

# What is an Array?

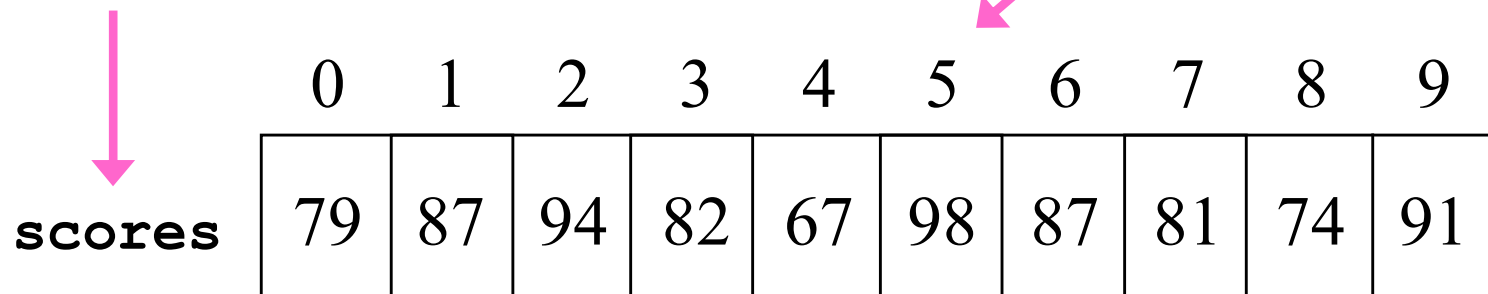
- It's a collection of variables (the same type) grouped into one name.
- ▶ More specifically, it's a group of memory locations for variables of the same type and specified by the same name.
- ▶ It makes dealing with related variables much easier.

