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:

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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;	in <u>t a</u> 82;	int a102;	int a122;	int a142;	int a162;	int a182;
int a3;	int a23;	int a43;	int a63;	in 83;	int a10	int L	int a143;	int a163;	int a183;
int a4;	int a24;	int a44;	int a64	пт. ао ч ,	int		int a144;	int a164;	int a184;
int a5;	int a25;	int a45;	int a65;	пи аоэ	int ale	ir 175;	int a145;	int a165;	int a185;
int a6;	int a26;	int a46;	int a66;	ווונ מסט,	int all	,a1.	int a146;	int a166;	int a186;
int a7;	int a27;	int a47;	int a67;	In 8/;	int a_407;	int a127,	int a147;	int a167;	int a187;
int a8;	int a28;	int a48;	int a68;	ın 88;	int a <i>f 3</i> ;	i a12	int a148;	int a168;	int a188;
int a9;	int a29;	int a49;	int a69;	ınt a89;	int a	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 a1	2;	int a152;	int a172;	int a192;
int a13;	int a33;	int a53;	int a73;	in [†] /3;	int a1:	3;	int a153;	int a173;	int a193;
int a14;	int a34;	int a54;	int a74;	1:	int a1:	4;	int a154;	int a174;	int a194;
int a15;	int a35;	int a55;	int a75;	ın 95,	int	105	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 ¹	nt a137;	int a157;	int a177;	int a197;
int a18;	int a38;	int a58;	int a78;	in 98;	int		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?

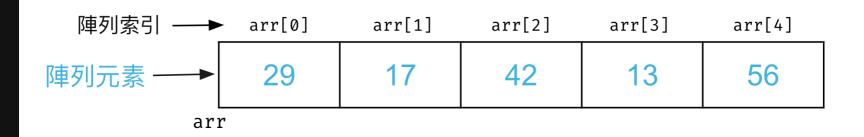
何謂陣列?

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<u>相同</u>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



■ 因此一個長度為5的陣列就有索引為0, 1, 2, 3, 4的五個元素

*陣列的第一個元素是從0開始的

■ 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。

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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

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

`\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:

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

字串範例:

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

輸出:

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

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s1之內容複製到s2
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

6. 指標

何謂指標?

一種特殊的變數,它存儲的是一個記憶體位址

```
int A = 2;
&A; // A在記憶體中的位址
```

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