为什么使用数组(Array)?



■ 读入两个学生的成绩,求其平均分

```
int score1, score2;
scanf("%d", &score1);
scanf("%d", &score2);
aver = (score1 + score2) / 2;
```

■ 问题: 一批数据来了怎么办?

```
int score1, score2,....., score100; scanf("%d", &score1); scanf("%d", &score2); ...... scanf("%d", &score100); /尺方十里同米
```

```
int score, i, sum = 0;
for (i=0; i<100; i++)
{
    scanf("%d", &score);
    sum = sum + score;
}
aver = sum / 100;</pre>
```

```
int score[100], i;
for (i=0; i<100; i++)
{
    scanf("%d", &score[i]);
}</pre>
```

一维数组的定义



一维数组的定义

int a[10];

基类型(Base Type)

数组长度

- 定义一个有10个int型元素的一维数组
 - 在内存中分配连续的存储空间给此数组
- 为什么数组下标从0开始?
 - 使编译器的实现简化一点,且下标的运算速度少量提高

数组元素的下标从0开始 数组名a代表首地址





a[1]



a[7]



a[8]



a[9]



一维数组的定义



■ 问题:如果希望下标从1到10而非从0到9,怎么办?

```
int a[11];
```

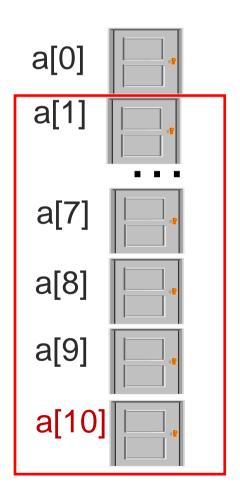
int a[n];



■ 最好用宏定义

```
#define N 10
int a[N];
```

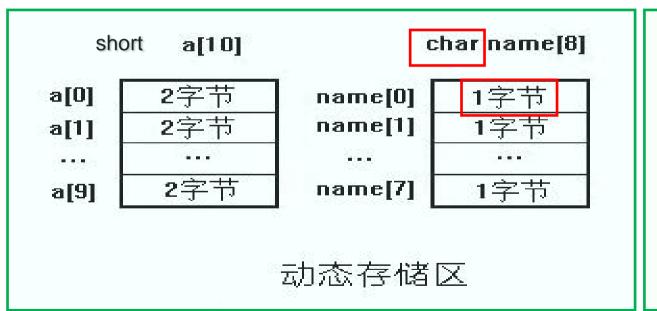
```
#define N 11
int a[N];
```

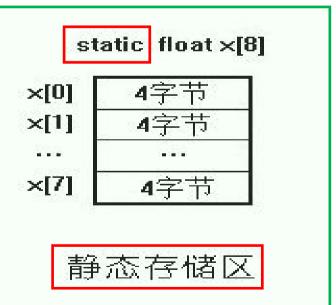


一维数组的定义



- 数组的数据类型——每一元素占内存空间的字节数
- 数组的存储类型——内存的动态、静态存储区或CPU的寄存器





一维数组在内存中占用的字节数为:数组长度× sizeof(基类型)

一维数组的初始化



- 未初始化的数组元素值是什么?
 - * 静态数组和全局数组自动初始化为0值、否则、是随机数
- 一维数组的初始化

```
int a[5] = {62, 74, 56, 88, 90};
int a[5] = {62, 74}; int a[5] = {62, 74, 0, 0, 0};
int a[] = {62, 74, 56, 88, 90};
```

■ 更高效的数组初始化方法

```
memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
```

- 用sizeof(a)来获得数组a所占的内存字节数 注意是string.h头文件
- #include <string.h>

一维数组元素的访问



int
$$a[5] = \{62, 74, 56, 88, 90\};$$

■ 一维数组的引用

数组名[下标]

- 允许快速随机访问
 - * 引用时下标允许是int型变量或表达式 a[i]

一维数组元素的赋值



问题:如何使两个数组的值相等?

```
int a[4] = {1,2,3,4};
int b[4];
b = a;
```

● 方法1:逐个元素赋值

```
b[0]=a[0];

b[1]=a[1];

b[2]=a[2]; 注意方向:b << a

b[3]=a[3];
```

● 方法2:通过循环语句赋值

```
int i;
for (i=0; i<4; i++)
{
    b[i] = a[i];
}</pre>
```

• 更高效的数组赋值方法

```
memcpy(b, a, sizeof(a));

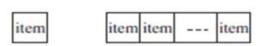
• 数组a复制给数组b

#include <string.h>
```

