Can we create a table of integers?

A more convenient way

```
const int ROWS = 2;
const int COLS = 5;
int main() {
 int array[ROWS * COLS] = // initialize
   { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50,
     60, 70, 80, 90, 100 };
 array[(1*COLS) + 2] = 85; // access the element at
                           // row = 1 and column = 2
 // 2 dimensional array
 int array2d[ROWS][COLS] =
   { { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 },
     { 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 } };
 array2d[1][2] = 85;
```

Examples of two-dimensional arrays

```
const int HEIGHT = 3;
const int WIDTH = 4;
int main() {
 int a1[128][256]; // 2 dimensional array
 double a2[2][5] = // initialized with values
   { { 0.1, 3.1, 4.2, 1.1, 3.9 },
     { 7.7, 1.23, 5.3, 6.81, 12.5 } };
 int a3[HEIGHT][WIDTH] = // another example
   { { 1, 4, 8, 16},
      { 32, 64, 128, 265 },
      { 512, 1024, 2048, 4096 } };
 int a4[220][340] = {0}; // all are zeroes
```

Using two-dimensional arrays

```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
  int table[15][25];
  // assign values:
  for(int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
    for(int j = 0; j < 25; j++) {
      table[i][j] = (i + j) % 2;
  // print the table!
  for(int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
    for(int j = 0; j < 25; j++) {
      std::cout << table[i][j] << ' ';
    std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
```

Multidimensional arrays

```
int main() {
  int arr[128][256][512] = {0}; // 3 dimensional array
 // assign some values:
  for(int i = 0; i < 128; i++) {
   for(int j = 0; j < 256; j++) {
      for(int k = 0; k < 512; k++) {
        arr[i][j][k] = 1024 + i;
  // we had to use 3 nested loops to go through each element
```

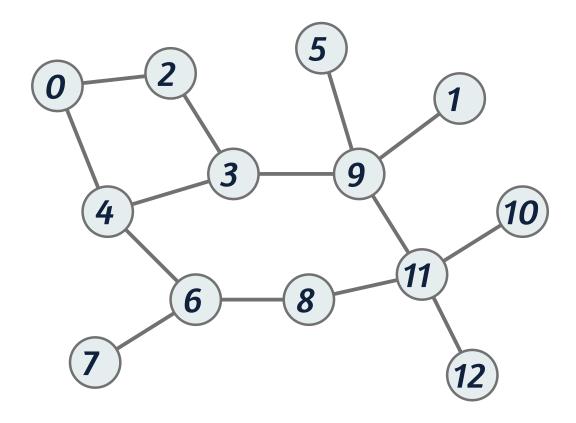
Compute the total cost of the list of items

```
// prices and quantities
int items [N][2] = {
      { 150, 1 },
      { 299, 1 },
      { 10, 5 },
      { 115, 2 },
      { 85, 0 },
      { 449, 0 },
      { 275, 12 },
      { 185, 8 }
};
```

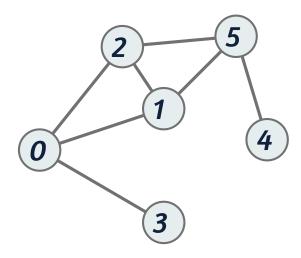
Question: How to compute the total cost of the items?

```
int main() {
   const int N = 8;
   // prices and quantities
   int items [N][2] = {
       { 150, 1 },
        { 299, 1 },
       { 10, 5},
       { 115, 2 },
       { 85, 0 },
       { 449, 0 },
       { 275, 12 },
       { 185, 8 }
   };
   int tot = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        tot = tot + items[i][0] * items[i][1];
```

N cities are connected by roads



Question: Can we somehow use arrays to store the information about the connections between the cities?