# Arrays

- ▶ An *array* is an ordered list of values

The entire array  
has a single name

Each value has a numeric *index*

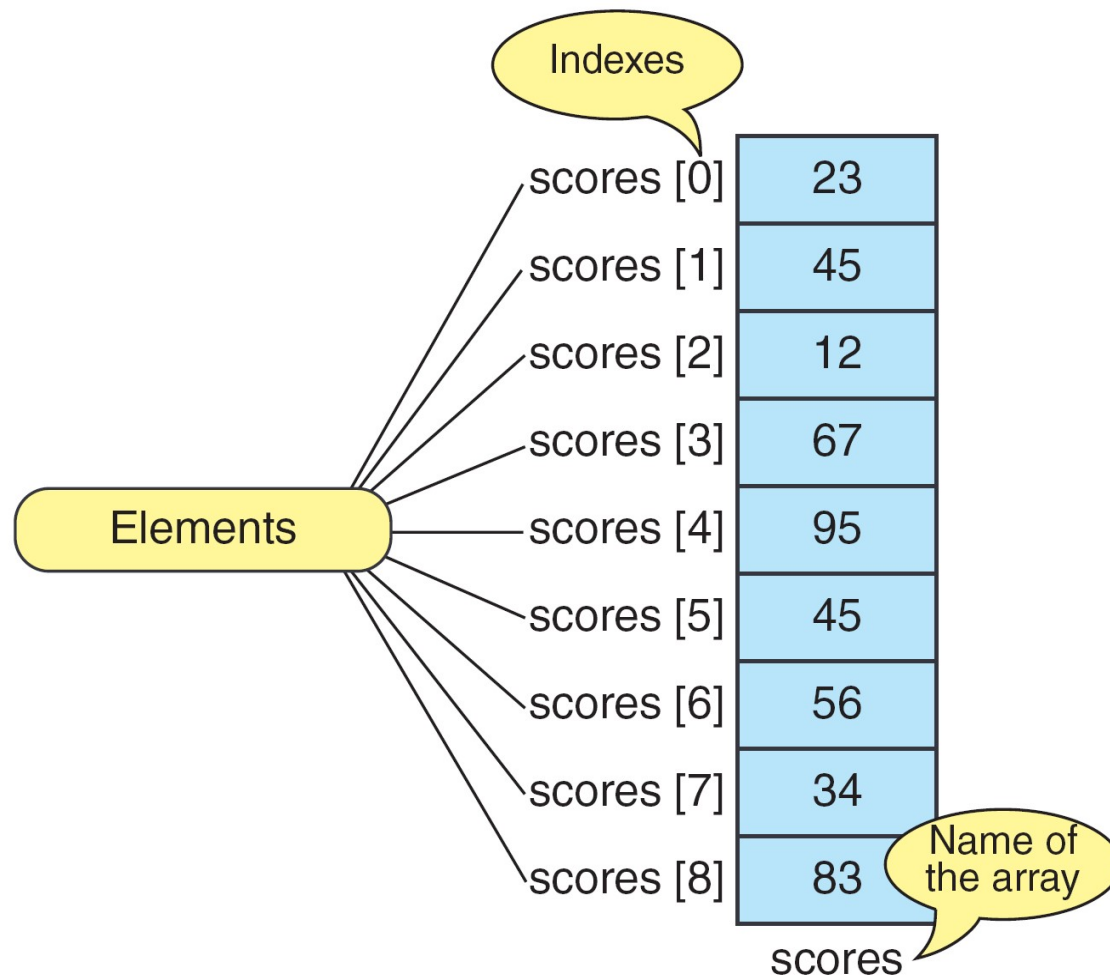


A diagram illustrating an array. On the left, the word **scores** is written. A pink arrow points from the text 'The entire array has a single name' to **scores**. To the right of **scores** is a horizontal row of 10 boxes, each containing a number. Above each box is its index, from 0 to 9. A pink arrow points from the text 'Each value has a numeric index' to the box containing 98 (index 5).

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>scores</b>	79	87	94	82	67	98	87	81	74	91

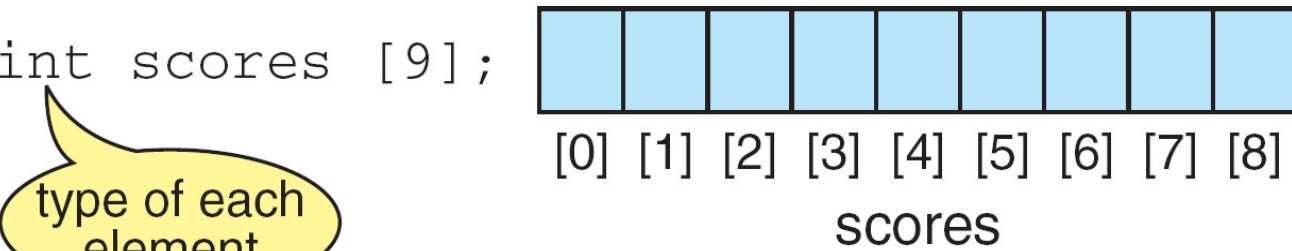
An array of size N is indexed from zero to N-1

This array holds 10 values that are indexed from 0 to 9



## The Scores Array

`int scores [9];`

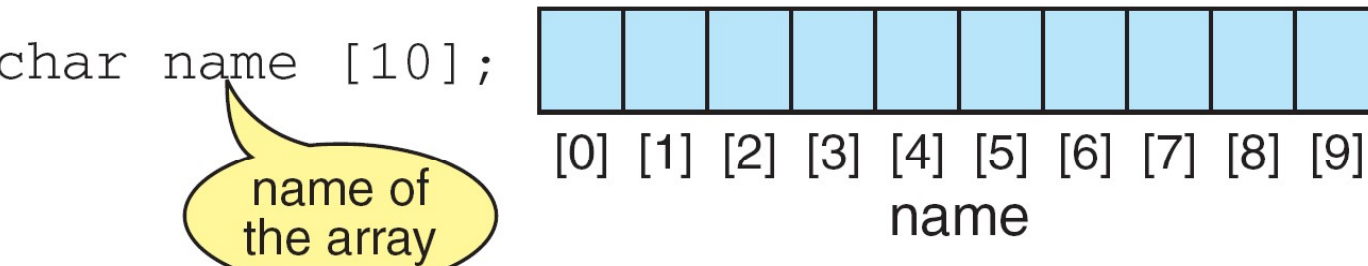


type of each element

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]

