



# Programming Fundamentals

- Course Code: CS-111
- Course Instructor: Isra Naz

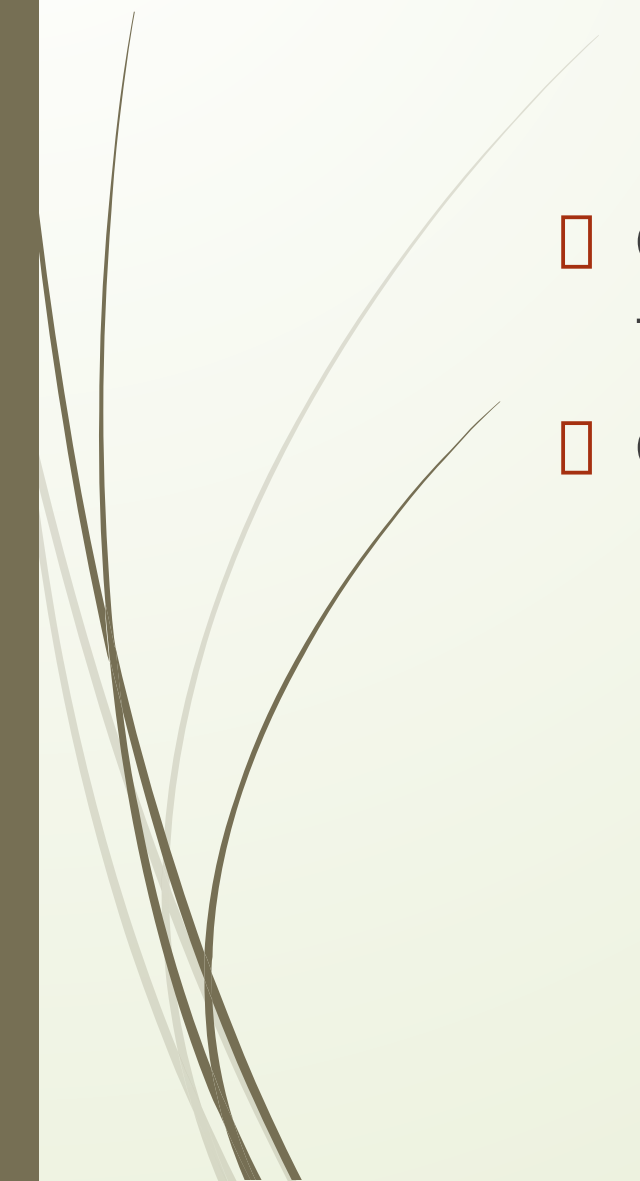


## Goals for today:

- 2-DArrays
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# CLO Covered

- CLO1: Describe fundamental problem-solving techniques and logic constructs. GA 1
  - CLO2: Apply basic programming concepts. GA2
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# 2-D Arrays

- 2-D array can be considered as table that consists of rows and columns.
- Each element in 2-D array is referred with the help of two indexes.
- One index indicates row and second indicates the column.

# Declaring 2-D Array

## Syntax

```
Data_type Identifier[row][column];
```

## Example:

```
int arr[4][3];
```

# 2-D array Initialization

- Assigning value at the time of declaration is termed as initialization
- The 2-D array can also be initialized at the time of declaration.
- Initialization is performed by assigning the initial values in braces separated by commas.



# Accessing Individual Elements of 2-D Array

□ The array name and indexes of row and columns are used to access an individual element of 2-D array.

□ For Example:

```
arr[0][1] = 100;
```

or

```
R=0;
```

```
C=1;
```

```
arr[R][C]=100;
```

# Entering data in 2-D Arrays

- Any element of the array is entered by using the name of array and index of the element.

- For example

arr[0][0]=10;

arr[0][1]=20;

arr[0][2]=30;

arr[1][0]=40;

arr[1][1]=50;

arr[1][2]=60;

	0	1	2
0	10	20	30
1	40	50	60

- The **nested loops** are frequently used to enter data in two-dimensional array

- The **outer loops** are usually used to **refer** to the **rows in arrays**.

- The **inner loops used** to **refer** to the **columns**.





