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Week 10

October 23 2022

Week 10 Lecture 10 Notes

Arrays

Arrays are essentially lists of variables, with each variable having the same datatype. The elements in an array are stored in RAM sequentially, making them easy to access with basic functions. Elements in an array are offset by -1, meaning they are numbered starting from 0 instead.

Ex:

```
Int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
//array[1] == offset 0. Array[5] == offset 4
```

Accessing array addresses

To access an array address, we add a number to the array name equal to the offset address we want to access.

Ex:

```
Cout << array + 2; //Outputs address for array offset 2, or value 3
```

Arrays and classes

To create an array of classes, simply declare your class object with an array syntax.

Ex:

```
MyClass obj[3] = {1, 2, 3}
obj[0].getValue(); //Gets the value of array offset 0
```