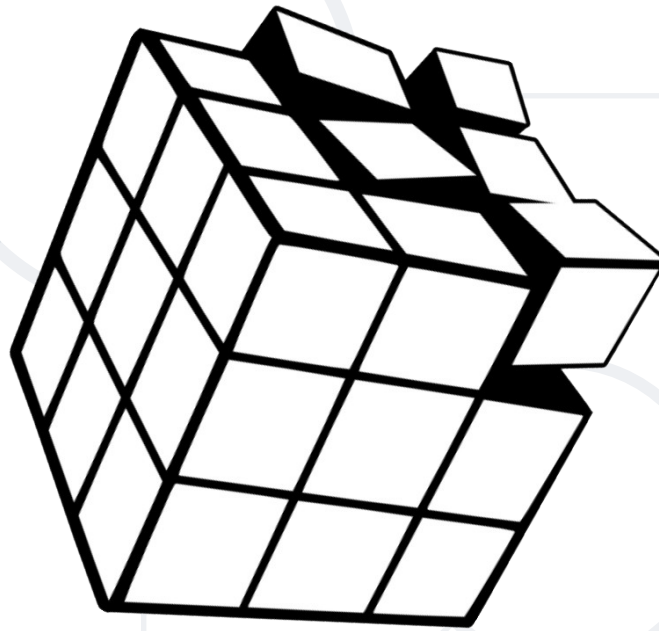


Multidimensional Arrays

Processing Matrices and Jagged Arrays



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1. Matrices and Multidimensional Arrays

- Creating
- Accessing elements
- Reading and Printing

2. Jagged Arrays (arrays of arrays)

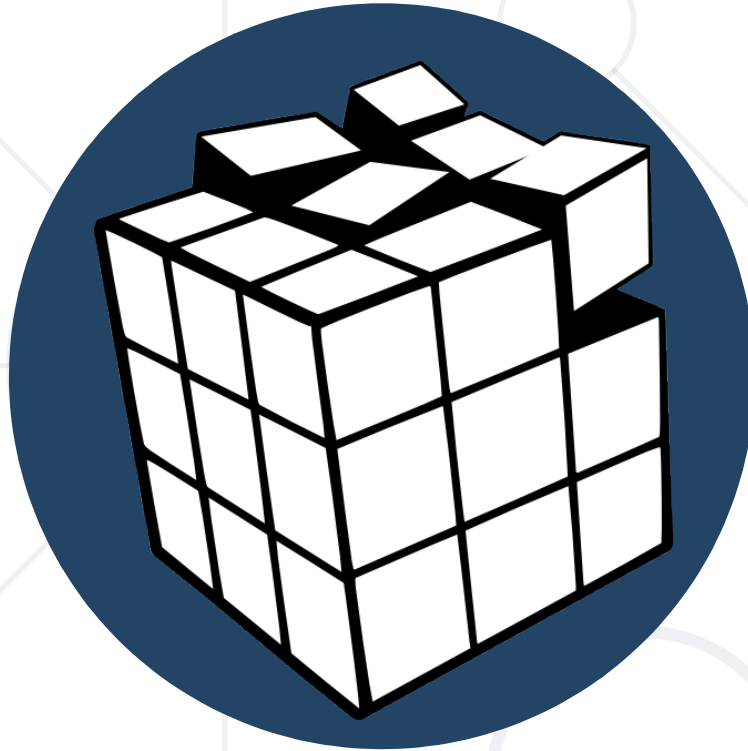
- Creating
- Accessing elements
- Reading and Printing



Have a Question?

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#csharp-advanced




Multidimensional Arrays

Using Array of Arrays, Matrices and Cubes

What is Multidimensional Array?

- Array is a systematic arrangement of similar objects
- Multidimensional arrays have more than one dimension
 - The most used multidimensional arrays are the 2-dimensional



RO W S	COLS				
	[0][0]	[0][1]	[0][2]	[0][3]	[0][4]
	[1][0]	[1][1]	[1][2]	[1][3]	[1][4]
	[2][0]	[2][1]	[2][2]	[2][3]	[2][4]

Col Index

Row Index

Creating Multidimensional Arrays

- Creating a multidimensional array
 - Use the **new** keyword
 - Must specify the size of each dimension

```
int[,] intMatrix = new int[3, 4];  
float[,] floatMatrix = new float[8, 2];  
string[, ,] stringCube = new string[5, 5, 5];
```

