複習

```
int grade[5]={90,88,86,84,82};
```

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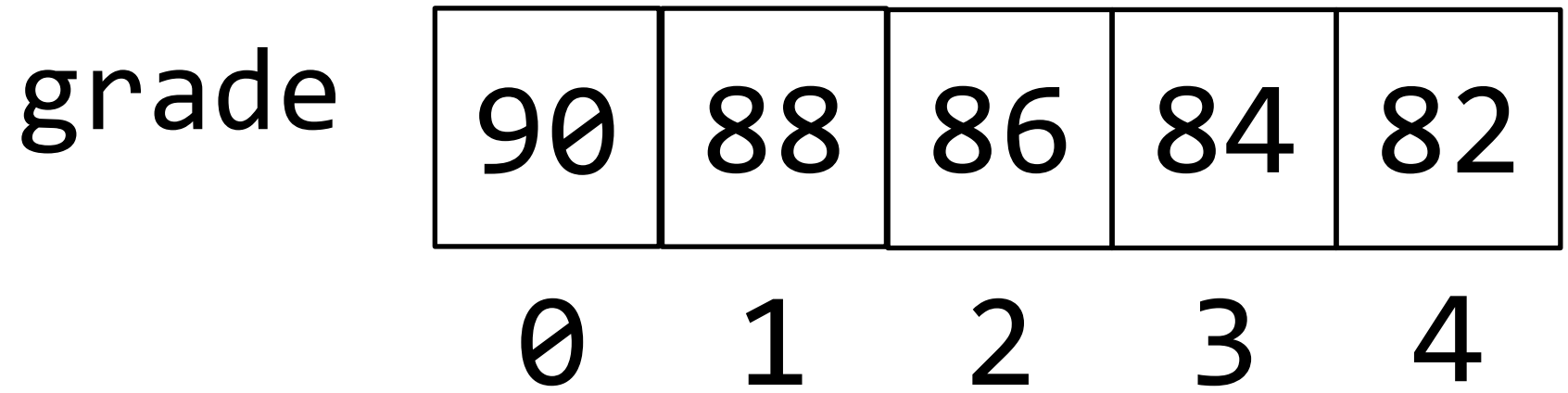

複習

```
int grade[5]={90,88,86,84,82};
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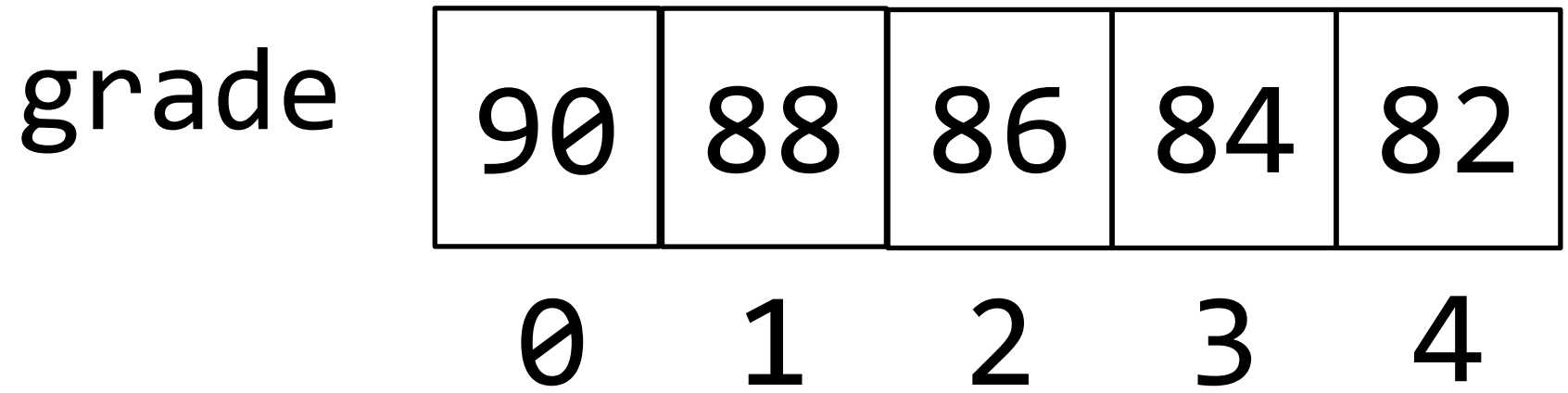



```
grade[0]=90; grade[3]=84;
grade[1]=88; grade[4]=82;
grade[2]=86;
```

複習(cont)

```
for(int i=0; i<5; i++){
    std::cout<<grade[i]<<" ";
}
```

複習(cont)

初始化陣列

```
int array[5] = {0};
```

陣列的宣告

```
int array[] = {2,4,6,8,10};
int array[5] = {2,4,6,8,10};
```

一維陣列

```
int array[5] = {2,4,6};
```

2	4	6	0	0

二維陣列

```
int grade[3][5]={0};
```

有3列,每一列有5格(行),存的是整數

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

二維陣列

```
int grade[3][5] =
                {{98,97,96,95,94},
                 {93,92,91,90,89},
                {88,87,86,85,84}};
```

98	97	96	95	94
93	92	91	90	89
88	87	86	85	84

二維陣列