数组的逻辑存储结构

- 一维数组: int a[5];
 - * 用一个下标确定元素位置

a[0] a[1] a[2] a[3] a[4]

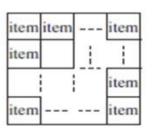


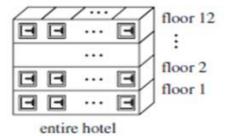
318 302 ... 348

■ 二维数组: int b[2][3];

* 用两个下标确定元素位置

b[0][0]	b[0][1]	b[0][2]
b[1][0]	b[1][1]	b[1][2]





数组的逻辑存储结构

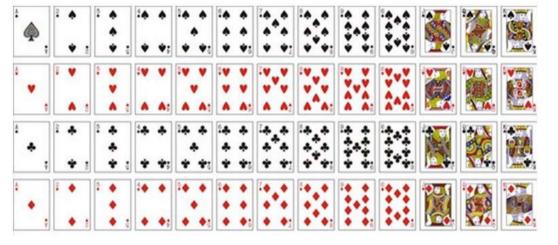
■ 一维数组: int k[52];



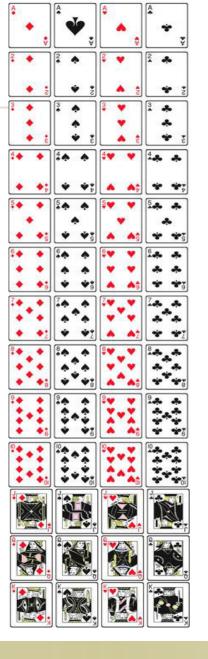
- 三维数组:
- int k[4][4][13];
- int k[4][13][4];



■ 二维数组: int k[4][13];



■ 二维数组: int k[13][4];



数组的物理存储结构



存放顺序:按行存放,线性存储

short a[2][3];

a[0][0]

a[0][1]

a[0][2]







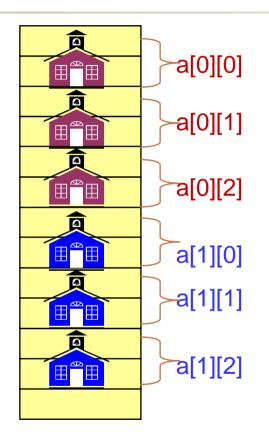


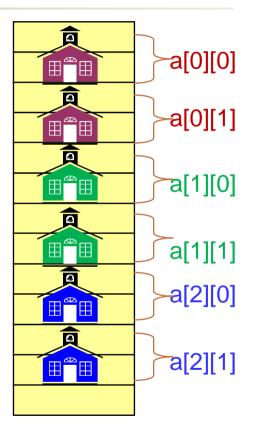
a[1][0] a[1][1]



a[1][2]

若short a[3][2];则…





已知每行列数才能正确读出数组元素

二维数组的定义和初始化



```
int a[][4] = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12\};
int a[3][4] = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12\};
int a[][4] = \{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\},\{6\}\}\};
int a[3][4] = \{\{1,2,3,0\},\{4,5,0,0\},\{6,0,0,0\}\};
                1 2 3 0
int a[3][] = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\};
```

【例】编程实现显示用户输入的月份(不考虑闰年)拥有的天数

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MONTHS 12
int main()
    int days[MONTHS] = \{31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31\};
    int month;
    do{
        printf("Input a month:");
        scanf("%d", &month);
     }while (month < 1 || month > 12); /* 处理不合法数据的输入 */
    printf("The number of days is %d\n", days[month-1]);
    return 0;
```

【例】编程实现显示用户输入的月份(考虑闰年)拥有的天数

```
#include <stdio.h>
                #define MONTHS 12
              int main()
                                      int days [2] [MONTHS] = \{\{31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30
                                                                                                                                                           {31,29,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31}};
 6
                                      int year, month;
                                      do{
                                                        printf("Input year, month:");
10
                                                         scanf("%d,%d", &year, &month);
11
                                       } while (month < 1 | | month > 12); /* 处理不合法数据的输入 */
12
                                       if (((year%4 == 0) && (year%100 != 0)) || (year%400 == 0))/*闰年*
                                                           printf("The number of days is %d\n", days[1][month-1]);
                                      else /*非闰年*/
14
                                                           printf("The number of days is %d\n", days[0][month-1]);
15
                                      return 0;
16
```

讨论

- memcpy(b, a, sizeof(a));
- 使用这条语句时,如果数组a和b的长度不一样,那么会导致什么结果,是否存在安全隐患?

