



# Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών

Τμήμα Μηχανικών Ηλεκτρονικών Υπολογιστών και  
Πληροφορικής

## ΟΝΤΟΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ (C++)

### Πίνακες

### Περιεχόμενα

- Εισαγωγή
- Πίνακες
- Δήλωση πίνακα
- Παραδείγματα χρήσης πίνακα
- Πέρασμα πίνακα σε συνάρτηση
- Πολυδιάστατοι πίνακες
- Ασκήσεις

## Εισαγωγή

- Πίνακες
  - Δομή δεδομένων για την αποθήκευση ομοειδών στοιχείων
  - Στατική δομή (ίδιο μέγεθος σε όλη τη ζωή του προγράμματος)

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## Πίνακες

- Πίνακας
  - Αποθηκεύεται σε συνεχόμενες θέσεις μνήμης
  - Ένα όνομα και ένας τύπος (**int**, **char**, etc.)
- Προσπέλαση στοιχείων
  - Όνομα πίνακα + θέση στοιχείου
  - Format: **ArrayName[ PositionNumber ]**
  - Το πρώτο στοιχείο βρίσκεται στη θέση 0
- Πίνακας c N στοιχείων
  - c[ 0 ], c[ 1 ] ... c[ n - 1 ]**
  - Το N στοιχείο βρίσκεται στη θέση N-1

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## Πίνακες

- Τα στοιχεία ενός πίνακα συμπεριφέρονται ως μεταβλητές
  - Ανάθεση/Εκτύπωση
 

```
c[ 0 ] = 3;
cout << c[ 0 ];
```
- Ο δείκτης ενός πίνακα μπορεί να προκύψει μετά από κάποιο υπολογισμό
 

```
c[ 5 - 2 ]
```

 ίδιο με `c[ 3 ]`

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## Πίνακες

Όνομα πίνακα (Όλα τα στοιχεία αυτού του πίνακα έχουν το ίδιο όνομα,

<code>c</code>	↓
<code>c[0]</code>	-45
<code>c[1]</code>	6
<code>c[2]</code>	0
<code>c[3]</code>	72
<code>c[4]</code>	1543
<code>c[5]</code>	-89
<code>c[6]</code>	0
<code>c[7]</code>	62
<code>c[8]</code>	-3
<code>c[9]</code>	1
<code>c[10]</code>	6453
<code>c[11]</code>	78

Αριθμός θέσης του στοιχείου μέσα στον πίνακα `c`

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## Δήλωση πίνακα

- Η δήλωση πίνακα περιλαμβάνει
  - Το όνομα
  - Τον τύπο δεδομένων του πίνακα (των στοιχείων του)
  - Το πλήθος των στοιχείων του
  - `type arrayName[ arraySize ];`  
`int c[ 10 ]; // array of 10 integers`  
`float d[ 3284 ]; // array of 3284 floats`
- Δήλωση πολλαπλών πινάκων ίδιου τύπου
  - Όπως και οι κανονικές μεταβλητές  
`int b[ 100 ], x[ 27 ];`

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## Παράδειγμα χρήσης πίνακα

- Αρχικοποίηση του πίνακα
  - Με for-loop
    - Θέτει την ίδια τιμή σε κάθε στοιχείο του πίνακα
  - Με λίστα αρχικοποίησης
    - Γίνεται στη δήλωση του πίνακα
    - Εάν παραλείψουμε κάποιες τιμές, τα δεξιότερα στοιχεία του πίνακα γίνονται 0
    - Εάν δώσουμε περισσότερες τιμές → syntax error
  - Για να θέσουμε την ίδια τιμή σε κάθε στοιχείο του πίνακα
    - `int n[ 5 ] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };`
    - `int n[ 5 ] = { 0 };`
  - Εάν παραλείψουμε το μέγεθος του πίνακα τότε οι τιμές αρχικοποίησης προσδιορίζουν το μέγεθος του πίνακα
    - `int n[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };`

