Array Lesson 2 Outline

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Array Lesson 2
CS1313 Fall 2022
Arrays + Loops = Amazing!

Arrays seem kind of dull and listless, until you add a key ingredient: loops!

```java
for (count = 0; count < number_of_elements; count++) {
    a[count] = 2 * count;
} /* for count */
```
for Loops for Tasks on Arrays #1

#include <stdio.h>

int main ()  
{ /* main */  
  const int number_of_elements = 5;  
  const int program_success_code = 0;  
  int a[number_of_elements];  
  int count;  

  for (count = 0; count < number_of_elements; count++) {  
    a[count] = 2 * count;  
  } /* for count */  

  for (count = 0; count < number_of_elements; count++) {  
    printf("a[%2d] = %2d\n", count, a[count]);  
  } /* for count */  

  return program_success_code;  
} /* main */
for Loops for Tasks on Arrays #2

% gcc -o array_for_mult array_for_mult.c
% array_for_mult

a[ 0] = 0
a[ 1] = 2
a[ 2] = 4
a[ 3] = 6
a[ 4] = 8
```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main ()
{
    const int minimum_number_of_elements = 1;
    const int maximum_number_of_elements = 15;
    const int program_failure_code = -1;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    int a[maximum_number_of_elements];
    int number_of_elements;
    int count;

    printf("How long will the array be (%d to %d)?\n",
            minimum_number_of_elements,
            maximum_number_of_elements);
    scanf("%d", &number_of_elements);
    if ((number_of_elements < minimum_number_of_elements) ||
        (number_of_elements > maximum_number_of_elements)) {
        printf("That's not a valid array length!\n");
        exit(program_failure_code);
    } /* if (window_of_elements < ...) || ...) */
```

Another for/Array Example #1
Another for/Array Example #2

```c
for (count = 0; count < number_of_elements; count++) {
    a[count] = 2 * count;
} /* for count */
for (count = 0; count < number_of_elements; count++) {
    printf("a[%2d] = %2d\n", count, a[count]);
} /* for count */
return program_success_code;
} /* main */
```
Another for/Array Example #3

```c
% gcc -o array_for_mult_read array_for_mult_read.c
% array_for_mult_read
How long will the array be (1 to 15)?
0
That's not a valid array length!
% array_for_mult_read
How long will the array be (1 to 15)?
16
That's not a valid array length!
% array_for_mult_read
How long will the array be (1 to 15)?
5
a[ 0] = 0
a[ 1] = 2
a[ 2] = 4
a[ 3] = 6
a[ 4] = 8
```
Don’t Need to Use Entire Declared Length

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    const int minimum_number_of_elements = 1;
    const int maximum_number_of_elements = 15;
    const int program_failure_code = -1;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    int a[maximum_number_of_elements];
    ...
}
```

% array_for_mult_read
How long will the array be (1 to 15)?

5

a[0] = 0
a[1] = 2
a[2] = 4
a[3] = 6
a[4] = 8

Notice that we can declare an array to be larger than the portion of the array that we actually use, because RAM is cheap.
Reading Array Values Using \texttt{for} Loop #1

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int z_length = 6;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    float z[z_length], z_squared[z_length];
    int index;

    for (index = 0; index < z_length; index++) {
        printf("Input z[%d]:\n", index);
        scanf("%f", &z[index]);
    } /* for index */
    for (index = 0; index < z_length; index++) {
        z_squared[index] = z[index] * z[index];
    } /* for index */
    for (index = 0; index < z_length; index++) {
        printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n", z[index], z_squared[index]);
    } /* for index */
    return program_success_code;
} /* main */
```

"Use at least 19 spaces total, 7 of which are to the right of the decimal point."
Reading Array Values Using `for` Loop #2

% gcc -o array_for_read_square array_for_read_square.c
% array_for_read_square

Input z[0]:
5
Input z[1]:
1.1
Input z[2]:
-33.33333
Input z[3]:
1.5e+05
Input z[4]:
0.0033333
Input z[5]:
1.5e-05

5.0000000^2 = 25.0000000
1.1000000^2 = 1.2100000
-33.3333282^2 = 1111.1107178
150000.0000000^2 = 22499999744.0000000
0.0033333^2 = 0.0000111
0.0000150^2 = 0.0000000
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int z_length = 6;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    float z[z_length], z_squared[z_length];

    printf("Input z[%d]: \n", 0);
    scanf("%f", &z[0]);
    printf("Input z[%d]: \n", 1);
    scanf("%f", &z[1]);
    printf("Input z[%d]: \n", 2);
    scanf("%f", &z[2]);
    printf("Input z[%d]: \n", 3);
    scanf("%f", &z[3]);
    printf("Input z[%d]: \n", 4);
    scanf("%f", &z[4]);
    printf("Input z[%d]: \n", 5);
    scanf("%f", &z[5]);
for Loop: Like Many Statements #2

z_squared[0] = z[0] * z[0];
z_squared[1] = z[1] * z[1];
printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n",
    z[0], z_squared[0]);
printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n",
    z[1], z_squared[1]);
printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n",
    z[2], z_squared[2]);
printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n",
    z[3], z_squared[3]);
printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n",
    z[4], z_squared[4]);
printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n",
    z[5], z_squared[5]);
return program_success_code;
} /* main */
for Loop: Like Many Statements #3

```bash
% gcc -o array_no_for_read_square \ 
   array_no_for_read_square.c
% array_no_for_read_square
Input z[0]:
5
Input z[1]:
1.1
Input z[2]:
-33.33333
Input z[3]:
1.5e+05
Input z[4]:
0.0033333
Input z[5]:
1.5e-05

5.0000000^2 =          25.0000000
1.1000000^2 =           1.2100000
-33.3333282^2 =        1111.1107178
150000.0000000^2 = 22499999744.0000000
0.0033333^2 =           0.0000111
0.0000150^2 =           0.0000000
```
Reading Array on One Line of Input #1