Adjacency matrix

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | 1 |
| 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |

```
const int N = 6;
int adjacent [N][N] = {
    { 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0 },
    { 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1 },
    { 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1 },
    { 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 },
    { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 },
    { 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0 },
};
```

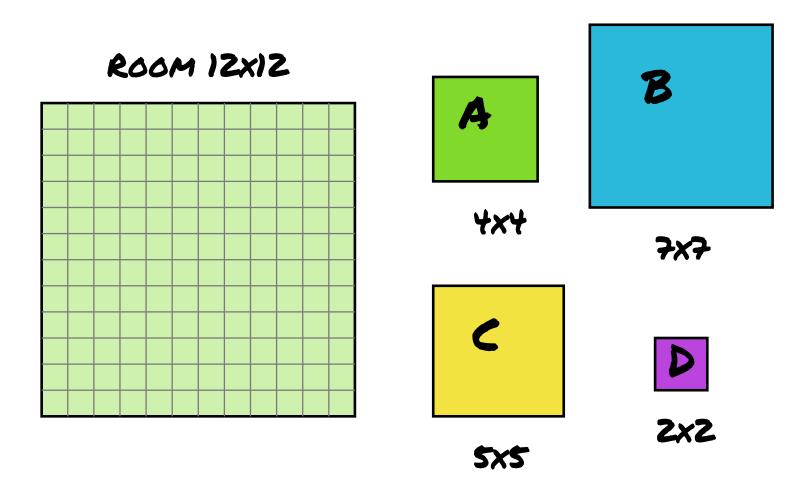
N cities are connected by roads

Question 1: How to find all the cities that are reachable from the city 0 in one hop?

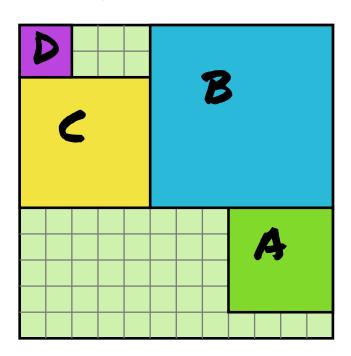
N cities are connected by roads

Question 1: How to find all the cities that are reachable from the city 0 in one hop?

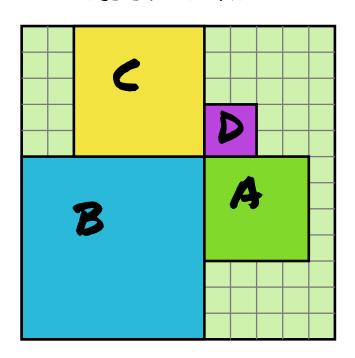
Question 2: In at most two hops?



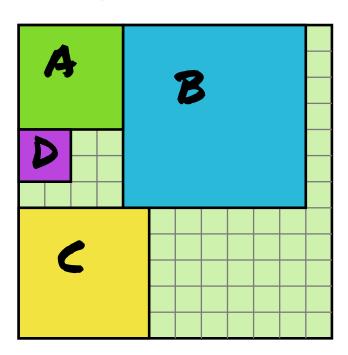
ROOM IZXIZ



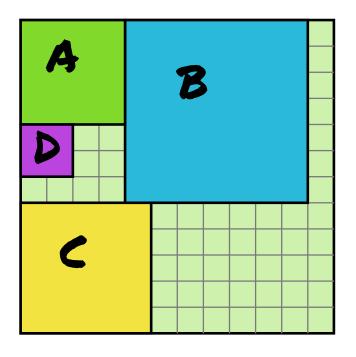
ROOM IZXIZ



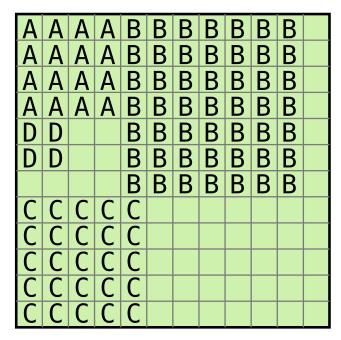
ROOM IZXIZ



ROOM IZXIZ



PROGRAM OUTPUT:



```
// given four square boxes
const int BOXES = 4;
int size[BOXES] = {4, 7, 5, 2};  // box size
char label[BOXES] = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D'}; // label

// put them in the room 12x12
const int ROWS = 12;
const int COLS = 12;
char room[ROWS][COLS];
```

The goal: To come up with a program that tries to pack the room with the given square boxes.

Example output: