

Worksheet 10

Array

Objectives

After completing this worksheet, you should be able to

- Declare array of elements
- Understand the usage of 1-dimensional array
- Use the concept of array to solve complicated problem

1. Open a new project, write program 10.1.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[ ])
{
    int x[5];                // Declare an array of integer for storing 5 elements of integer values
    int total;
    printf("Enter Value 1. : "); scanf("%d",&x[0]);           // The usage of each element of array
    printf("Enter Value 2. : "); scanf("%d",&x[1]);
    printf("Enter Value 3. : "); scanf("%d",&x[2]);
    printf("Enter Value 4. : "); scanf("%d",&x[3]);
    printf("Enter Value 5. : "); scanf("%d",&x[4]);
    total = x[0] + x[1] + x[2] + x[3] + x[4];
    printf("Total is %d\n",total);

    return 0;
}
```

Program 10.1

2. Run and enter the values shown in Table10.1 to the program. Then record the results in the table.

Table 10.1

Input of the program					output
x[0]	x[1]	x[2]	x[3]	x[4]	
5	3	0	10	1	
25	-10	2	7	4	

- }

[illegible]

- ```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {

 int x[5] = { 11, 22, 33, 44, 55 }; // Initialize the array $x[0] = 11, x[1] = 22, \dots, x[4] = 55$

 int i;

 for(i = 0; i <= 4; i++)

 x[i] = x[i] * 2; // Multiply [x] by 2 and store the result in [x] --> $[x] = [x] * 2$

 for(i = 0; i <= 4; i++)

 printf("x[%d] = %d\n", i, x[i]); // Display the values in array x

 return 0;

}
```

### Program 10.3

Run the program and observe the results. Then record the results.

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Suppose that we have 2 arrays of integer and initialize these arrays as shown below. Write a program in C that exchanges the values of these 2 arrays.

```
int x[5] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 };
```

```
int y[5] = { 9, 8, 7, 6, 5 };
```

[illegible]

5. Open a new project, write program 10.4.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
 int x[5], i, max;
 for(i = 0; i <= 4; i++) {
 printf("Enter value %d : ", i+1);
 scanf("%d", &x[i]);
 }
 max = x[0]; // Set the max variable to the first value of array -> x[0]
 for(i = 1; i <= 4; i++) {
 if (max < x[i])
 max = x[i];
 }
 printf("The maximum value in the array is %d\n", max);

 return 0;
}
```

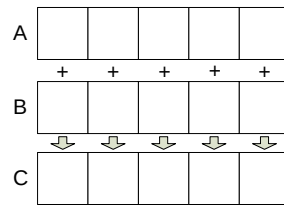
Program 10.4

Run the program and enter the values shown in Table 10.2 to the program. Then observe and record the results in the table.

| Input of the program |      |      |      |      | output |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| x[0]                 | x[1] | x[2] | x[3] | x[4] |        |
| 5                    | 3    | 0    | 10   | 1    |        |
| -25                  | -10  | 2    | 7    | 4    |        |

Table 10.2

6. Write a program to accept 5 integer values and store in 2 arrays. Then add these 2 arrays together and store the results in the third array.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Homework 10

1. Write a program that accepts 10 numbers and find out the maximum, minimum, summation and average of them.

2. Write a program to sort 10 numbers in ascending order. The displayed results will show the values in array both before and after sorting.