Instead of having to explicitly prompt for each array element, you can have a single prompt, and then the user can input all of the array elements’ values in a single line of input text.
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
  /* main */
  const int z_length = 6;
  const int program_success_code = 0;
  float z[z_length], z_squared[z_length];
  int index;

  printf("Input all %d values of z:\n", z_length);
  for (index = 0; index < 6; index++) {
    scanf("%f", &z[index]);
  } /* for index */
  for (index = 0; index < 6; index++) {
    z_squared[index] = z[index] * z[index];
  } /* for index */
  for (index = 0; index < 6; index++) {
    printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n", z[index], z_squared[index]);
  } /* for index */
  return program_success_code;
} /* main */
Reading Array on One Line of Input #3

```
gcc -o array_for_read_1line_square array_for_read_1line_square.c
array_for_read_1line_square
```

Input all 6 values of z:

```
5  1.1  -33.3333  1.5e+05  0.0033333  1.5e-05
```

```
5.0000000^2 =          25.0000000
1.1000000^2 =           1.2100000
-33.3333282^2 =        1111.1107178
150000.0000000^2 = 22499999744.0000000
0.0033333^2 =           0.0000111
0.0000150^2 =           0.0000000
```
Aside: Why Named Constants Are Good

Consider the previous program.
What if we decide that we want to change the array length? Then we’d have to go in and change every for statement in the program.
That may not seem like much work in the previous program, but it can be a lot of work with large programs.
For example, the Advanced Regional Prediction System (ARPS), the numerical weather prediction program created by OU’s Center for Analysis & Prediction of Storms, is a Fortran 90 program that is almost 150,000 lines long, with over 5,800 loops. Changing the loop bounds on such a program would take a huge amount of work.
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    /* main */
    const int z_length = 6;
    const int lower_bound = 0;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    float z[z_length], z_squared[z_length];
    int index;

    for (index = lower_bound; index < z_length; index++) {
        printf("Input z[%d]: \n", index);
        scanf("%f", &z[index]);
    } /* for index */

    for (index = lower_bound; index < z_length; index++) {
        z_squared[index] = z[index] * z[index];
    } /* for index */

    for (index = lower_bound; index < z_length; index++) {
        printf("%19.7f^2 = %19.7f\n", z[index], z_squared[index]);
    } /* for index */

    return program_success_code;
} /* main */
Named Constants as Loop Bounds #2

% gcc -o array_for_read_named \ 
   array_for_read_named.c

% array_for_read_named
Input z[0]: 5
Input z[1]: 1.1
Input z[2]: -33.3333
Input z[3]: 1.5e+05
Input z[4]: 0.003333
Input z[5]: 1.5e-05

5.0000000^2 = 25.0000000
1.1000000^2 = 1.2100000
-33.3333282^2 = 1111.1107178
150000.0000000^2 = 22499999744.0000000
0.0033333^2 = 0.0000111
0.0000150^2 = 0.0000000
```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const float initial_sum = 0.0;
    const int length = 10;
    const int lower_bound = 0;
    const int upper_bound = length - 1;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    int a[length];
    int sum;
    int index;

    printf("Input values #d to #d:\n",
           lower_bound, upper_bound);
    for (index = lower_bound; index < length; index++) {
        scanf("%d", &a[index]);
    } /* for index */
    sum = initial_sum;
    for (index = lower_bound; index < length; index++) {
        sum = sum + a[index];
    } /* for index */
    printf("The sum of those values is %d.\n", sum);
    return program_success_code;
} /* main */
```
Computing with Arrays #2

% gcc -o array_sum array_sum.c
% array_sum
Input values #0 to #9:
1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100
The sum of those values is 385.
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    /* main */
    const int length = 10;
    const int lower_bound = 0;
    const int upper_bound = length - 1;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    int a[length], b[Length], c[length];
    int index;

    printf("Input a values %d to %d:\n", lower_bound, upper_bound);
    for (index = lower_bound; index < length; index++) {
        scanf("%d", &a[index]);
    } /* for index */
    printf("Input b values %d to %d:\n", lower_bound, upper_bound);
    for (index = lower_bound; index < length; index++) {
        scanf("%d", &b[index]);
    } /* for index */
for (index = lower_bound; index < length; index++) {
    c[index] = a[index] + b[index];
} /* for index */

printf("The pairwise sums of the ");
printf("%d array elements are:\n", length);
for (index = lower_bound; index < length; index++) {
    printf("%d ", c[index]);
} /* for index */
printf("\n");
return program_success_code;
} /* main */
Computing with Arrays #5

```bash
% gcc -o array_add_pairwise array_add_pairwise.c
% array_add_pairwise
Input a values #0 to #9:
1  8  27  64  125  216  343  512  729  1000
Input b values #0 to #9:
1  4   9  16   25   36   49   64   81   100
The pairwise sums of the 10 array elements are:
2 12 36 80 150 252 392 576 810 1100
```