- This syntax is specific only to C#



- Initializing with values multidimensional array:

```
int[,] matrix = {  
    {1, 2, 3, 4}, //row 0 val-  
ues  
    {5, 6, 7, 8} //row 1 val-  
ues
```

- Matrices are represented by a **list of rows**
 - Rows consist of **list of values**
- The first dimension comes first,
the second comes next (**inside the first**)

- Accessing N-dimensional array element:

```
nDimensionalArray[index1, ... ,  
indexn]
```

- Getting element value:

```
int[,] array = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}}  
int element11 = array[1, 1]; //element11 =
```

- ⁴Setting element value:

```
int[,] array = new int[3, 4];  
for (int row = 0; row < array.GetLength(0); row++)  
    for (int col = 0; col < array.GetLength(1); col++)  
        array[row, col] = row + col;
```

Returns the length
of the dimension

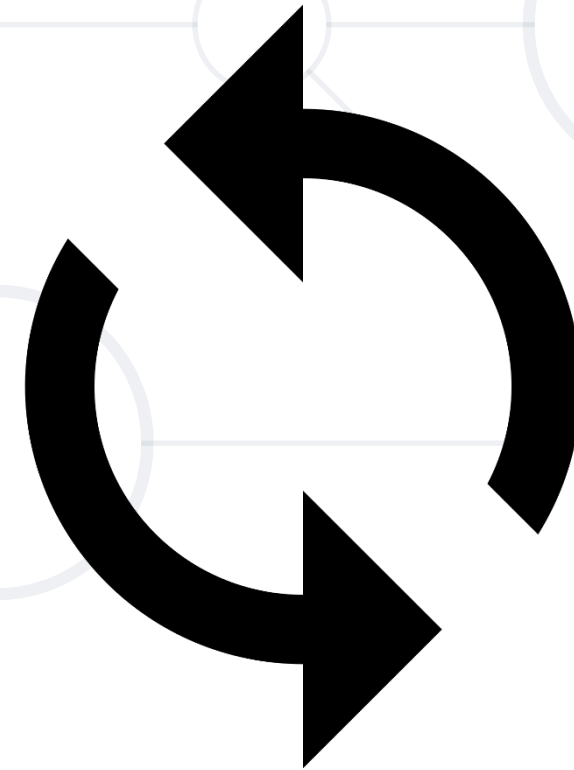
Printing Matrix – Example

```
int[,] matrix =  
    { { 5, 2, 3, 1 },  
      { 1, 9, 2, 4 },  
      { 9, 8, 6, 11 } };  
for (int row = 0; row < matrix.GetLength(0);  
row++)  
{  
    for (int col = 0; col < matrix.GetLength(1);  
col++)  
    {  
        Console.Write("{0} ", matrix[row, col]);  
    }  
  
    Console.WriteLine();  
}
```

Printing Matrix – Example (2)

- Foreach iterates through all elements in the matrix

```
int[,] matrix = {  
    { 5, 2, 3, 1 },  
    { 1, 9, 2, 4 },  
    { 9, 8, 6, 9 }  
};  
  
foreach (int element in  
matrix)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(element);  
}
```



Problem: Sum Matrix Elements

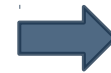
- Read a matrix from the console
- Print the number of rows
- Print the number of columns
- Print the **sum of all numbers** in the matrix

3,	6				
7,	1,	3,	3,	2,	1
1,	3,	9,	8,	5,	6
4,	6,	7,	9,	1,	0



3
6
76

3,	4		
1,	2,	3,	1
1,	2,	2,	4
2,	2,	2,	2



3
4
24

Solution: Sum Matrix Elements

```
int[] sizes = Console.ReadLine().Split(", ")
    .Select(int.Parse).ToArray();
int[,] matrix = new int[sizes[0], sizes[1]];
for (int row = 0; row < matrix.GetLength(0); row++) {
    int[] colElements = Console.ReadLine().Split(", ")
        .Select(int.Parse).ToArray();
    for (int col = 0; col < matrix.GetLength(1); col++) {
```

Gets length of 0th
dimension (rows)

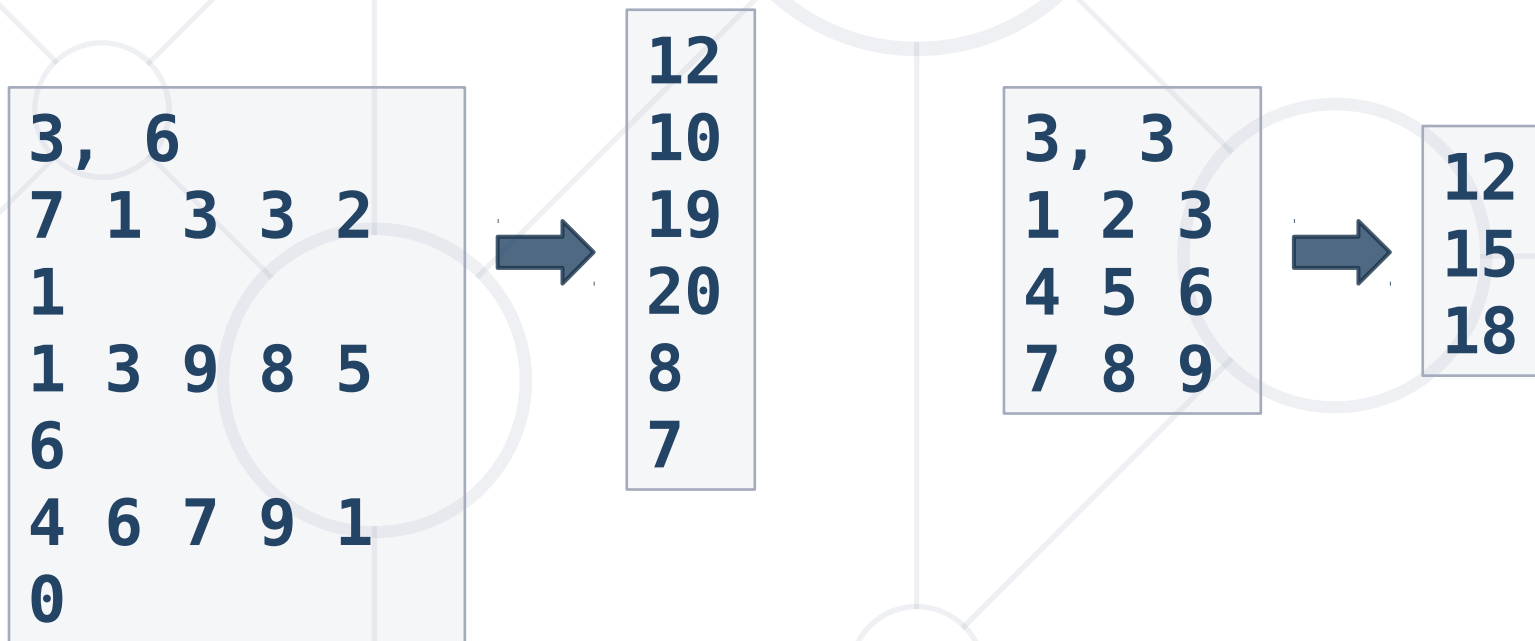
Gets length of 1st
dimension (cols)

Solution: Sum Matrix Elements(1)

```
int sum = 0;
for (int row = 0; row < matrix.GetLength(0); row++)
{
    for (int col = 0; col < matrix.GetLength(1); col++)
        sum += matrix[row, col];
}
Console.WriteLine(matrix.GetLength(0));
Console.WriteLine(matrix.GetLength(1));
Console.WriteLine(sum);
```

Problem: Sum Matrix Columns

- Read matrix sizes
- Read a matrix from the console
- Print the **sum of all numbers** in matrix columns



Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1452/Multidimensional-Arrays-Lab>

Solution: Sum Matrix Columns

```
var sizes = Console.ReadLine()
                .Split(", ").Select(int.Parse).ToArray();
int[,] matrix = new int[sizes[0], sizes[1]];
for (int r = 0; r < matrix.GetLength(0); r++) {
    var col =
Console.ReadLine().Split().Select(int.Parse).ToArray();
    for (int c = 0; c < matrix.GetLength(1); c++) {
        matrix[r, c] = col[c];
    }
}
```

Solution: Sum Matrix Columns (1)

```
for (int c = 0; c < matrix.GetLength(1); c++)  
{  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int r = 0; r < matrix.GetLength(0); r++) {  
        sum += matrix[r, c];  
    }  
    Console.WriteLine(sum);  
}
```


Problem: Square with Maximum Sum

- Find **2x2 square** with max sum in given matrix
 - Read matrix from the console
 - Find **biggest sum** of 2x2 submatrix
 - Print the result like a new matrix

```
int[,] matrix = {  
    {7, 1, 3, 3, 2,  
1},  
    {1, 3, 9, 8, 5,  
6},  
    {4, 6, 7, 9, 1,  
0}  
};
```



```
9 8  
7 9  
33
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1452/Multidimensional-Arrays-Lab>

Solution: Square with Maximum Sum

```
//TODO: Read the input from the console
for (int row = 0; row < matrix.GetLength(0) - 1; row++) {
    for (int col = 0; col < matrix.GetLength(1) - 1; col++) {
        var newSquareSum = matrix[row, col] +
                           matrix[row + 1, col] +
                           matrix[row, col + 1] +
                           matrix[row + 1, col + 1];

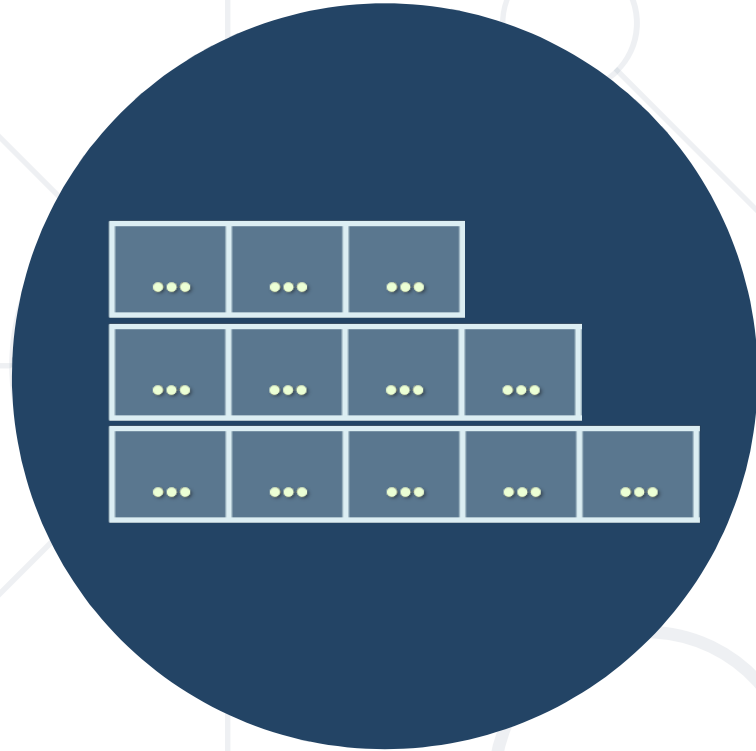
        //TODO: Check if the sum is bigger
    }
}

//TODO: Print the square with the max sum
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1452/Multidimensional-Arrays-Lab>



Live Exercises



Jagged Arrays

Definition and Usage

What is Jagged Array

- **Jagged arrays** are multidimensional arrays
 - But each dimension has different size
 - A jagged array is an **array of arrays**
 - Each of the arrays has **different length**

```
int[][] jagged = new int[3]  
[];
```

```
jagged[0] = new int[3];  
jagged[1] = new int[2];
```

- **Accessing element**

```
int element = jagged[0][0];
```

Col Index

Row Index



Filling a Jagged Array

```
int[][] jagged = new int[5][];  
  
for (int row = 0; row < jagged.Length; row++)  
{  
    string[] inputNumbers =  
        Console.ReadLine().Split(' ');  
    jagged[row] = new int[inputNumbers.Length];  
  
    for (int col = 0; col < jagged[row].Length; col++)  
    {  
        jagged[row][col] =  
            int.Parse(inputNumbers[col]);  
    }  
}
```

Printing a Jagged Array - Example

- For-loop

```
int[][] matrix = ReadMatrix();  
for (int row = 0; row < matrix.Length; row++)  
    for (int col = 0; col < matrix[row].Length;  
        col++)  
        Console.Write("{0} ", matrix[row][col]);  
Console.WriteLine();
```

Implement
custom method

- Foreach loop

```
int[][] matrix = ReadMatrix();  
foreach (int[] row in matrix)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(string.Join(" ", row));  
}
```

Problem: Jagged-Array Modification

- On the first line you will get rows
- On next rows lines you will get elements for each row
- Until you receive "**END**", read commands
 - Add {row} {col} {value}
 - Subtract {row} {col} {value}
- If the coordinates are invalid print "Invalid coordinates"
- When you receive "END" you should print the jagged array

Solution: Jagged-Array Modification

```
int rowSize =  
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
int[][] matrix = new int[rowSize][];  
for (int r = 0; r < rowSize; r++)  
{  
    int[] col = Console.ReadLine()  
                .Split()  
                .Select(int.Parse)  
                .ToArray();  
  
    matrix[r] = col;  
}  
//continues on the next slide
```

