



Introduction to arrays

- Array is a collection of similar datatype
- Declaring array:

```
datatype arrayname[index];
```

Example : `int list[20];`
`char num[10];`
`float arr[12];`

`Num[0]` – represents the first element in array

`Num[9]` - represents the last element in array



Introduction to arrays



- Contiguous memory allocation is used to store array elements
- After creating an array its size cannot be changed.
- If array size is `arr[10]` we cannot increase or decrease its size.
- Inserting an element at `arr[11]` is not possible



Initializing arrays (one dimensional array)

- Declaring, creating , initializing array

```
int myarray[5]={1,2,3,4,5};
```

```
int studentRegno[6];
```

```
    studentRegno[0]=2100;
```

```
    studentRegno[1]=2101;
```

```
    studentRegno[2]=2102;
```

```
    studentRegno[3]=2103;
```

```
    studentRegno[4]=2104;
```

```
    studentRegno[5]=2106;
```



Types of arrays



There are 2 types of arrays.

They are,

- One dimensional array
- Multi dimensional array
 - Two dimensional array
 - Three dimensional array



One dimensional array - example



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    int arr[5] = {10,20,30,40,50};

    // declaring and Initializing array in C
    //To initialize all array elements to 0, use int arr[5]={0};
    /* Above array can be initialized as below also
    arr[0] = 10;
    arr[1] = 20;
    arr[2] = 30;
    arr[3] = 40;
    arr[4] = 50; */
    for (i=0;i<5;i++)
    {
        printf("value of arr[%d] is %d \n", i, arr[i]);
    }
}
```



Multidimensional array:

- An array of arrays is called as multi dimensional array
- Array created with more than one dimension(size)

Syntax:

```
datatype arrayname[rowSize][columnsize];
```

Example: `int matrix_A[2][3];`

Initialization of two dimensional array:

```
int matrix_A [2][3] = { {1, 2, 3},{4, 5, 6} }; (or)
```

```
int matrix_A [2][3] = { {1, 2, 3},  
                        {4, 5, 6} };
```



Two dimensional array - Example



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int disp[2][3];
int i, j;
for(i=0; i<2; i++)
{
for(j=0; j<3; j++)
{
printf("Enter value for disp[%d][%d]:", i, j);
scanf("%d", &disp[i][j]);
}
}
printf("Two Dimensional array elements:\n");
for(i=0; i<2; i++)
{ for(j=0; j<3; j++)
{
printf("%d ", disp[i][j]);
if(j==2)
{
printf("\n");
}
}
} return 0;
}
```




Applications of array



- Arrays are used to Store List of values
- Arrays are used to Perform Matrix Operations
- Arrays are used to implement Search Algorithms
- Arrays are used to implement Sorting Algorithms
- Arrays are used to implement Datastructures



THANK YOU