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Section 8: Arrays

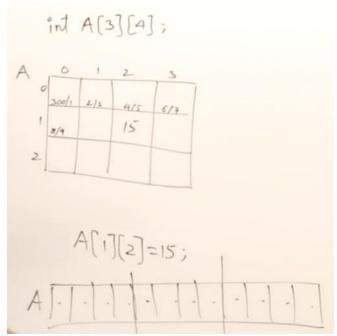
```
Int A[5] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
For (int I = 0; I < 5; i++) {
      Cout<<A[i]<<endl;
}
For (int x : A) {
      Cout<<A[i]<<endl;
}
Float B[5] = \{1.2f, 2.2f, 3.3f, 4.4f\};
Char c[5] = \{'A', 66, 'C', 68\};
Int x[10];
Int d[5] = \{2, 4\}; -> [2, 4, 0, 0, 0]
Int e[] = \{1,2,3,4\}; -> size = 4 automatically
For each:
For(int x : A) { // for each x in A (for x in a)
      Cout<<x<<endl;
}
Reference: Giving another name to same value
For(int &x : A) { // for each x in A (for x in a)
      ++x; // array value will also get modify
}
```

- We can use auto instead of int if we don't know data type. This will not work on pointer. Work only on collection of values, like vector, list, etc.
- We can use exit(0); for termination of program.

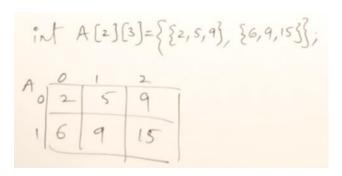
```
Nested Loop:
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)
{
    for(int j=1;j<=5;j++)
    {
       cout<<"("<<i<<","<<j<<")";
    }
    cout<<endl;
}
Output:
(1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5)
(2,1) (2,2) (2,3) (2,4) (2,5)
(3,1) (3,2) (3,3) (3,4) (3,5)
(4,1) (4,2) (4,3) (4,4) (4,5)
(5,1) (5,2) (5,3) (5,4) (5,5)
```

Multidimensional Arrays - 2D Arrays:



In reality it's a single dimension array.



```
int A[2][3]={2,4,6,3,5,7}; // works same as A[2][3]={{2,4,6},{3,5,7}};
for(int i=0;i<2;i++)
{
  for(int j=0;j<3;j++)
  {
     cout<<A[i][j]<<" "; II.
 }
 cout<<endl;
Using for each in 2d array (use reference):
for(auto &x:A)
{
 for(auto &y:x)
}
This will also work
 for (auto &i : arr) {
    for (auto &j:i) {
      cout<<j<<" ";
    }
    cout<<endl;
 }
```

- 2D array is an array of rows. we have to define just 1 row as auto &. there is no other method.
- Can't declare array as int a[]; // error