

Lecture – 16

Two dimensional arrays: Say, `int a[4][5];`

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					

Example 1:

```
void main()
{
    int a[3][4], i, j ;
    for( i = 0; i < 3 ; i ++ )
        for( j = 0 ; j < 4 ; j ++ )
            scanf("%d", &a[i][j]
                );
    for( i = 0; i < 3 ; i ++ ){
        for( j = 0 ; j < 4 ; j ++ )
            printf("%d", a[i][j] );
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

Example 2:

```
void main()
{
    int i, j, row, col, *p;
    scanf("%d%d",&row,&col);
    p = (int *) malloc ( row * col * sizeof(int));
    for( i = 0; i < row ; i ++ )
        for( j = 0 ; j < col ; j ++ )
            scanf("%d", (p + i * col + j ) );
    for( i = 0; i < row ; i ++ ){
        for( j = 0 ; j < col ; j ++ )
            printf("%4d", *(p + i * col + j ) );
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

Example 3:

```
void main()
{
    int *a[3], dim, i, j, b[3];
    for( i = 0; i < 3; i ++){
        scanf("%d",&dim);
        a[i] = (int *) malloc(dim * sizeof(int));
        b[i] = dim;
        for( j = 0; j < dim; j ++ )
            scanf("%d", (a[i] + j));
    }
    for( i = 0; i < 3; i ++){
        for( j = 0; j < b[i]; j ++ )
            printf("%4d",*(a[i] + j));
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

Three dimensional array: Say, `int a[3][4][5];`

Example 4:

```
void main()
{
    char ch[2][3][10], i, j, k ;
    for( i = 0; i < 2 ; i ++ )
        for( j = 0 ; j < 3 ; j ++ )
            for( k = 0; k < 10; k ++ )
                scanf("%c", &ch[i][j][k] );
    for( i = 0; i < 2 ; i ++ ){
        for( j = 0 ; j < 3 ; j ++ ){
            for( k = 0; k < 10; k ++ )
                printf("%c", ch[i][j][k] );
            printf("\n");
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

Array initialization:

```
int a[2] = {1, 2};
char b[4] = {'a','b','c','\0'};
char a[] = "abc"; char
*p = "hellow"; char
c[10] = "hellow";
int x[2][2] = {{1, 2}, {3}};
```