## Initializing a Multidimensional Array

We can create an initializer for a two-dimensional array by nesting one-dimensional initializers:

```
int m[5][9] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0}, {1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1}};
```

Each inner initializer provides values for one row of the matrix. Initializers for higher-dimensional arrays are constructed in a similar fashion.

C provides a variety of ways to abbreviate initializers for multidimensional arrays:

■ If an initializer isn't large enough to fill a multidimensional array, the remaining elements are given the value 0. For example, the following initializer fills only the first three rows of m; the last two rows will contain zeros:

```
int m[5][9] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1}, {0, 1, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0}};
```

■ If an inner list isn't long enough to fill a row, the remaining elements in the row are initialized to 0:

■ We can even omit the inner braces:

Once the compiler has seen enough values to fill one row, it begins filling the next.



Omitting the inner braces in a multidimensional array initializer can be risky, since an extra element (or even worse, a missing element) will affect the rest of the initializer. Leaving out the braces causes some compilers to produce a warning message such as "missing braces around initializer."



C99's designated initializers work with multidimensional arrays. For example, we could create a  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix as follows: