

2D Arrays

matrix (rows, column) Creating / Declaring

	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	
R ₁	1	2	3	4	{ } int matrix [rows] [cols]
R ₂	5	6	7	8	{ } int matrix [4] [4]
R ₃	9	10	11	12	{ } Printing specific index
R ₄	13	14	15	16	{ } matrix [4] [1]
	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	
	1	2	3	4	

Printing all elements / Taking all elements
 for (i=0; i < rows; i++) {
 for (j=0; j < cols; j++) {
 matrix [rows] [cols] }
 }

→ 2D Array in Memory

Simple Array

A = [1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6]

0 1 2 3 4 5 — Indexes

1111 2222 333 444 555 666 — Memory Addressses

2-D Arrays

Row Major →

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16								

Column Major →

1	5	9	13	2	6	10	14	3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16								

→ Linear Search

key = ? — given by user.

```
for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {  
    for (j = 0; j < cols; j++) {  
        key = matrix[i][j]  
        return true  
    }  
} else false
```

→ Max Row Sum maxRowSum = 0

```
for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {  
    for (j = 0; j < cols; j++) {  
        rowSum = 0  
        rowSum += matrix[i][j]  
    }  
}
```

maxRowSum = max(maxRowSum, rowSum)

→ Diagonal Sum

```
for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {  
    for (j = 0; j < cols; j++) {  
        if (i == j) {  
            sum += matrix[i][j]  
        } else if (j == n - i - 1) {  
            sum += matrix[i][j]  
        }  
    }  
}
```

→ 2D Vectors

↳ dynamic (can be changed at runtime) —
Used in the place of the routine.

2-D Arrays.

For declaring → `vector<vector<int>> matr =`
`{ {1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}, {10, 11, 12} }`

Same loops run for the user input or
Printing purposes but here are:

`rows = mat.size()`

`cols = mat[i].size()`

As the vectors are dynamic, So the
Number of rows and number of columns
might not be the same as well.