scores

`char name [10];`

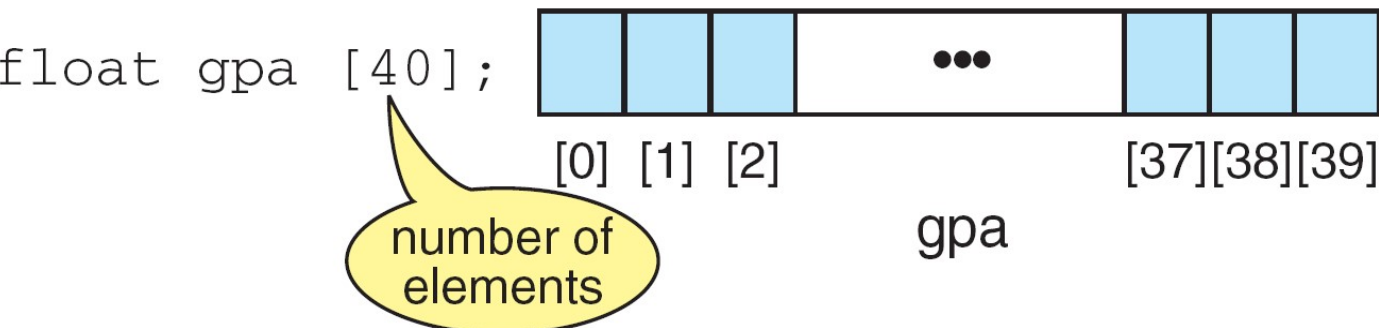


name of the array

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

name

`float gpa [40];`



number of elements

[0] [1] [2] ... [37] [38] [39]

gpa

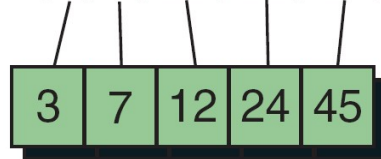
## Declaring and Defining Arrays

## *Note*

**Only fixed-length arrays can be initialized when they are defined. Variable length arrays must be initialized by inputting or assigning the values.**

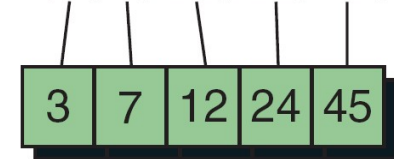
(a) Basic Initialization

```
int numbers[5] = {3, 7, 12, 24, 45};
```



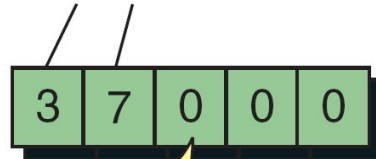
(b) Initialization without Size

```
int numbers[ ] = {3, 7, 12, 24, 45};
```



(c) Partial Initialization

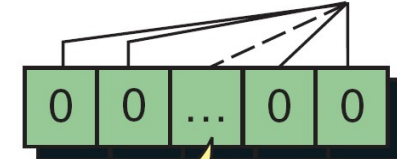
```
int numbers[5] = {3, 7};
```



The rest are filled with 0s

(d) Initialization to All Zeros

```
int lotsOfNumbers [1000] = {0};
```



All filled with 0s

## Initializing Arrays

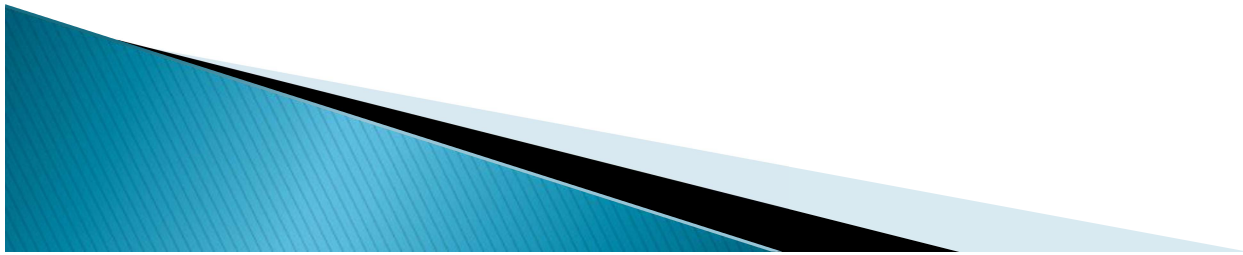
## *Note*

One array cannot be copied to another using assignment.

# Array Input/ Output

- ▶ We typically use **for loops** for any kind of array processing.
- ▶ To input an array, one by one:

```
for (i=0; i<10 ; i++ )  
{  
    printf(" Enter element %d  : ", i );  
    scanf ( " %d ", &scores[i] );  
}
```

