Lecture 2 b

2D Dynamic Array

Static memory 1d array

```
void printNumbers(int num[],int len){
    for(int i = 0; i < len; ++i){
         cout<<num[i]<<endl;</pre>
int main(){
    const int N = 4;
    int numArr[N] = \{1,2,3,4\};
    printNumbers(numArr, N);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void printNumbers(int *num,int len){
    for(int i = 0; i < len; ++i){
           cout<<num[i]<<endl;</pre>
int main(){
    int N = 4;
    int *numArr = new int[N]{1,2,3,4};
    printNumbers(numArr, N);
    delete[] numArr;
    return 0;
```

Static memory 2d array

```
void printGrades(int grades[][4],int nSubjs,int nYears){
   for(int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i){
        for(int j = 0; j < nSubjs; ++j){
             cout << grades[i][j] << " ";</pre>
        cout<<endl;</pre>
```

Static memory 2d array

```
int main(){
  const int nYears = 2;
  const int nSubjs = 4;
  int grades[nYears][nSubjs] = {
                           {100,88,99,100},
                           {99.92.95.94}
                       };
  printGrades(grades, nSubjs, nYears);
  return 0;
```



```
void printGrades(int *grades[2],int nYears,int nSubjs){
    for(int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i){
       for(int j = 0; j < nSubjs; ++j){
          cout << grades[i][j] << " ";</pre>
        cout << endl;</pre>
```

```
int main(){
   const int nYears = 2; int nSubjs = 4;
   //Pointer allocation in stack
   int *grades[nYears];
   //Space allocation
   for(int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i){
       grades[i] = new int[nSubjs];
```

```
//Value initialization
for(int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i){
  for(int j = 0; j < nSubjs; ++j){
      grades[i][j] = i*i;
```

```
printGrades(grades,nYears,nSubjs);
//Free memory
for(int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i){
 delete[] grades[i];
return 0;
```



```
void printGrades(int** grades, int nYears, int nSubjs) {
       for (int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i) {
              for (int j = 0; j < nSubjs; ++j) {
                     cout << grades[i][j] << " ";</pre>
              cout << endl;</pre>
```

```
int main(){
      int nYears = 2; int nSubjs = 4;
       //Pointer allocation in heap
      int** grades = new int* [nYears];
      //Space allocation
      for (int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i) {
             grades[i] = new int[nSubjs];
```

```
//Value initialization
for (int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i) {
      for (int j = 0; j < nSubjs; ++j) {
             grades[i][j] = i;
```

```
printGrades(grades, nYears, nSubjs);
//Free memory
for (int i = 0; i < nYears; ++i){
      delete[] grades[i];
return 0;
```

Handling Errors

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
          int nYears = 100000000000;
          int* arr = new (nothrow) int[nYears];
          if (arr == NULL) {
                     cout << "Error" << endl;</pre>
          return 0;
```