

# CS 111

arrays

# Model declaration for array

```
BASE_TYPE ARRAY_NAME [ CAPACITY ]
```

- This creates CAPACITY variables with BASE TYPE

# Model declaration for array

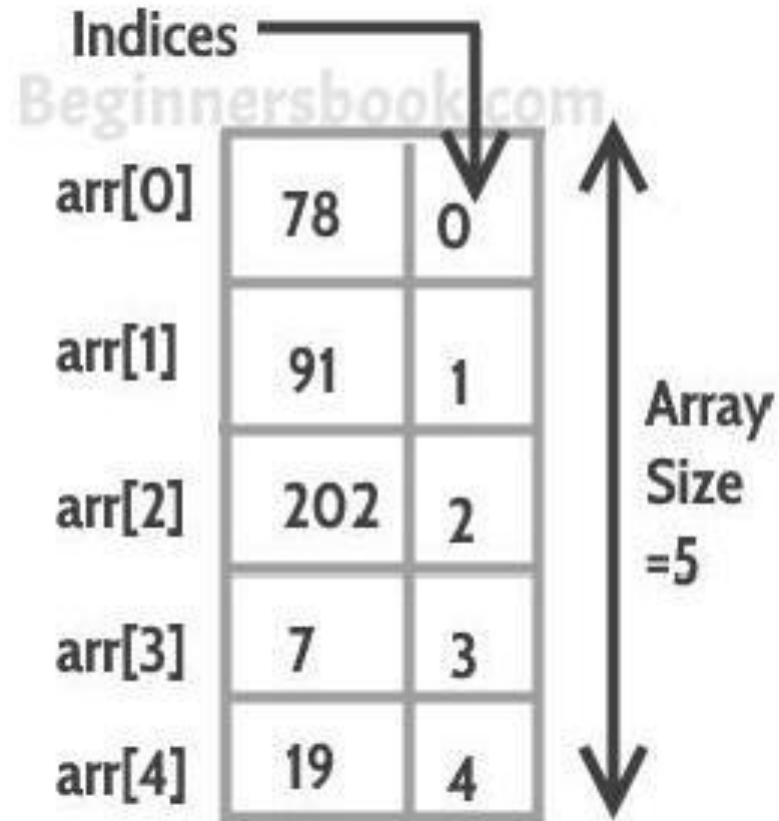
```
BASE_TYPE ARRAY_NAME [ CAPACITY ]
```

- To process all elements in the array we follow this model:

```
for(int x = 0; c < CAPACITY; c++){  
    PROCESS ARRAY_NAME [c];  
}
```

- The loop hits all array elements because they are numbered from 0 to CAPACITY - 1

```
int arr[5] = {78, 91, 202, 7, 19}
```



from <https://beginnersbook.com/2017/08/cpp-arrays>

# Example 1

```
int digits[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};  
// adds 5 to number stored at each array index  
for(int c = 0; c < 10; c++){  
    digits[c] += 5;  
}
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

# Example 2

```
int digits[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};  
// add 5 to only to elements that are divisible by 3  
for(int c = 0; c < 10; c++){  
    if(digits[c] % 3 == 0){  
        digits[c] += 5;  
    }  
}
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

# Example 3

```
int digits[5]; // declare int array
// read in input
for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
    cin >> digits[i];
}
// print elements in array
for(int j = 0; j < 5; j++){
    cout << digits[j] << " ";
}
```

0	1	2	3	4

# Example 4

```
srand(time(0));  
int digits[50]; // declare int array  
// read in input  
for(int i = 0; i < 50; i++){  
    digits[i] = rand() % 10 + 1;  
}
```