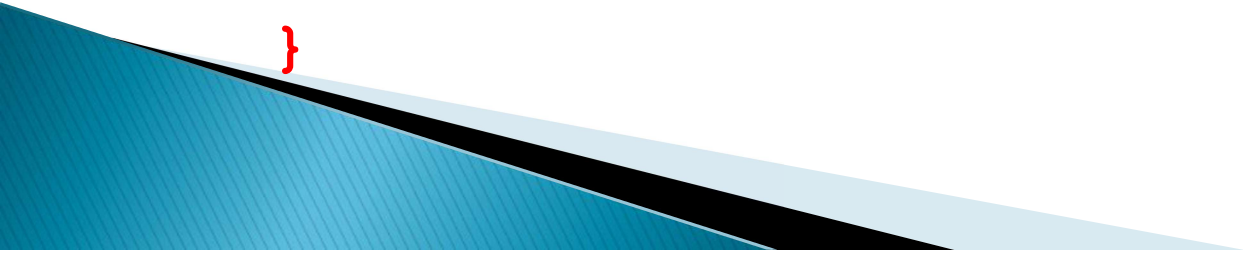




# Array Output

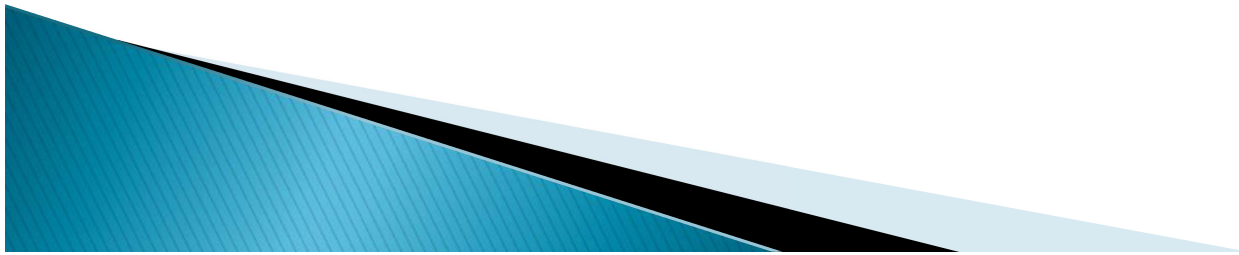
- ▶ To display an array, one element per line:

```
for (i=0; i<10 ; i++ )  
{  
    printf(" scores [%d] : %d\n", i , scores[i]  
);  
}
```

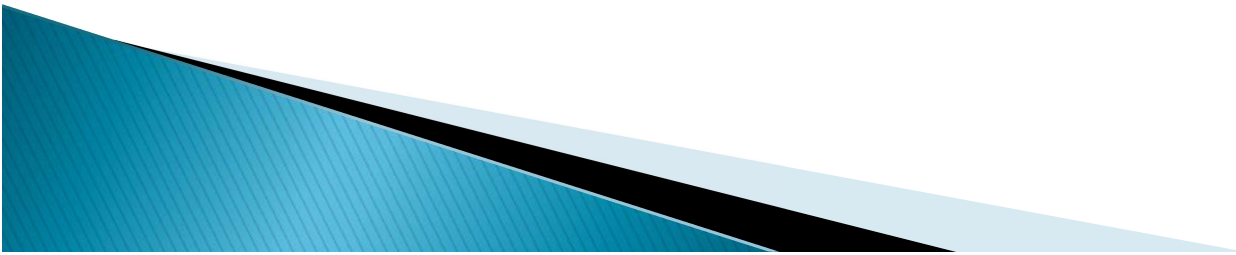


# Example

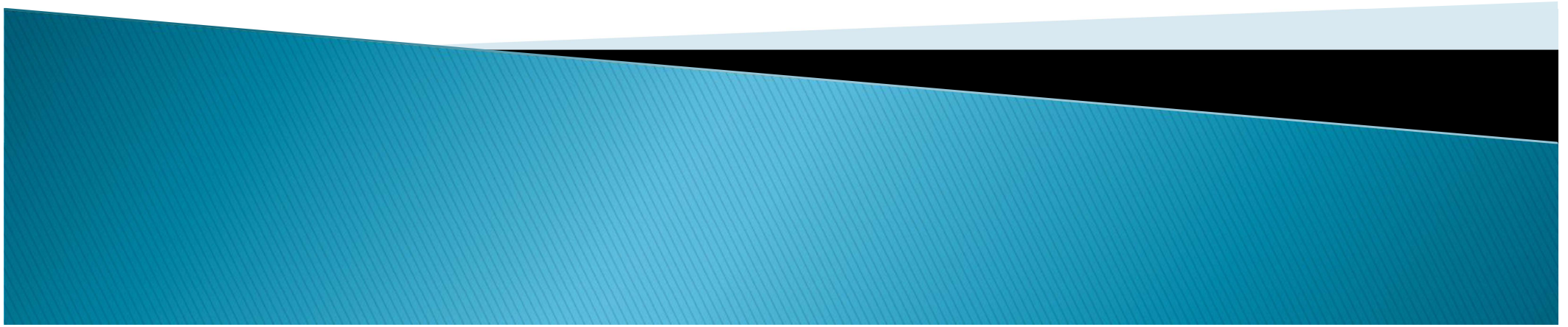
- ▶ `double x[ ] = {16.0, 12.0, 6.0, 8.0, 2.5, 12.0, 14.0, -54.5}`
- ▶ `int i = 5;`
- ▶ `printf("%f", x[4]);`
- ▶ `printf("%f", x[i] + 1);`
- ▶ `printf("%f", x[i + 1]);`
- ▶ `printf("%f", x[2 * i]);`