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_03.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 4.3: fig04_03.cpp
2 // Initializing an array.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::setw;
11
12 int main()
13 {
14     int n[ 10 ]; // n is an array of
15
16     // initialize elements of array n
17     for ( int i = 0; i < 10; i++ )
18         n[ i ] = 0; // set element at location i to 0
19
20     cout << "Element" << setw( 13 ) << "Value" << endl;
21
22     // output contents of array n in tabular format
23     for ( int j = 0; j < 10; j++ )
24         cout << setw( 7 ) << j << setw( 13 ) << n[ j ] << endl;
25 }
```

Declare a 10-element array of integers.

Initialize array to 0 using a for loop. Note that the array has elements `n[ 0 ]` to `n[ 9 ]`.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_03.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

**fig04\_03.cpp**  
**output (1 of 1)**

```

26     return 0; // indicates successful termination
27
28 } // end main
```

Element	Value
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_04.cpp**  
(1 of 1)

```

1 // Fig. 4.4: fig04_04.cpp
2 // Initializing an array with a declaration.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::setw;
11
12 int main()
13 {
14     // use initializer list to initialize array n
15     int n[ 10 ] = { 32, 27, 64, 18, 95, 14, 90, 70, 60, 37 };
16
17     cout << "Element" << setw( 13 ) << "Value" << endl;
18
19     // output contents of array n in tabular format
20     for ( int i = 0; i < 10; i++ )
21         cout << setw( 7 ) << i << setw( 13 ) << n[ i ] << endl;
22
23     return 0; // indicates successful termination
24
25 } // end main

```

Note the use of the initializer list.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_04.cpp**  
output (1 of 1)

Element	Value
0	32
1	27
2	64
3	18
4	95
5	14
6	90
7	70
8	60
9	37

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## Παράδειγμα χρήσης πίνακα

- Μέγεθος πίνακα
  - Μπορεί να προσδιορισθεί με μια σταθερά μεταβλητή (**const**)
    - **const int size = 20;**
  - Οι τιμές των σταθερών δεν μπορούν ν' αλλάξουν
  - Οι σταθερές πρέπει να αρχικοποιηθούν όταν δηλώνονται
  - Οι σταθερές ονομάζονται επίσης read-only μεταβλητές

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### Outline

**fig04\_05.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 4.5: fig04_05.cpp
2 // Initialize array s to the even integers from 2 to 20.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::setw;
11
12 int main()
13 {
14     // constant variable can be used to
15     const int arraySize = 10;
16
17     int s[ arraySize ]; // array s has 10 el
18
19     for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++ )  //
20         s[ i ] = 2 + 2 * i;
21
22     cout << "Element" << setw( 13 ) << "Value"
23 }
```

Note use of **const** keyword.  
Only **const** variables can specify array sizes.

The program becomes more scalable when we set the array size using a **const** variable. We can change **arraySize**, and all the loops will still work (otherwise, we'd have to update every loop in the program).

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_05.cpp  
(2 of 2)**

**fig04\_05.cpp  
output (1 of 1)**

```

24 // output contents of array s in tabular format
25 for ( int j = 0; j < arraySize; j++ )
26     cout << setw( 7 ) << j << setw( 13 ) << s[ j ] << endl;
27
28 return 0; // indicates successful termination
29
30 } // end main

```

Element	Value
0	2
1	4
2	6
3	8
4	10
5	12
6	14
7	16
8	18
9	20

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_06.cpp  
(1 of 1)**

**fig04\_06.cpp  
output (1 of 1)**

```

1 // Fig. 4.6: fig04_06.cpp
2 // Using a properly initialized constant variable.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 int main()
9 {
10     const int x = 7; // initialized constant variable
11
12     cout << "The value of constant variable x is: "
13         << x << endl;
14
15     return 0; // indicates successful termination
16
17 } // end main

```

Proper initialization of  
**const** variable.

The value of constant variable x is: 7

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_07.cpp**  
(1 of 1)

**fig04\_07.cpp**  
output (1 of 1)

```

1 // Fig. 4.7: fig04_07.cpp
2 // A const object must be initialized.
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     const int x; // Error: x must be initialized
7
8     x = 7; // Error: cannot modify a const variable
9
10    return 0; // indicates successful termination
11
12 } // end main

```

```

d:\cpphtp4_examples\ch04\Fig04_07.cpp(6) : error C2734: 'x' :
const object must be initialized if not extern
d:\cpphtp4_examples\ch04\Fig04_07.cpp(8) : error C2166:
l-value specifies const object

```

Uninitialized **const** results  
in a syntax error. Attempting  
to modify the **const** is  
another error.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_08.cpp**  
(1 of 1)

