# 5. 陣列&字串

(使用C)

作者:劉宸均

## 為什麼需要陣列?

## 如果要記錄5個整數:

## 如果要記錄5個整數:

int a1;

int a2;

int a3;

int a4;

int a5;

```
int a1; int a6;
```

int a2; int a7;

int a3; int a8;

int a4; int a9;

int a5; int a10;

int a1;	int a21;	int a41;	int a61;	int a81;	int a101;	int a121;	int a141;	int a161;	int a181;
int a2;	int a22;	int a42;	int a62;	int a82;	int a102;	int a122;	int a142;	int a162;	int a182;
int a3;	int a23;	int a43;	int a63;	int a83;	int a103;	int a123;	int a143;	int a163;	int a183;
int a4;	int a24;	int a44;	int a64;	int a84;	int a104;	int a124;	int a144;	int a164;	int a184;
int a5;	int a25;	int a45;	int a65;	int a85;	int a105;	int a125;	int a145;	int a165;	int a185;
int a6;	int a26;	int a46;	int a66;	int a86;	int a106;	int a126;	int a146;	int a166;	int a186;
int a7;	int a27;	int a47;	int a67;	int a87;	int a107;	int a127;	int a147;	int a167;	int a187;
int a8;	int a28;	int a48;	int a68;	int a88;	int a108;	int a128;	int a148;	int a168;	int a188;
int a9;	int a29;	int a49;	int a69;	int a89;	int a109;	int a129;	int a149;	int a169;	int a189;
int a10;	int a30;	int a50;	int a70;	int a90;	int a110;	int a130;	int a150;	int a170;	int a190;
int a11;	int a31;	int a51;	int a71;	int a91;	int a111;	int a131;	int a151;	int a171;	int a191;
int a12;	int a32;	int a52;	int a72;	int a92;	int a112;	int a132;	int a152;	int a172;	int a192;
int a13;	int a33;	int a53;	int a73;	int a93;	int a113;	int a133;	int a153;	int a173;	int a193;
int a14;	int a34;	int a54;	int a74;	int a94;	int a114;	int a134;	int a154;	int a174;	int a194;
int a15;	int a35;	int a55;	int a75;	int a95;	int a115;	int a135;	int a155;	int a175;	int a195;
int a16;	int a36;	int a56;	int a76;	int a96;	int a116;	int a136;	int a156;	int a176;	int a196;
int a17;	int a37;	int a57;	int a77;	int a97;	int a117;	int a137;	int a157;	int a177;	int a197;
int a18;	int a38;	int a58;	int a78;	int a98;	int a118;	int a138;	int a158;	int a178;	int a198;
int a19;	int a39;	int a59;	int a79;	int a99;	int a119;	int a139;	int a159;	int a179;	int a199;
int a20;	int a40;	int a60;	int a80;	int a100;	int a120;	int a140;	int a160;	int a180;	int a200;

int a1;	int a21;	int a41;	int a61;	int a81;	int a101;	int a121;	int a141;	int a161;	int a181;
int a2;	int a22;	int a42;	int a62;	int a82;	int a102;	int a122;	int a142;	int a162;	int a182;
int a3;	int a23;	int a43;	int a63;	in 83;	int a10	int la	int a143;	int a163;	int a183;
int a4;	int a24;	int a44;	int a64	пт ао <del>ч</del> ,	int		int a144;	int a164;	int a184;
int a5;	int a25;	int a45;	int a65;	пи аоэ	int along	ir 125;	int a145;	int a165;	int a185;
int a6;	int a26;	int a46;	int a66;	ागाः वठ७,	int a10	,a1x	int a146;	int a166;	int a186;
int a7;	int a27;	int a47;	int a67;	ın 8/;	int a 407;	int a127,	int a147;	int a167;	int a187;
int a8;	int a28;	int a48;	int a68;	ın 88;	int a $\beta$ ;	il 912	int a148;	int a168;	int a188;
int a9;	int a29;	int a49;	int a69;	ınt a89;	int a. 19;	in. a129,	int a149;	int a169;	int a189;
int a10;	int a30;	int a50;	int a70;	int a90;	int a110;	int a130;	int a150;	int a170;	int a190;
int a11;	int a31;	int a51;	int a71;	int a91;	int a111;	int a131;	int a151;	int a171;	int a191;
int a12;	int a32;	int a52;	int a72		int a11	2;	int a152;	int a172;	int a192;
int a13;	int a33;	int a53;	int a73;	in <del>†</del> /3;	int a11	3;	int a153;	int a173;	int a193;
int a14;	int a34;	int a54;	int a74;	4:	int a11	4;	int a154;	int a174;	int a194;
int a15;	int a35;	int a55;	int a75;	1n 95,	int		int a155;	int a175;	int a195;
int a16;	int a36;	int a56;	int a7	in 96;	int a11	nt a136;	int a156;	int a176;	int a196;
int a17;	int a37;	int a57;	int a77;	in 97;	int a <sup>1</sup>	nt a137;	int a157;	int a177;	int a197;
int a18;	int a38;	int a58;	int a78;	in 98;	int ( 18;		int a158;	int a178;	int a198;
int a19;	int a39;	int a59;	int a79;	int a99;	int a119;	int a139;	int a159;	int a179;	int a199;
int a20;	int a40;	int a60;	int a80;	int a100;	int a120;	int a140;	int a160;	int a180;	int a200;

