Chapter 7: Array

Checkpoint:

1. int empNums = 100;

int arr[empNums];

1. Array definition:

- can't be negative

- can't be decimal

- datatype should be the same

1. 0 to 3
2. The size declarator (array statement) speciﬁes the number of elements in the array. A subscript is used to access an individual element in an array.
3. Method of detecting whether a variable is within some bounds before it is used

no, c++ does not perform it

1. 1

2

3

4

5

1. const int NUM\_FISH = 20;

int fish[NUM\_FISH];

int i;

for (i=0; i<NUM\_FISH;i++)

{

cout << "employee " << i + 1<< ": ";

cin >> fish[i];

}

for (i=0; i<NUM\_FISH;i++)

cout << fish[i] <<" ";

1. A) int ages[10] = {5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23};

B) float temps[7] = {14.7, 16.3, 18.43, 21.09, 17.9, 18.76, 26.7};

C) char alpha[8] = {'J', 'B', 'L', 'A', '\*', '$', 'H', 'M'};

1. 2 & 4 invalid
2. 10

10

3

6

14

1. 0
2. 10.00

25.00

32.50

50.00

110.00

1. 1 18 18

2 4 8

3 27 81

4 52 208

5 100 500

1. No, an array cannot be copied by ‘=’. Must be element by element
2. Array address
3. No
4. ABCDEFGH
5. #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

double avgArray(int[], int );

int main()

{ const int SIZE = 10;

int userNums[SIZE];

cout << "Enter 10 numbers: "<<endl;

for (int count = 0; count < SIZE; count++)

{ cout << "#" << (count + 1) << " ";

cin >> userNums[count]; }

cout << "The average of those numbers is ";

cout << avgArray(userNums, SIZE) << endl;

return 0; }

double avgArray( int nums[], int SIZE )

{

double total = 0;

for (int i = 0; i<SIZE ; i++)

{

total += nums[i];

}

return (total / SIZE);

}