**fig04\_08.cpp**  
output (1 of 1)

```

1 // Fig. 4.8: fig04_08.cpp
2 // Compute the sum of the elements of the array.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 int main()
9 {
10     const int arraySize = 10;
11
12     int a[ arraySize ] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
13
14     int total = 0;
15
16     // sum contents of array a
17     for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++ )
18         total += a[ i ];
19
20     cout << "Total of array element values is " << total << endl;
21
22     return 0; // indicates successful termination
23
24 } // end main

```

```
Total of array element values is 55
```

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_09.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 4.9: fig04_09.cpp
2 // Histogram printing program.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::setw;
11
12 int main()
13 {
14     const int arraySize = 10;
15     int n[ arraySize ] = { 19, 3, 15, 7, 11, 9, 13, 5, 17, 1 };
16
17     cout << "Element" << setw( 13 ) << "Value"
18         << setw( 17 ) << "Histogram" << endl;
19
20     // for each element of array n, output a bar in histogram
21     for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++ ) {
22         cout << setw( 7 ) << i << setw( 13 )
23             << n[ i ] << setw( 9 );
24
25         for ( int j = 0; j < n[ i ]; j++ )    // print one bar
26             cout << '*';

```

Prints asterisks corresponding  
to size of array element,  
**n[i]**.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_09.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

**fig04\_09.cpp**  
output (1 of 1)

```

27
28     cout << endl; // start next line of output
29
30 } // end outer for structure
31
32 return 0; // indicates successful termination
33
34 } // end main

```

Element	Value	Histogram
0	19	*****
1	3	***
2	15	*****
3	7	*****
4	11	*****
5	9	*****
6	13	*****
7	5	***
8	17	*****
9	1	*

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_10.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 4.10: fig04_10.cpp
2 // Roll a six-sided die 6000 times.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::setw;
11
12 #include <cstdlib>
13 #include <ctime>
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     const int arraySize = 7;
18     int frequency[ arraySize ] = { 0 };
19
20     srand( time( 0 ) ); // seed random-number generator
21
22     // roll die 6000 times
23     for ( int roll = 1; roll <= 6000; roll++ )
24         ++frequency[ 1 + rand() % 6 ]; // replace
25                                         // of Fig.

```

Remake of old program to roll dice. An array is used instead of 6 regular variables, and the proper element can be updated easily (without needing a **switch**).

This creates a number between 1 and 6, which determines the index of **frequency[ ]** that should be incremented.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_10.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

**fig04\_10.cpp**  
**output (1 of 1)**

```

26     cout << "Face" << setw( 13 ) << "Frequency" << endl;
27
28
29     // output frequency elements 1-6 in tabular format
30     for ( int face = 1; face < arraySize; face++ )
31         cout << setw( 4 ) << face
32             << setw( 13 ) << frequency[ face ] << endl;
33
34     return 0; // indicates successful termination
35
36 } // end main

```

Face	Frequency
1	1003
2	1004
3	999
4	980
5	1013
6	1001

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## Παράδειγμα χρήσης πίνακα

- Strings
  - Πίνακες χαρακτήρων
  - Όλα τα strings τερματίζουν με το null χαρακτήρα ('\\0')
  - Παραδείγματα
    - `char string1[] = "hello";`
      - Το **Null** θα προστεθεί στο τέλος
      - Η μεταβλητή `string1` έχει 6 στοιχεία
    - `char string1[] = { 'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '\0' };`
  - Η προσπέλαση των στοιχείων γίνεται με τον ίδιο τρόπο
 

```
String1[ 0 ] is 'h'  
String1[ 2 ] is 'l'
```

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## Παράδειγμα χρήσης πίνακα

- Είσοδος από το πληκτρολόγιο
 

```
char string2[ 10 ];  
cin >> string2;
```

  - Αποθηκεύει την είσοδο του χρήστη στο string
    - Μέχρι να συναντήσει τον πρώτο whitespace character
    - Προσθέτει το **null** character στο τέλος
  - Εάν το κείμενο υπερβαίνει το μέγεθος του πίνακα → πιθανό runtime error
  - Θέλουμε να το αποφύγουμε αυτό
    - `cin >> setw(10) >> string2;`
    - Διαβάζει 9 χαρακτήρες (χώρος δεσμεύεται και για το '\\0')
- Εκτύπωση ενός string
  - `cout << string2 << endl;`
    - Δεν δουλεύει για array άλλων τύπων δεδομένων