# Example

- ▶ `double x[] = {16.0, 12.0, 6.0, 8.0, 2.5, 12.0, 14.0, -54.5};`
  - ▶ `int i = 5;`
  - ▶ `printf("%f", x[2*i-3]);`
  - ▶ `printf("%f", x[(int) x[4]]);`
  - ▶ `printf("%f", x[i++]);`
  - ▶ `printf("%f", x[--i]);`
  - ▶ `x[i] = x[i+1];`
- 

**Write a program to get the average of 10 integers in an array.**



# Solution

\* Write a program to get the average of 10 integers in an array "A".

```
Sum = 0 ;  
For ( i=0 ; i<10 ; i++)  
{  
    Sum = Sum + A [ i ]  
}  
Avg = Sum / 10 ;
```

What is the type of : Sum , Avg ?

# Trace the following Program and find its output

```
/* Histogram printing program */
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 10
int main()
{
    int n[ SIZE ] = { 19, 3, 15, 7, 11, 9, 13, 5, 17, 1 };
    int i, j;
    printf( "%s%13s%17s\n", "Element", "Value", "Histogram" );
    for ( i = 0; i <= SIZE - 1; i++ )
    {
        printf( "%7d%13d", i, n[ i ] );
        /* print one bar */
        for ( j = 1; j <= n[ i ]; j++ )
            printf( "%c", '*' );
        printf( "\n" );
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```

printf( "%s%13s%17s\n", "Element", "Value", "Histogram" );
for ( i = 0; i <= SIZE - 1; i++ )
{
    printf( "%7d%13d      ", i, n[ i ] );
    for ( j = 1; j <= n[ i ]; j++ )
        printf( "%c", '*' );
    printf( "\n" );
}
return 0;
}

```

Element	Value	Histogram
0	19	*****
1	3	***
2	15	*****
3	7	*****
4	11	*****
5	9	*****
6	13	*****
7	5	*****
8	17	*****
9	1	*

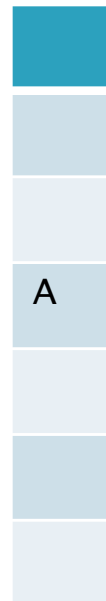
# Parallel Arrays

- ▶ These are independent arrays of the same size, that have a meaningful connection to each other.
- ▶ For example, one array with a students gpa, and one with his letter grade.

GPA



Grade





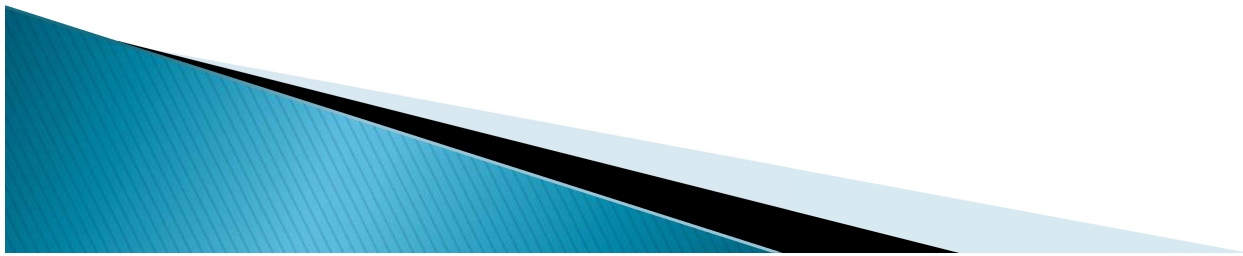
# Example: Stores Problem Analysis Chart

Given Data	Required Results
1. 15 stores 2. Sales per store	Percent of total sales per store
Processing Required	Solution Alternatives
$\text{Percent (store)} = \text{sales (store)} / \text{total sales}$	Must use arrays

# Solution

## ► Steps:

- Enter the sales per store into an array `sales[15]`
- Calculate the total sales (sum of array elements)
- Fill a new array (`percent [15]`) with the %value of sales of each store
  - $(\text{percent}[i] = (\text{sales}[i] / \text{total}) * 100)$



Questions?