## 所以我們需要

## 陣列

## 何謂陣列?

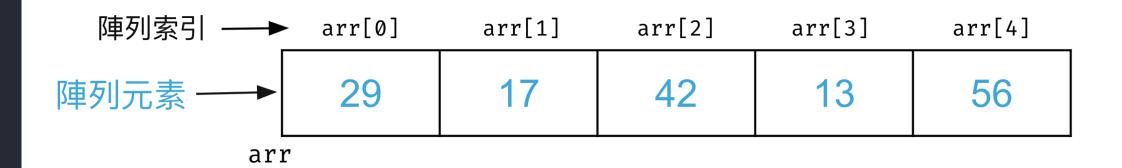
## 何謂陣列?

陣列(array) 是一種用來儲存資料的資料結構

陣列中的每個元素都是相同的資料型態

利用 索引(index) 就可以找出對應的元素(element)

#### 長度為5的陣列



■相同類型的元素

所有元素都是相同類型的,例如整數、浮點數、字元等。

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- **連續的記憶體空間** 陣列的元素在記憶體中是連續存放的。

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#### ■ 索引訪問

每個元素都有一個唯一的索引,可以使用索引來訪問和修改特定位置的元素。

例如: `arr[3]`, `arr[0]`

\*索引值必 > 0

- 相同類型的元素
  - 所有元素都是相同類型的,例如整數、浮點數、字元等。
- **連續的記憶體空間** 陣列的元素在記憶體中是連續存放的。
- 索引訪問

每個元素都有一個唯一的索引,可以使用索引來訪問和修改特定位置的元素。

例如: `arr[3]`, `arr[0]`

\*索引值必 > 0

#### 固定大小

陣列在創建時需要指定大小,且一旦分配了大小,通常不能動態改變。

## 陣列的宣告:

■ 創建一個整數(int)陣列

```
// 給定數值編譯器自動判斷陣列大小
int integerArray[] = {2,7,6,8,3};

// 創建一個長度5的int陣列,不給定初始值
int integerArray2[5];

// 創建一個長度5的int陣列,給定預設初始值(0)
int integerArray3[5]={};

// 創建一個長度5的int陣列,給定某些初始值,其它為0
int integerArray3[5]={2,3}; // 2,3,0,0,0
```

■ 創建一個浮點(float/double)陣列

```
float arr1[] = {2.3, 5.4, 9.3, 8.03};
double arr2[] = {8.3, 2.7, 3.6};
```

#### Array 範例1

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3    int arr[5] = {2,4,7,8,3};
4    for (int i=0; i<5; i++){
5       printf("%d ", arr[i]);
6    }
7    printf("\n");
8    return 0;
9 }</pre>
```

#### Array 範例1

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3    int arr[5] = {2,4,7,8,3};
4    for (int i=0; i<5; i++){
5        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
6    }
7    printf("\n");
8    return 0;
9 }</pre>
```