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_12.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 4_12: fig04_12.cpp
2 // Treating character arrays as strings.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::cin;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     char string1[ 20 ]; // Two different ways to declare
12     char string2[] = "string literal" // strings. string2 is
13
14     // read string from user into array
15     cout << "Enter the string \"hello\""
16     cin >> string1; // reads "hello" [space terminates input]
17
18     // output strings
19     cout << "string1 is: " << string1
20         << "\nstring2 is: " << string2;
21
22     cout << "\nstring1 with spaces between characters is:\n";
23

```

Two different ways to declare strings. **string2** is initialized, and its size determined automatically .

Examples of reading strings from the keyboard and printing them out.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_12.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

**fig04\_12.cpp**  
output (1 of 1)

```

24     // output characters until null character is reached
25     for ( int i = 0; string1[ i ] != '\0'; i++ )
26         cout << string1[ i ] << ' ';
27
28     cin >> string1; // reads "there"
29     cout << "\nstring1 is: " << string1 << endl;
30
31     return 0; // indicates successful termination
32
33 } // end main

```

Can access the characters in a string using array notation. The loop ends when the **null** character is found.

```

Enter the string "hello there": hello there
string1 is: hello
string2 is: string literal
string1 with spaces between characters is:
h e l l o
string1 is: there

```

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## Παράδειγμα χρήσης πίνακα

- Στατικοί τοπικοί πίνακες
  - Διατηρούν τις τιμές τους μεταξύ των κλήσεων μιας συνάρτησης
  - Οι στατικοί πίνακες αρχικοποιούνται με μηδέν **static int array[3];**
- Αυτόματοι τοπικοί πίνακες
  - Δημιουργούνται (και καταστρέφονται) με κάθε κλήση της συνάρτησης.

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Outline

**fig04\_13.cpp**  
(1 of 3)

```

1 // Fig. 4.13: fig04_13.cpp
2 // Static arrays are initialized to zero.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 void staticArrayInit( void );      // function prototype
9 void automaticArrayInit( void );   // function prototype
10
11 int main()
12 {
13     cout << "First call to each function:\n";
14     staticArrayInit();
15     automaticArrayInit();
16
17     cout << "\n\nSecond call to each function:\n";
18     staticArrayInit();
19     automaticArrayInit();
20     cout << endl;
21
22     return 0; // indicates successful termination
23
24 } // end main
25

```

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_13.cpp  
(2 of 3)**

```

26 // function to demonstrate a static array
27 void staticArrayInit( void )
28 {
29     // initializes elements to 0 first time function is called
30     static int array1[ 3 ];
31
32     cout << "\nValues on entering staticArrayInit:\n";
33
34     // output contents of array1
35     for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ )
36         cout << "array1[" << i << "] = " << array1[ i ] << " ";
37
38     cout << "\nValues on exiting staticArrayInit:\n";
39
40     // modify and output contents of array1
41     for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ )
42         cout << "array1[" << j << "] = "
43             << ( array1[ j ] += 5 ) << " ";
44
45 } // end function staticArrayInit
46

```

Static array, initialized to zero on first function call.

Array data is changed; the modified values stay.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_13.cpp  
(3 of 3)**

```

47 // function to demonstrate an automatic local array
48 void automaticArrayInit( void )
49 {
50     // initializes elements each time function is called
51     int array2[ 3 ] = { 1, 2, 3 };
52
53     cout << "\n\nValues on entering automaticArrayInit:\n";
54
55     // output contents of array2
56     for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ )
57         cout << "array2[" << i << "] = " << array2[ i ] << " ";
58
59     cout << "\nValues on exiting automaticArrayInit:\n";
60
61     // modify and output contents of array2
62     for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ )
63         cout << "array2[" << j << "] = "
64             << ( array2[ j ] += 5 ) << " ";
65
66 } // end function automaticArrayInit

```

Automatic array, recreated with every function call.

Although the array is changed, it will be destroyed when the function exits and the changes will be lost.

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**fig04\_13.cpp  
output (1 of 1)**

```

First call to each function:

Values on entering staticArrayInit:
array1[0] = 0  array1[1] = 0  array1[2] = 0
Values on exiting staticArrayInit:
array1[0] = 5  array1[1] = 5  array1[2] = 5

Values on entering automaticArrayInit:
array2[0] = 1  array2[1] = 2  array2[2] = 3
Values on exiting automaticArrayInit:
array2[0] = 6  array2[1] = 7  array2[2] = 8

Second call to each function:

Values on entering staticArrayInit:
array1[0] = 5  array1[1] = 5  array1[2] = 5
Values on exiting staticArrayInit:
array1[0] = 10  array1[1] = 10  array1[2] = 10

Values on entering automaticArrayInit:
array2[0] = 1  array2[1] = 2  array2[2] = 3
Values on exiting automaticArrayInit:
array2[0] = 6  array2[1] = 7  array2[2] = 8

```

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## Πέρασμα πίνακα σε συνάρτηση

- Περνάμε το όνομα του πίνακα και προαιρετικά το μέγεθος του πίνακα

– Παράδειγμα

```

int myArray[ 24 ];
myFunction( myArray, 24 );

```

- Το μέγεθος του πίνακα είναι καλή πρακτική να περνά ως όρισμα γιατί μας επιτρέπει να έχουμε loops προσπέλασης όλων των στοιχείων εντός της συνάρτησης

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## Πέρασμα πίνακα σε συνάρτηση

- Το πέρασμα του πίνακα γίνεται με αναφορά (by-reference)
  - Η συνάρτηση μπορεί να αλλάξει τις τιμές των στοιχείων του αρχικού πίνακα
  - Το όνομα του πίνακα αντιστοιχεί στη διεύθυνση του πρώτου στοιχείου του πίνακα
    - Η συνάρτηση γνωρίζει που αποθηκεύεται ο πίνακας στη μνήμη
    - Μπορεί να αλλάξει τις τιμές στις θέσεις μνήμης του πίνακα
- Το πέρασμα μεμονωμένων στοιχείων του πίνακα γίνεται με τιμή (by-value)
  - Όπως συμβαίνει και με τις κανονικές μεταβλητές
  - **square( myArray[3] );**

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## Πέρασμα πίνακα σε συνάρτηση

- Συναρτήσεις και πίνακες
  - Πρωτότυπο συνάρτησης
    - **void modifyArray( int b[], int arraySize );**
    - **void modifyArray( int [], int );**
      - Τα ονόματα των παραμέτρων είναι προαιρετικά στο πρωτότυπο
      - Τα παραπάνω πρωτότυπα είναι ισοδύναμα
  - Δεν χρειάζεται το μέγεθος του πίνακα (στο 1<sup>o</sup> όρισμα)
    - Αν προσδιορισθεί αγνοείται από τον compiler
  - Εάν δηλώσουμε παράμετρο που είναι πίνακας ως **const**
    - Δεν μπορεί να αλλάξει μέσα στη συνάρτηση (compiler error εάν επιχειρηθεί αλλαγή)
    - **void doNotModify( const int [] );**

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_14.cpp**  
(1 of 3)



```

1 // Fig. 4.14: fig04_14.cpp
2 // Passing arrays and individual array elements to functions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::setw;
11
12 void modifyArray( int [], int ); // appears strange
13 void modifyElement( int );
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     const int arraySize = 5; // size of array a
18     int a[ arraySize ] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 }; // initialize a
19
20     cout << "Effects of passing entire array by reference:"
21         << "\n\nThe values of the original array are:\n";
22
23     // output original array
24     for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++ )
25         cout << setw( 3 ) << a[ i ];

```

Syntax for accepting an array in parameter list.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_14.cpp**  
(2 of 3)



```

26
27     cout << endl;
28
29     // pass array a to modifyArray by ref
30     modifyArray( a, arraySize );
31
32     cout << "The values of the modified array are:\n";
33
34     // output modified array
35     for ( int j = 0; j < arraySize; j++ )
36         cout << setw( 3 ) << a[ j ];
37
38     // output value of a[ 3 ]
39     cout << "\n\n\n"
40         << "Effects of passing array e"
41         << "\n\nThe value of a[3] is ";
42
43     // pass array element a[ 3 ] by val
44     modifyElement( a[ 3 ] );
45
46     // output value of a[ 3 ]
47     cout << "The value of a[3] is " << a[ 3 ] << endl;
48
49     return 0; // indicates successful termination
50
51 } // end main

```

Pass array name (a) and size to function. Arrays are passed-by-reference.

Pass a single array element by value; the original cannot be modified.

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 [Outline](#)

**fig04\_14.cpp  
(3 of 3)**