# Example

```
int arr[2][4]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};  
int i,j;  
for(i=0;i<2;i++)  
{  
    for(j=0;j<4;j++)  
        cout<<arr[i][j]<<"\t";  
    cout<<endl;  
}
```

# 2-D Array Initialization

## Syntax:

```
int arr[4][3]={ {12,5,22},  
                {95,3,41},  
                {77,6,53},  
                {84,59,62} }
```

		Row Indexes		
Column Indexes				
		0	1	2
	0	12	5	22
	1	95	3	41
	2	77	6	53
	3	84	59	62

# Example

- Write a program that initialize two dimensional array of 2 rows and 3 columns and then displays its values.

□

## Output:

```
arr[0][0]=15 arr[0][1]=21 arr[0][2]=9  
arr[1][0]=84 arr[1][1]=33 arr[1][2]=72
```

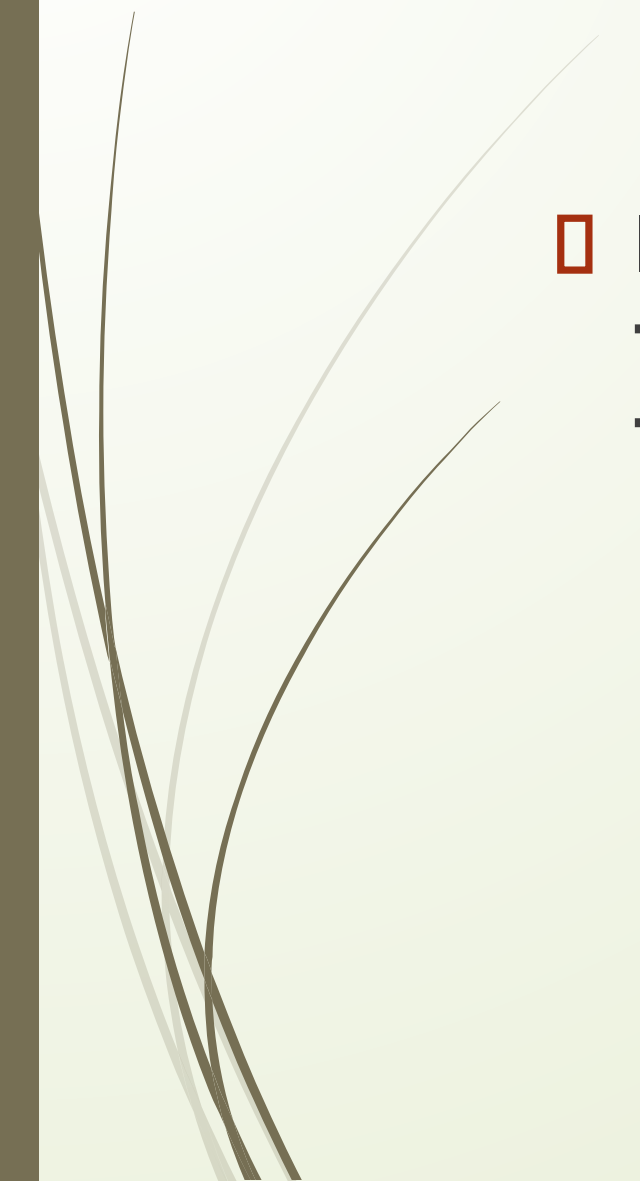
## Example

- Write a program that initialize two dimensional array of 2 rows and 3 columns and then displays its values.

```
int i,j,arr[2][3]={15,21,9,84,33,72};  
for(i=0;i<2;i++)  
{  
    for(j=0;j<3;j++)  
        cout<<"arr["<<i<<"]["<<j<<"]="<<arr[i][j]<<"\t";  
    cout<<endl;  
}
```



