In the following example, the fact that 23 appears as a designator will force the array to have length 24:

```
int b[] = {[5] = 10, [23] = 13, [11] = 36, [15] = 29};
```

An initializer may use both the older (element-by-element) technique and the newer (designated) technique:

```
int c[10] = \{5, 1, 9, [4] = 3, 7, 2, [8] = 6\};
```



This initializer specifies that the array's first three elements will be 5, 1, and 9. Element 4 will have the value 3. The two elements after element 4 will be 7 and 2. Finally, element 8 will have the value 6. All elements for which no value is specified will default to zero.

PROGRAM Checking a Number for Repeated Digits

Our next program checks whether any of the digits in a number appear more than once. After the user enters a number, the program prints either Repeated digit or No repeated digit:

```
Enter a number: 28212
Repeated digit
```

The number 28212 has a repeated digit (2); a number like 9357 doesn't.

The program uses an array of Boolean values to keep track of which digits appear in a number. The array, named digit_seen, is indexed from 0 to 9 to correspond to the 10 possible digits. Initially, every element of the array is false. (The initializer for digit_seen is {false}, which only initializes the first element of the array. However, the compiler will automatically make the remaining elements zero, which is equivalent to false.)

When given a number n, the program examines n's digits one at a time, storing each into the digit variable and then using it as an index into digit_seen. If digit_seen [digit] is true, then digit appears at least twice in n. On the other hand, if digit_seen [digit] is false, then digit has not been seen before, so the program sets digit_seen [digit] to true and keeps going.

repdigit.c

```
/* Checks numbers for repeated digits */
#include <stdbool.h> /* C99 only */
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
  bool digit_seen[10] = {false};
  int digit;
  long n;

printf("Enter a number: ");
  scanf("%ld", &n);
```