CSCI-1411 FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTING LAB



Fall 2015

1

One-Dimensional Arrays:

Array is a collection of memory locations, all of which have the same data type, grouped together under one name.



Define a 1D array:

datatype name_of_array[#elements]

 \rightarrow For ex.: int ageFrequency[100]

To access the value of one element in the 1D array,

name_of_array[index_of_element]

→ For example: ageFrequency[5] → the 6th element
 ■ The index of the first element starts from 0.

Two-Dimensional Arrays:

Define a 2D array:

datatype name_of_array[#rows] [#columns]

 \rightarrow For ex.: float profit[3][4]

■ To access the value of one element in the 2D array, name_of_array[row_index] [column_index]
→ For example: profit [1][2]

Arrays as Arguments:

- Arrays are always passed by pointer.
- Function prototype

void getData(int arrayData[], int sizeOfArray)

- Or
 - 1. first define an array as a new datatype in the global section and
 - 2. then define a variable whose datatype is the new one.

typedef int GradeType[TotalGrades];

void getData(GradeType array, int sizeOfArray)

$\hfill\square$ Overview:

- Lab 7 Components
 - Lab Sections (7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4)
 - Obviously very similar to PA2

- □ 7.1 Working with One-Dimensional Arrays
 - (testscore.cpp)
 - Be sure to implement Exercise 3 (gradfile.txt)
 - Answer questions asked in exercise 2
- □ 7.2 Strings as Arrays of Characters
 - (student.cpp)
 - Match the resulting output

7.3 Working with Two-Dimensional Arrays (price.cpp)

- Don't do Exercise 6 or 7
- Answer questions asked in exercise 2 & 5

□ 7.4 Pick One

- Choose 1 of the 3 options
- Name the source file: main.cpp
- No Design Document

Submission File Checklist

- Submit all files on Canvas (One at a time or all of them in a single zip file). Be sure to include all source files and documents.
- □ 7.1 testscore.cpp
- □ 7.2 student.cpp
- \Box 7.3 price (without exercise 6 and 7)
- □ 7.4 main.cpp (For any option you choose)