```
int grade[3][5] =
{98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,
88,87,86,85,84};
```

98	97	96	95	94
93	92	91	90	89
88	87	86	85	84

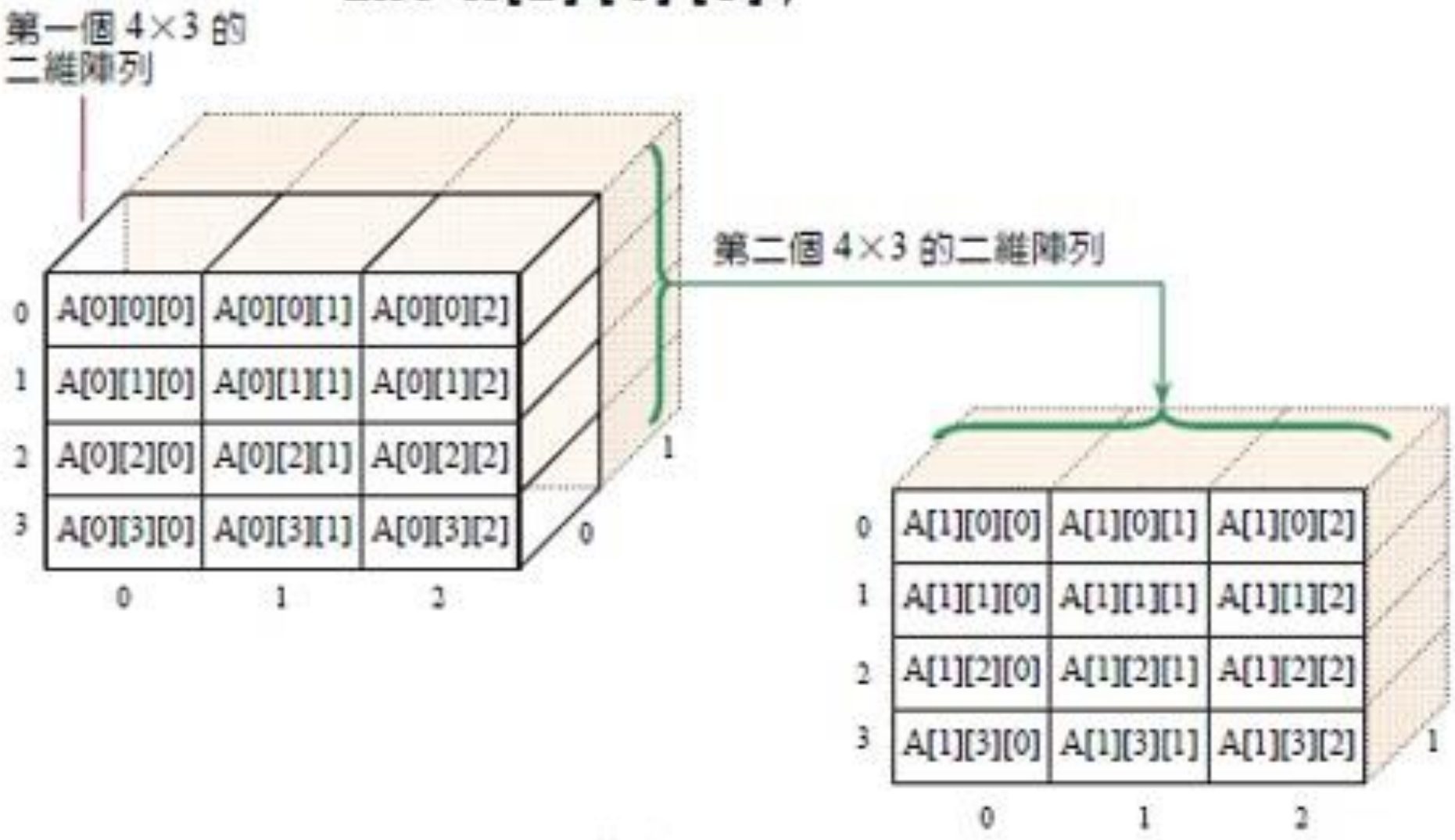
二維陣列

```
int grade[3][5] =
{98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,
88,87,86};
```

98	97	96	95	94
93	92	91	90	89
88	87	86	0	0

三維陣列

```
int A[2][4][3];
```



Example

Input

第1行有兩個正整數m,n(1≤m,*n*≤100)，代表矩陣的大小(m*n)；第2行到第m+1行，每行會有n個整數，代表矩陣裡面的元素。

Output

此矩陣

Sample Input

2 3

3 5 6

1 3 5

Sample Output

3 5 6

1 3 5

Example(cont)

```
#include <iostream>
int main(){
	int m,n;
	int in[100][100]={0};
	std::cin>>m>>n;
	for (int i=0; i<m; i++){		//讀取input
		for (int j=0; j<n; j++){
			std::cin>>in[i][j];
		}
	}
	for (int i=0; i<m; i++){		//輸出
		for (int j=0;j<n;j++){
			std::cout<<in[i][j]<<" ";
		}
		std::cout<<std::endl;
	}
	return 0;
}
```