

2D Array

(a) Find the summation of the elements of a 2D array.

	0	1	2
0	12	5	8
1	6	7	4
2	18	9	2

sum	71
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Input (Declarations and Initializations): `int arr[3][3], int sum = 0;`

Process:

1. Start from the row with **row-value** `r=0`.
2. Start from the column with **column-value** `c= 0`.
3. Add the value of **sum** with the **element** in `arr[r][c]` index.
4. Store the summation of the add operation in (3) in **sum**.
5. Increase the value of `c` by 1.
6. Repeat (3), (4) and (5) for all the columns.
7. Increase the value of `r` by 1.
8. Repeat (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) for all the rows.

Output: Print the value of **sum**.

(b) Find the summation of two 2D arrays and store the result in another 2D array.

	0	1	2
0	12	5	8
1	6	7	4
2	18	9	2

 +

	0	1	2
0	2	8	18
1	16	14	5
2	8	19	12

 =

	0	1	2
0	14	13	26
1	22	21	9
2	26	28	24

Input (Declarations and Initializations): `int A[3][3], int B[3][3], int S[3][3];`

Process:

1. Start from the row with **row-value** `r=0`.
2. Start from the column with **column-value** `c= 0`.
3. Add the value of `A[r][c]` with `B[r][c]` and store the summation in `S[r][c]`.
4. Increase the value of `c` by 1.
5. Repeat (3) and (4) for all the columns.
6. Increase the value of `r` by 1.
7. Repeat (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) for all the rows.

Output: Print the array **S**.

(c) Find the Summation of the boundary elements of a 2D array.

	0	1	2	3
0	12	5	8	10
1	6	7	4	11
2	18	9	2	1
3	20	3	15	13

Input (Declarations and Initializations): int arr[4][4], int sum = 0;

Process:

1. Start from the row with **row-value** $r=0$.
2. Start from the column with **column-value** $c=0$.
3. If the value of r is 0 or r is (4-1) or c is 0 or c is (4-1), go to (4), else go to (6).
4. Add the value of **sum** with the **element** in **arr[r][c]** index.
5. Store the summation of add operation in (4) in **sum**.
6. Increase the value of c by 1.
7. Repeat (3), (4), (5) and (6) for all the columns.
8. Increase the value of r by 1.
9. Repeat (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) for all the rows.

Output: Print the value of **sum**.

(d) Find the summation of the diagonal elements of a 2D array.

	0	1	2	3
0	12	5	8	10
1	6	7	4	11
2	18	9	2	1
3	20	3	15	13

	0	1	2	3	4
0	12	5	8	10	18
1	6	7	4	11	21
2	18	9	2	1	31
3	20	3	15	13	28
4	30	3	35	23	29

Input (Declarations and Initializations): int arr[n][n], int sum = 0;

Process:

1. Start from the row with **row-value** $r=0$.
2. Start from the column with **column-value** $c=0$.
3. If the value of r is equal to c or $(r+c)$ is equal to $(n-1)$, go to (4), else go to (6).
4. Add the value of **sum** with the **element** in **arr[r][c]** index.
5. Store the summation of add operation in (4) in **sum**.
6. Increase the value of c by 1.
7. Repeat (3), (4), (5) and (6) for all the columns.
8. Increase the value of r by 1.
9. Repeat (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) for all the rows.

Output: Print the value of **sum**.

(e) Find the transpose matrix of a 2D Array.

	0	1	2	3
0	12	5	8	10
1	6	7	4	11
2	18	9	2	1
3	20	3	15	13
4	30	21	35	23

---Transpose--->

	0	1	2	3	4
0	12	6	18	20	30
1	5	7	9	3	21
2	8	4	2	15	35
3	10	11	1	3	23

Input (Declarations and Initializations): `int A[5][4], int A_Tr[4][5];`

Process:

1. Start from the row with **row-value** `r=0`.
2. Start from the column with **column-value** `c= 0`.
3. Store the element of `A[r][c]` in `A_Tr[c][r]`.
4. Increase the value of `c` by 1.
5. Repeat (3) and (4) for all the columns.
6. Increase the value of `r` by 1.
7. Repeat (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) for all the rows.

Output: Print the array `A_Tr`.