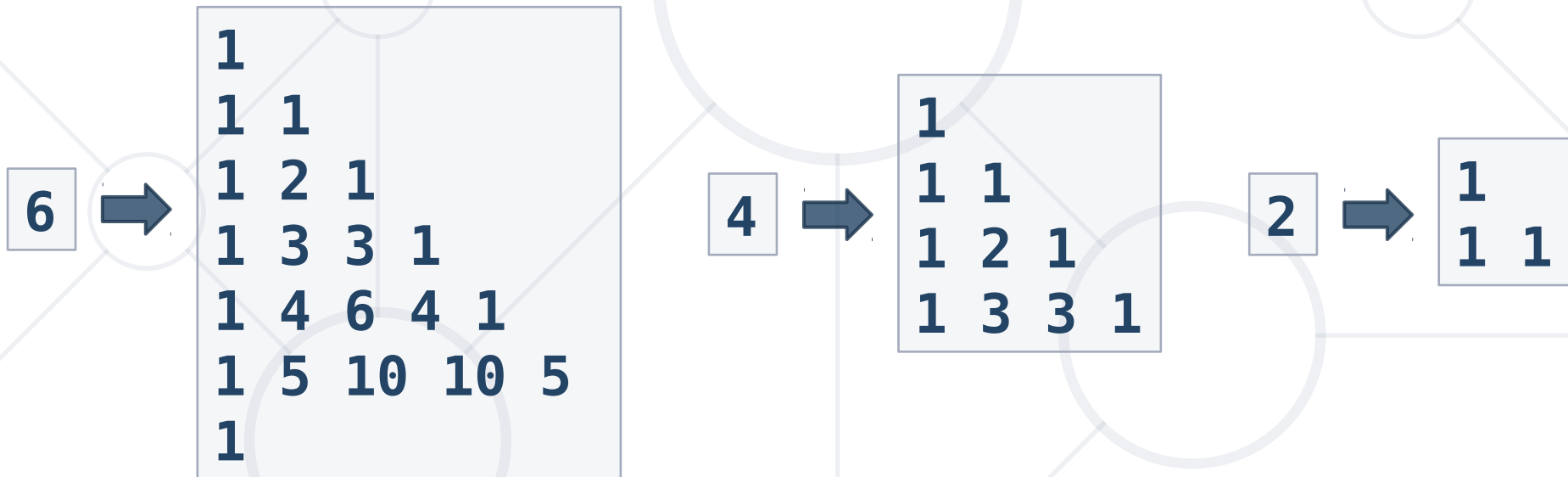
Solution: Jagged-Array Modification (1)

```
string line;
while ((line = Console.ReadLine()) != "END") {
    string[] tokens = line.Split();
    string command = tokens[0];
    int row = int.Parse(tokens[1]);
    int col = int.Parse(tokens[2]);
    int value = int.Parse(tokens[3]);
    if (row < 0 || row >= matrix.Length || ... )
    { Console.WriteLine("Invalid coordinates"); }
    else
    { //TODO: Execute the command }
}
//TODO: Print the matrix
```

Check and the col

Problem: Pascal Triangle

- Write a program which prints on the console a Pascal Triangle



Solution: Pascal Triangle

```
int height = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
long[][] triangle = new long[height][];
int currentWidth = 1;
for (long row = 0; row < height; row++)
{
    triangle[row] = new long[currentWidth];
    long[] currentRow = triangle[row];
    currentRow[0] = 1;
    currentRow[currentRow.Length - 1] = 1;
    currentWidth++;
    //TODO: Fill elements for each row (next
    slide)
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1452/Multidimensional-Arrays-Lab>

Solution: Pascal Triangle (2)

```
if (currentRow.Length > 2)
{
    for (int i = 1; i < currentRow.Length - 1; i++)
    {
        long[] previousRow = triangle[row - 1];
        long prevoiousRowSum = previousRow[i] + previousRow[i
- 1];
        currentRow[i] = prevoiousRowSum;
    }
}
//Print triangle
foreach (long[] row in triangle)
    Console.WriteLine(string.Join(" ", row));
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1452/Multidimensional-Arrays-Lab>



Live Exercises

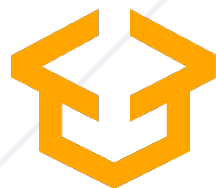
- Multidimensional arrays
 - Have **more than one** dimension
 - Two-dimensional arrays are like tables with **rows** and **columns**
- Jagged arrays
 - Arrays of arrays
 - Each **element** is an array **itself**



Questions?



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