```

52
53 // in function modifyArray, "b" points to
54 // the original array "a" in memory
55 void modifyArray( int b[], int sizeOfArray )
56 {
57     // multiply each array element by 2
58     for ( int k = 0; k < sizeOfArray; k++ )
59         b[ k ] *= 2;
60
61 } // end function modifyArray
62
63 // in function modifyElement, "e" is a local
64 // array element a[ 3 ] passed from main
65 void modifyElement( int e )
66 {
67     // multiply parameter by 2
68     cout << "Value in modifyElement is "
69     << ( e *= 2 ) << endl;
70
71 } // end function modifyElement

```

Although named **b**, the array points to the original array **a**. It can modify **a**'s data.

Individual array elements are passed by value, and the originals cannot be changed.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_14.cpp  
output (1 of 1)**

Effects of passing entire array by reference:

The values of the original array are:

0 1 2 3 4

The values of the modified array are:

0 2 4 6 8

Effects of passing array element by value:

The value of a[3] is 6

Value in modifyElement is 12

The value of a[3] is 6

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_15.cpp  
(1 of 2)**

```

1 // Fig. 4.15: fig04_15.cpp
2 // Demonstrating the const type qualifier.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 void tryToModifyArray( const int [] ); // Array parameter declared as
9                                         // const. Array cannot be
10                                         // modified, even though it is
11                                         // passed by reference.
12
13 int main()
14 {
15     int a[] = { 10, 20, 30 };
16
17     tryToModifyArray( a );
18
19     cout << a[ 0 ] << ' ' << a[ 1 ] << ' ' << a[ 2 ] << '\n';
20
21     return 0; // indicates successful termination
22 } // end main

```

Array parameter declared as **const**. Array cannot be modified, even though it is passed by reference.

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[Outline](#)

**fig04\_15.cpp  
(2 of 2)**

**fig04\_15.cpp  
output (1 of 1)**

```

22 // In function tryToModifyArray, "b" cannot be used
23 // to modify the original array "a" in main.
24 void tryToModifyArray( const int b[] )
25 {
26     b[ 0 ] /= 2;      // error
27     b[ 1 ] /= 2;      // error
28     b[ 2 ] /= 2;      // error
29
30 } // end function tryToModifyArray

```

```

d:\cpphtp4_examples\ch04\Fig04_15.cpp(26) : error C2166:
  l-value specifies const object
d:\cpphtp4_examples\ch04\Fig04_15.cpp(27) : error C2166:
  l-value specifies const object
d:\cpphtp4_examples\ch04\Fig04_15.cpp(28) : error C2166:
  l-value specifies const object

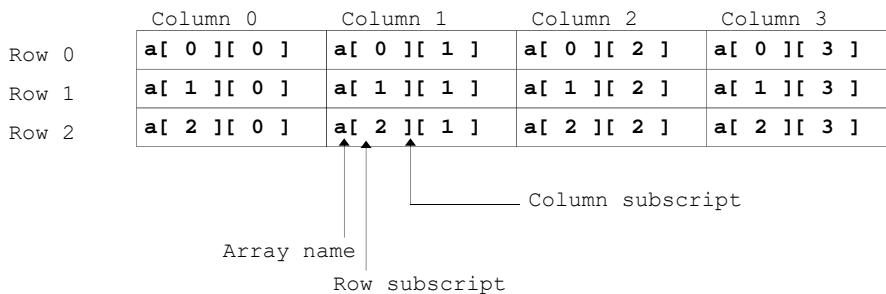
```

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## Πολυδιάστατοι πίνακες

- Δύο διαστάσεις
  - **a[ i ][ j ]**
  - Πίνακες με γραμμές και στήλες
  - Πρώτα αναφέρουμε τη γραμμή και μετά τη στήλη
  - “Array of arrays”
    - **a[ 0 ]** είναι ένας πίνακας 4 στοιχείων
    - **a[ 0 ][ 0 ]** είναι το πρώτο στοιχείο αυτού του πίνακα



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## Πολυδιάστατοι πίνακες

- Αρχικοποίηση
  - Default τιμή 0
  - Η λίστα αρχικοποιεί κατά γραμμές

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

1	2
3	4

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

1	0
3	4

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## Πολυδιάστατοι πίνακες

- Προσπέλαση στοιχείου