#### 印出:

```
2 4 7 8 3
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int main(){
        int arr[4];
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
6
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            sum += arr[i];
10
        }
12
13
        printf("sum = %d\n", sum);
        printf("avg = %d\n", sum/4);
        return 0;
15
16 }
```

#### 輸入:

5 13 4 9

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int main(){
        int arr[4];
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
6
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            sum += arr[i];
10
        }
12
13
        printf("sum = %d\n", sum);
        printf("avg = %d\n", sum/4);
15
        return 0;
16 }
```

#### 輸入:

```
5 13 4 9
```

#### 輸出:

```
sum = 31
avg = 7
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int main(){
        int arr[4];
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
6
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            sum += arr[i];
10
        }
12
13
        printf("sum = %d\n", sum);
        printf("avg = %.2lf\n", (double)sum/4);
15
        return 0;
16 }
```

#### 輸入:

5 13 4 9

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int main(){
        int arr[4];
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i=0; i<4; i++){
            sum += arr[i];
10
        }
12
13
        printf("sum = %d\n", sum);
        printf("avg = %.2lf\n", (double)sum/4);
15
        return 0;
16 }
```

#### 輸入:

```
5 13 4 9
```

#### 輸出:

```
sum = 31
avg = 7.75
```

# 字串

## 字串是什麼?

其實字串就是一種字元陣列

## 字串的宣告

```
char s[] = {'a', 'p', 'p', 'l', 'e', '\0'};
```

`\()`是結束字元,代表字串結尾。

```
char s[] = "apple";
```

與上面相同效果

#### 字串範例1:

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main(){
3
        char s1[] = "Hello, World";
        char s2[] = \{'H', 'E', 'L', 'L', '0', '\setminus 0'\};
5
6
        printf("%c %c\n", s1[4], s2[1]);
        printf("%s\n", s1);
        printf("%s\n", s2);
9
        return 0;
10
11 }
```

#### 字串範例1:

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main(){
3
       char s1[] = "Hello, World";
       char s2[] = {'H', 'E', 'L', 'L', '0', '\0'};
5
       printf("%c %c\n", s1[4], s2[1]);
6
       printf("%s\n", s1);
       printf("%s\n", s2);
9
       return 0;
10
11 }
```

#### 輸出:

```
o E
Hello, World
HELLO
```

#### 字串範例2:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char myStr[20];
4     scanf("%s", myStr);
5     printf("Hi, %s\n", myStr);
6     return 0;
7 }
```

#### 輸入:

C\_String

#### 字串範例2:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char myStr[20];
4     scanf("%s", myStr);
5     printf("Hi, %s\n", myStr);
6     return 0;
7 }
```

#### 輸入:

C\_String

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	 19
內容	'C'	121	'S'	't'	'r'	Ψ	'n'	'g'	'\0'	undefined	undefined	 undefined

#### 字串範例2:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char myStr[20];
4     scanf("%s", myStr);
5     printf("Hi, %s\n", myStr);
6     return 0;
7 }
```

#### 輸入:

```
C_String
```

#### 輸出:

Hi, C\_String

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	 19
内容	'C'	'_'	'S'	't'	'r'	Ψ	'n'	'g'	'\0'	undefined	undefined	 undefined

#### 補充:其它字串相關函式

```
// 使用以下函式需要引入此標頭檔
#include <string.h>
```

```
// 將一字串之內容複製到另一字串
strcpy(destination, source);

// 比較字串之字典序
strcmp(s1, s2)

// 將s2的內容加到s1之後
strcat(s1, s2);
```

# 6. 指標 Pointers

(使用C)

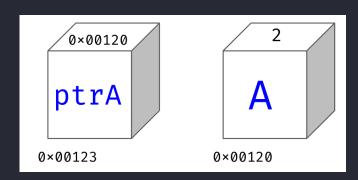
作者:劉宸均

## 何謂指標?

一種特殊的變數,它存儲的是一個記憶體位址

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3    int A = 3;
4    int *ptrA;
5    ptrA = &A; // A在記憶體中的位址
6 }
```

`&`:取址運算子



由於指標本身也是資料的 一種,因此他也具有一般 資料所有的資訊:

