Arrays in C++

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Reason behind the idea

- When we are programming, often we have to process a large amount of information. We can do so by creating a lot of variables to keep track of them.

- However this approach is not the best. Why not?
Arrays

• Arrays are great for keeping track of similar group of data.

• What are some scenarios where using arrays can help us?
Declaring an Array

• Model:
  
  type_of_array name_of_array [ size_of_array ]

  type_of_array: The data type, example: int

  name_of_array: The name of the array, example: grades

  size_of_array: The capacity of the array, example: 10

• Examples:
  
  – int grades[10];
  – string students[10];
Accessing the entire Array

• If we have the following array declared:
  – int grades[10];

• To access the entire array we would refer to grades.

• For example if we want to pass the array into a function, we would pass grades into the function as an argument.
Accessing Elements in the Array

• If we have an array declare as the following:
  – int grades[5];

• The elements of the array are as follows:
  – grades[0]
  – grades[1]
  – grades[2]
  – grades[3]
  – grades[4]

• Counting in the array starts from 0, and the last element is size – 1.
Accessing Elements in the Array

• We can assign values to the elements as follows:
  – grades[0] = 89;
  – grades[1] = 93;
  – grades[3] = 78;
Printing elements of the array

• Using the same array as before ‘grades’, we can create the following cout statements:
  – cout << grades[0];
  – cout << grades[1];
  – cout << grades[2];
  – cout << grades[3];
  – cout << grades[4];
• NOTE: cout << grades //does NOT work!
• Try it out and note what happens.
Loops and Arrays

- We can use a for loop to printing out elements of the array, code would look like this:

```c++
for ( int i = 0 ; i < 5 ; ++i )
    cout << grades[i] << endl;
```
Note

• If our array is:
  – string names[10];
  – names refers to the array, the whole array
  – names[0] refers to the very first element
  – names[1] refers to the second element
  – ...
  – names[9] refers to the last element
  – Referring to names[10] will crash your program!!
Initializing the array

• Sometimes we want to pre-initialize the array, we can do the following:
  – int lookup[5] = { 100, 90, 80, 70, 60 };
  – int lookup[] = { 100, 90, 80, 70, 60 };
    • This would also work

• Sometimes we want to initialize the entire array to zero, we can do the following:
  – int sums[10] = {0};
    • {0} is a special code to C++, {1} doesn’t work.
Initializing the array – the catch

- You will not be able to initialize arrays if the arrays size are specified by user input. So, the following will **NOT** work:

```cpp
int x;
cin >> x;
int a[x];
```
Arrays and Functions

• Just like regular variables, arrays can be passed into functions.

• When passing arrays into functions, consider this first:
  – Pass the entire arrays into the sub function, or
  – If only one of the element is needed, pass just that one element into the function.
Examples of passing single element

```cpp
int main()
{
    int grades[5];
    //do something that read in grades...
    //isPassing returns “pass” or “fail”
    cout << getPassFail( grades[0] );
}
```
What does the function look like?

```cpp
string getPassFail( int grade )
{
    if ( grade >= 75 )
        return "pass";
    return "fail";
}
```
Example of passing entire array

```c
int main()
{
    int grades[5];
    //do something that read in grades...
    printPassOrFail( grades, 5 );
}
```
What does this function look like?

```cpp
void printPassOrFail( int grades[], int size )
{
    for ( int i = 0 ; i < size ; ++ i )
    {
        if ( grades[i] >= 75 )
            cout << grades[i] << " is passing.\n";
        else
            cout << grades[i] << " is failing.\n";
    }
}
```
Important note

• When passing arrays as functions you can do it as one of the following ways...

• void printPassOrFail( int grades[], int size )
  or
• void printPassOrFail( int grades[5], int size )

• C++ allows this because during the time we write the code, we might not know how big grades array will be.
• The additional size variable will help keep track of that.
Pass by Value or Pass by Reference?

• When we pass variables into sub function, default behavior is always pass by value.

• If we need to pass by reference, we have to tell C++ with the & symbol.

• When we pass arrays into sub function, arrays are always pass by reference. Sub functions are free to modify the contents of the array.
Final Note

- A locally declared array can **NOT** be returned to the calling function.
- Example: ( Don’t do it!! )
  ```
  int [] getInput();
  {
      int grades[10];
      //get user input;
      return grades;
  }
  ```