# Example

- **Input five integers from the user and stores them in an array. It then displays all values in the array using loops.**
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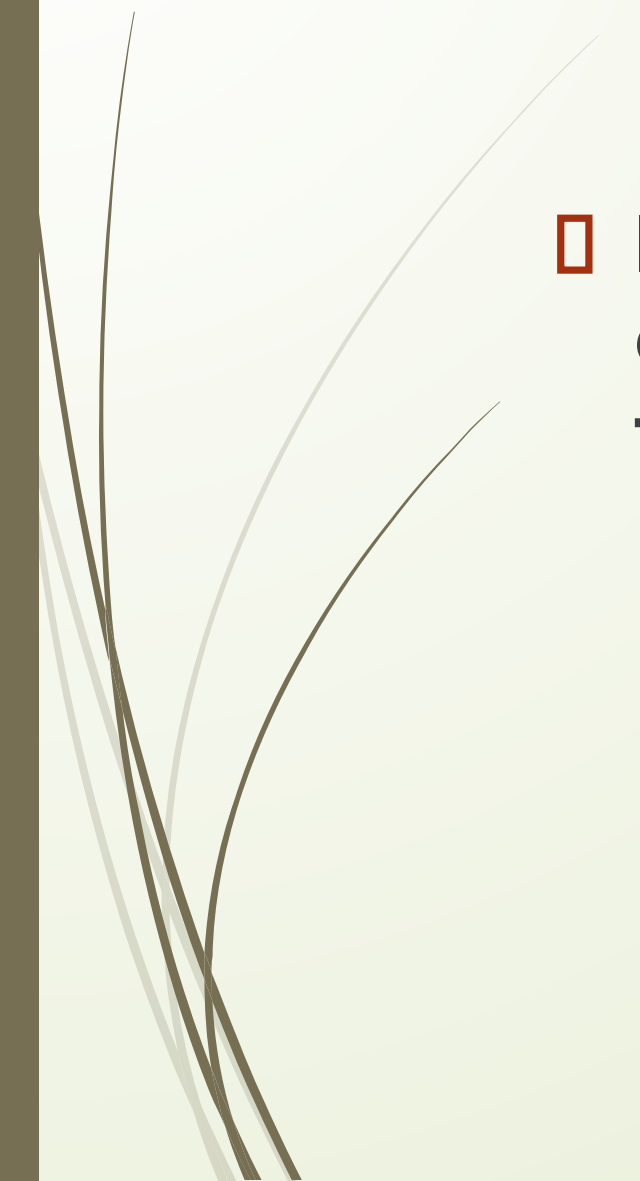
# Example

- Input five integers from the user and stores them in an array. It then displays all values in the array using loops.

```
{
    int arr[5],i;
    for(i=0; i<=4; i++)
    {
        cout<<"Enter an integer:";
        cin>>arr[i];
    }
    cout<<"The values in an array are: \n";
    for(i=0; i<=4; i++)
        cout<<arr[i]<<endl;
}
```



# Example

- **Input five values from the user , stores them in an array and displays the sum and average of these values.**
- 

# Example

- Input five values from the user , stores them in an array and displays the sum and average of these values.

```
{
    int arr[5],i,sum = 0;
    float avg = 0.0;
    for(i=0; i<=4; i++)
    {
        cout<<"Enter an integer:";
        cin>>arr[i];
        sum = sum + arr[i];
    }
    avg = sum/5.0;
    cout<<"Sum = "<<sum<<endl;
    cout<<"Average is"<<avg;
}
```





# Example

- ❑ Initialize 2-D array with 8 elements and find maximum and minimum number from the 2 dimensional array

## **Output:**

Maximum=84

Minimum=9

# Example

```
int i,j,max,min;
```

```
int arr[2][4]={15,21,9,84,33,72,18,47}; //array initialization
```

```
max=min=arr[0][0]; //assign min & max value located at index 0
```

```
for(i=0;i<2;i++) //outer loop for row
```

```
    for(j=0;j<4;j++) //inner loop for columns
```

```
    {
```

```
        if(arr[i][j]>max) //check for max value
```

```
            max=arr[i][j]; // assign newly found max value
```

```
        if(arr[i][j]<min) //check for min value
```

```
            min=arr[i][j]; // assign newly found min value
```

```
    } //show result
```

```
cout<<"Maximum="<<max<<endl<<"Minimum="<<min<<endl;
```

**Output:**

Maximum=84

Minimum=9



# Yours Turn

- Write a C++ program that uses a two-dimensional array to store the marks of 5 subjects for each student. The students are organized into 5 rows, with each row containing 5 subjects.

## **Output:**


Enter row number to check student: 2

Enter subject number: 3

Score of the student:81



## Task

- Write a program in C++ to find even and odd number in a given array.
- 



# Questions...