- 名稱:ptrA
- 資料型態: int \*
- 資料內容:0x00120
- ptrA本身記憶體位置: \_\_\_\_0x00123

```
#include <stdio.h>
  int main(){
      int A = 3;
      int *ptrA = &A;
5
       printf("%d\n", *ptrA);
6
      *ptrA = 50;
      printf("%d\n", A);
8
```

`\*` 取值運算子

```
#include <stdio.h>
    *ptrA = 50;
```

`\*` 取值運算子

`\*ptrA`就是A

```
#include <stdio.h>
    *ptrA = 50;
```

`\*`取值運算子

`\*ptrA` 就是 A

`\*ptrA = 50` 透過(\*ptrA)去更動A的 值。

`\*` 取值運算子

```
#include <stdio.h>
  int main(){
      int A = 3;
       int *ptrA = &A;
5
       printf("%d\n", *ptrA);
6
       *ptrA = 50;
       printf("%d\n", A);
8
```

`\*ptrA = 50`
透過(\*ptrA)去更動A的值。

\*ptrA 就是 A

```
#include <stdio.h>
  int main(){
      int A = 3;
       int *ptrA = &A;
5
       printf("%d\n", *ptrA);
6
       *ptrA = 50;
       printf("%d\n", A);
8
```

`\*` 取值運算子

```
*ptrA 就是 A
`*ptrA = 50`
透過(*ptrA)去更動A的
值。
輸出:
```

3

50

# 陣列的運作原理

```
int arr[10];
```

`arr` 是一個指標,指向陣列頭所在位址,

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main(){
       int arr[5];
       for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
           scanf("%d", arr+i); // 和 &arr[i] —樣
       for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
           printf("%d ", *(arr+i)); // 和 arr[i] —樣
       printf("\n");
8
       return 0;
10 }
```

#### 輸入:

```
for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
        scanf("%d", arr+i); // 和 &arr[i] —樣
```

#### 輸入:

```
for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
6
          printf("%d ", *(arr+i)); // 和 arr[i] —樣
```

#### 輸入:

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main(){
       int arr[5];
       for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
           scanf("%d", arr+i); // 和 &arr[i] —樣
       for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
           printf("%d ", *(arr+i)); // 和 arr[i] —樣
       printf("\n");
8
       return 0;
10 }
```

#### 輸入:

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main(){
       int arr[5];
       for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
           scanf("%d", arr+i); // 和 &arr[i] —樣
       for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
           printf("%d ", *(arr+i)); // 和 arr[i] —樣
       printf("\n");
8
       return 0;
10 }
```

#### 輸入:

```
3 7 2 9 4
```

#### 輸出:

```
3 7 2 9 4
```

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3    int arr[5] = {9, 3, 1, 0, 8};
4    printf("%d\n", *(arr+1));
5    printf("%d\n", *arr+1);
6
7    return 0;
8 }
```

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3    int arr[5] = {9, 3, 1, 0, 8};
4    printf("%d\n", *(arr+1));
5    printf("%d\n", *arr+1);
6
7    return 0;
8 }
```

## 輸出:

```
3
10
```

# 二維陣列

```
int arr[3][4]; // 3x4 2d array. (3 rows, 4 columns)
         column
  row
                               4 columns
               column 0
                          column 1
                                    column 2
                                               column 3
        row 0
              arr[0][0]
                         arr[0][1]
                                   arr[0][2]
                                              arr[0][3]
              arr[1][0]
                         arr[1][1]
                                   arr[1][2]
                                              arr[1][3]
3 rows
        row 1
              arr[2][0]
                         arr[2][1]
                                   arr[2][2]
                                              arr[2][3]
        row 2
```

# 二維陣列

int  $mtx[2][3] = \{ \{1, 4, 2\}, \{3, 6, 8\} \};$ 

	COLUMN 0	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	
ROW 0	1	4	2	
ROW 1	3	6	8	

#### 在記憶體中的排列方式:

	mtx[0][0]	mtx[0][1]	mtx[0][2]	mtx[1][0]	mtx[1][1]	mtx[1][2]
	1	4	2	3	6	8
ļ	mtx	mtx+1	mtx+2	mtx+3	mtx+4	mtx+5