```
cout << b[ 0 ][ 1 ];
```

- Outputs 0

1	0
3	4

- Η παρακάτω αναφορά είναι λανθασμένη

```
cout << b[ 0, 1 ];
```

- Syntax error

- Πρωτότυπα συναρτήσεων

- Πρέπει να προσδιορίζονται τα μεγέθη των δεικτών

- Ο πρώτος δείκτης δεν είναι απαραίτητος, όπως και στους μονοδιάστατους πίνακες

- **void printArray( int [][][ 3 ] );**

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Outline

**fig04\_22.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 4.22: fig04_22.cpp
2 // Initializing multidimensional arrays.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 void printArray( int [][][ 3 ] );
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     int array1[ 2 ][ 3 ] = { { 1, 2, 3 }, { 4, 5, 6 } };
13     int array2[ 2 ][ 3 ] = { { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } };
14     int array3[ 2 ][ 3 ] = { { { 1, 2 }, { 4 } } };
15
16     cout << "Values in array1 by row are:" << endl;
17     printArray( array1 );
18
19     cout << "Values in array2 by row are:" << endl;
20     printArray( array2 );
21
22     cout << "Values in array3 by row are:" << endl;
23     printArray( array3 );
24
25     return 0; // indicates successful termination
26
27 } // end main

```

Note the format of the prototype.

Note the various initialization styles. The elements in **array2** are assigned to the first row and then the second.

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**fig04\_22.cpp  
(2 of 2)**

**fig04\_22.cpp  
output (1 of 1)**

```

28
29 // function to output array with two rows
30 void printArray( int a[][][ 3 ] )
31 {
32     for ( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ ) {           // f
33         for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ )      // output column values
34             cout << a[ i ][ j ] << ' ';
35
36         cout << endl; // start new line of output
37
38     } // end outer for structure
39
40 }
41 } // end function printArray

```

Values in array1 by row are:

1 2 3

4 5 6

Values in array2 by row are:

1 2 3

4 5 0

Values in array3 by row are:

1 2 0

4 0 0

For loops are often used to iterate through arrays. Nested loops are helpful with multiple-subscripted arrays.

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## Αναφορές

- Harvey M. Deitel, Paul J. Deitel, C++ How to Program, 8th Edition, Prentice Hall.
- Bjarne Stroustrup, The C++ Programming Language, Special Edition, Addison-Wesley.

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- Τι κάνει το παρακάτω πρόγραμμα?

```

1 // ex04_18.cpp
2 #include <iostream>
3
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 int whatIsThis( int [], int );
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     const int arraySize = 10;
12     int a[ arraySize ] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
13
14     int result = whatIsThis( a, arraySize );
15
16     cout << "Result is " << result << endl;
17     return 0;
18 }
19
20 int whatIsThis( int b[], int size )
21 {
22     if ( size == 1 )
23         return b[ 0 ];
24     else
25         return b[ size - 1 ] + whatIsThis( b, size - 1 );
26 }
```

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## Άσκηση-2

- Τι κάνει το παρακάτω πρόγραμμα?

```

1 // ex04_21.cpp
2 #include <iostream>
3
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 void someFunction( int [], int );
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     const int arraySize = 10;
12     int a[ arraySize ] =
13         32, 27, 64, 18, 95, 14, 90, 70, 60, 37 ;
14
15     cout << "The values in the array are:" << endl;
16     someFunction( a, arraySize );
17     cout << endl;
18
19     return 0;
20 }
21
22 void someFunction( int b[], int size )
23 {
24     if ( size > 0 ) {
25         someFunction( &b[ 1 ], size - 1 );
26         cout << b[ 0 ] << " ";
27     }
28 }
```

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## Απάντηση-1

- Προσθέτει τα στοιχεία του πίνακα και τυπώνει το άθροισμα (55)

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## Απάντηση-2

- Τυπώνει τα στοιχεία του πίνακα από το τέλος προς την αρχή.

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