CSC 211: Computer Programming

Multidimensional Arrays, fstream

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Spring 2025



Administrative Announcements

- MC04 due 03/30
- A03 due 04/01
- Exam#02 ~ Thursday, April 3rd, 2025
 - Same time / place as lecture
 - ✓ One 11x8 notes sheet
 - ✓ No calculator
 - ✓ Weeks 6 10

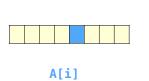
Multidimensional Arrays Arrays, of any dimension, are statically allocated in memory with a size calculated at compile time. That is, their size is **fixed** and **cannot** be changed later.

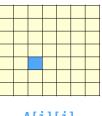
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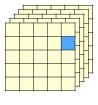
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Multidimensional Arrays

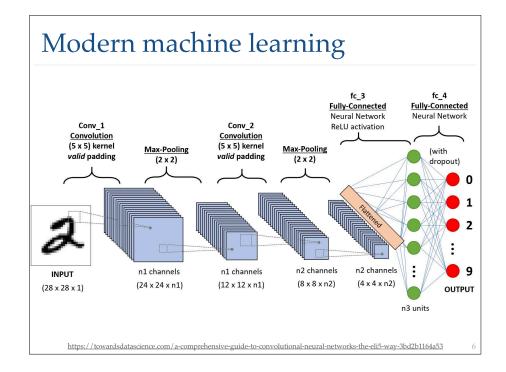
- Generalization of **arrays** to multiple dimensions
 - ✓ e.g. matrices, tensors
- Each element can be accessed using its corresponding **indices**







A[i][j] A[i][j][k]

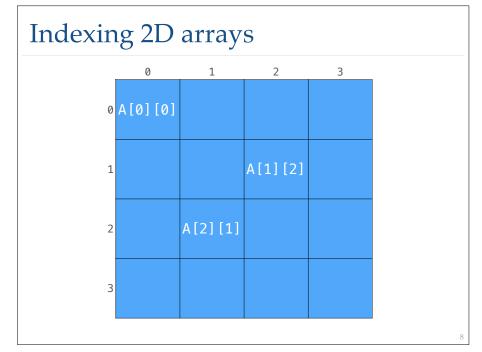


Declaration of 2D arrays

```
// array declaration by specifying size
int matrix1[10][10];

// can also declare an array of
// user specified size
int n = 8;
int matrix2[n][n];

// can declare and initialize elements
double matrix3[2][2];
matrix3 = { {10.0, 20.0}, {30.0, 40.0} };
```



Indexing 2D arrays

Individual elements can be accessed by using the subscription operator []

```
int matrix2[3][3];
for (int i = 0 ; i < 3 ; i ++) {
    for (int j = 0 ; j < 3 ; j ++) {
        matrix[i][j] = (j + 1) + i * 3;
    }
}</pre>
```

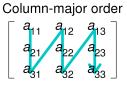
How are these arrays stored in memory?

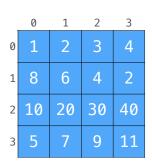
- In computing, row-major order and column-major order are two methods for storing multidimensional arrays as contiguous blocks of memory
 - ✓ row-major order is used in C, C++, Objective-C (for C-style arrays), PL/I, Pascal, Speakeasy, SAS, ...
 - column-major order is used in Fortran, MATLAB, GNU Octave, S-Plus, R, Julia, ...
- · Alternatively, neither row-major or column-major approaches are also used (non-contiguous blocks)
 - ✓ Java, C#, CLI, .Net, Scala, Swift, Python, Lua, ...

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Row-major and column-major order

```
Row-major order  \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}
```





```
<u>...</u>
```

Question

How many bytes are these arrays using in memory?

```
int matrix[1000][1000];
```

int array[100000];

```
double tensor[1000][1000][1000];
```

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Question

Write a program that reads in the value of n, and prints the identity matrix of size n x n?

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Multidimensional arrays and functions

- The first array size need not be specified
- The second (and any subsequent) must be given
- · Example:

```
int foo(int list[][100], int rows, int cols);
```

size is required so the compiler can calculate
 the memory addresses of individual elements

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12813494/why-do-we-need-to-specify-the-column-size-when-passing-a-2d-array-as-a-parameter

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Multidimensional arrays and functions

- Variable sized 2D arrays are not very well supported by the built-in components of C and C++
- Need to know size of 2D array by compile time in function parameter list
- Can get around this by setting a max size of 2D in as parameter

Multidimensional arrays and functions

- Function printMatrix expects 5x5 matrix
- Relevant data is 3x4
- Only iterate over row (3) x col (4) to manipulate matrix data

void printMatrix(int m1[][5]int row, int col

1	2	3	4	0	
5	6	7	8	0	
9	10	11	12	0	
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	

- 1

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Multidimensional vectors and functions

· Can also use vectors

```
void printMatrix(vector< vector<int> > m1){
   m1.size() // gets number of rows
   m1[0].size() // gets number of columns
```

Question

· Write a void function that adds two (NxN) 2D matrices together where $1 < N \le 10$ to std::cout.

1	2	3		1	2	3		2	4	6
4	5	6	+	1	2	3	=	5	7	9
7	8	9		1	2	3		8	10	12
M1		+	M2		· =	M3				

fstream

- · fstream stands for file stream and is used for handling files in C++
- Provides classes for reading from and writing to files:
 - √ ifstream (input file stream)
 - ✓ ofstream (output file stream)
 - ✓ fstream (for both input and output)
- · Common operations: open, close, read, write, etc.

fstream

fstream

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <fstream>
#include <fstream>
#include <fstream>
#include 
#include <pre
```

