char name[10] = "Example"; // Declares a char array and initializes  
  
float temperatures[] = {25.5, 26.1, 24.9}; // Declares and initializes  
  
#include <string>  
  
std::string fruits[4]; // Declares an array named 'fruits'
```







```
// Create an array of strings
string cars[5] = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda", "Tesla"};

// Loop through strings
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    cout << cars[i] << "\n";
}
```



# 4

1010101010101

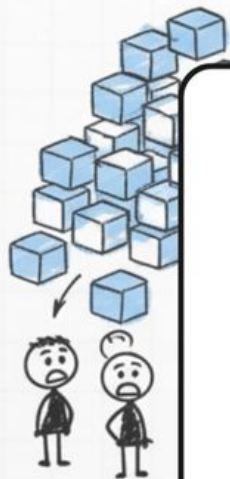


## A Word of Warning



**Efficient Access:** Instantly get any element using its index.

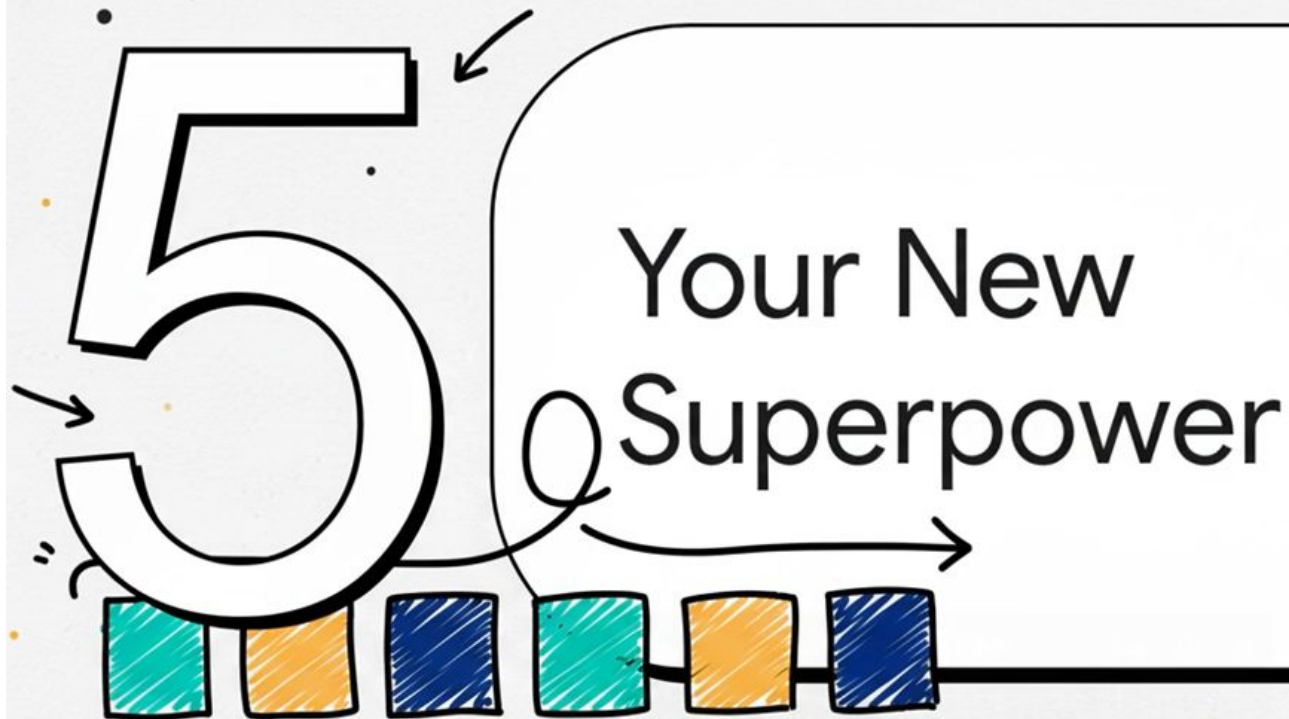


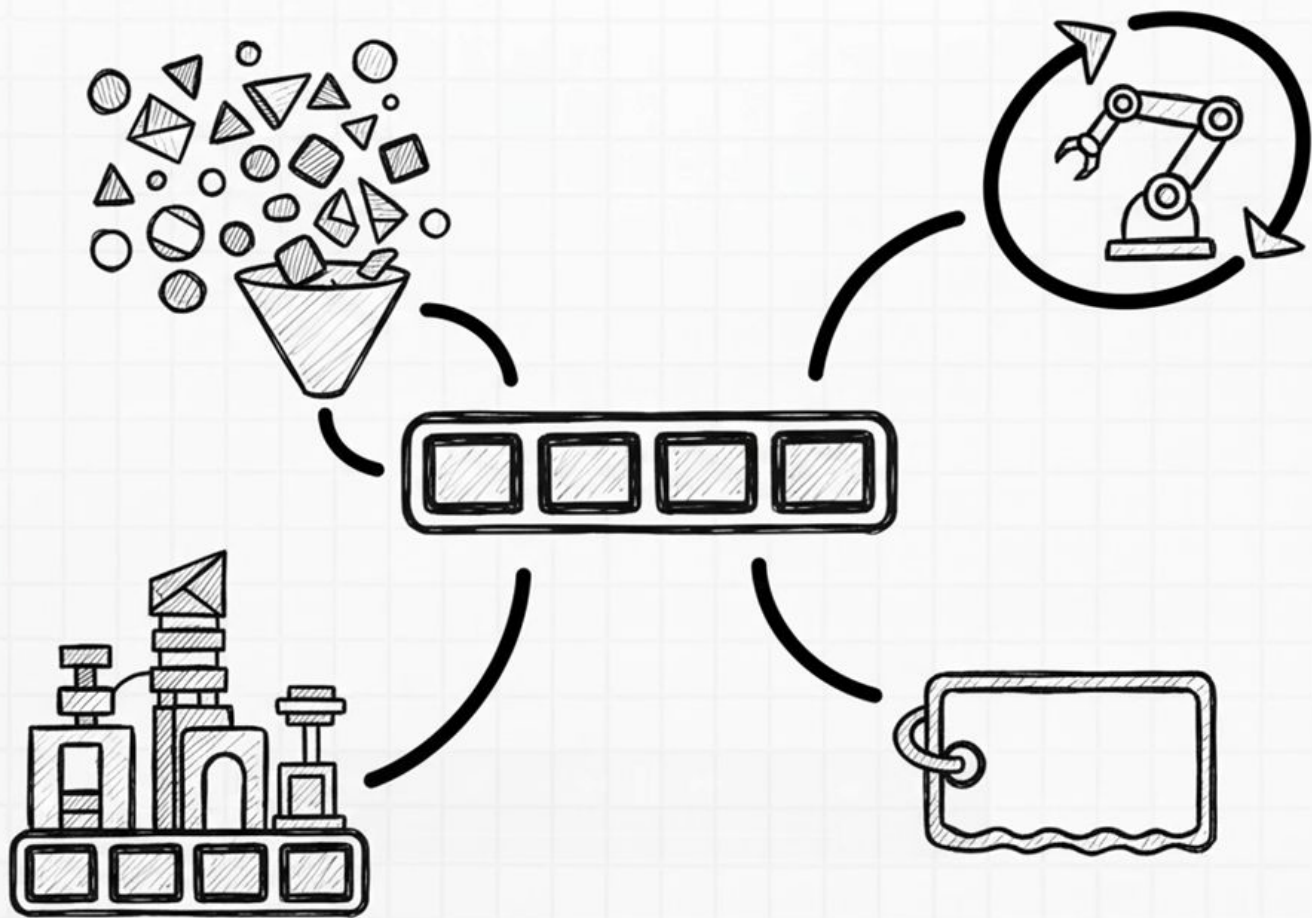


“If you try to access an array with outside the range of index, you will get an **error**. Index out of bounds.

CONS



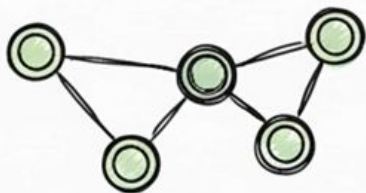








Now that you can  
handle lists of data,  
what **problems** will you  
solve?






## Lab Assignment: MTA Train Stops

```
list
list mta_stops {
    Grand Central
    Times Sq-42 St,
    Times Sq- St,
    Penn Station
    W 4 St-Wash Sq,
    W 4 St-Wash Sq,

    for {
        print(stops'stop))
    }
}
```

An icon of a white MTA train with the number 3 on its side and yellow and red accents.

Create an array (list) of train stops from your favorite MTA line and through each stop in a "for" loop

# Attendance