Intro to Programming II
Multidimensional Arrays

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Many times, you want to have an array with more than one dimension.
- A 2D game board.
- An array or strings.
- A bitmap representing a graphic object.

In C, this is represented as an array of arrays.
We can statically allocate a multidimensional array like this:

```c
int intArray[10][10];
int intArray[2][10] = {
    {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10},
    {11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20}
};
```

We can then access particular cells like this:

```c
printf("%d", intArray[0][3]);
intArray[1][2] = 6;
```
6 Write a C program that:
   ▲ Declares a 10x10 2D array.
   ▲ Builds a multiplication table in this array. (i.e. cell [i][j] should contain i * j)
   ▲ prints out this table.
What if we don’t know ahead of time how big our array should be?

Then we need to use malloc to allocate memory on the fly.

In this case, we treat our 2D array as an array of pointers (or, an array of arrays)

```c
int **intArray;
```

intArray is a pointer to an array of pointers.
We start out using malloc as usual (almost):

```c
int **intArray = (int **)malloc(10 * sizeof(int *));
```

We used malloc to create an array of 10 int pointers.

But, none of those pointers point to anything yet.

We have to go through and use malloc to allocate space for each of those arrays as well.

```c
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    intArray[i] = (int *)malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
```
Now modify your multiplication-table program to:

- Prompt the user for a number of rows and a number of columns.
- Allocate the table of numbers with malloc.
- (it should also do all the stuff it did before.)
Let’s think a bit about what the board struct for project 5 should look like.

It needs:
- number of rows
- number of columns
- a representation of the board. (a two-dimensional array)
It should probably look something like:

```c
typedef struct {
    int nrows;
    int ncols;
    int **boardArray;
} board;
```
23-8: CreateRandomBoard

6 We’re now ready to write createRandomBoard.
6 It should take three arguments: a pointer to a board, a number of rows, and a number of columns.
6 It should allocate memory for the boardArray and then fill in each cell with a random value (0 or 1).
6 Write this function in board.c, and then write a small main in gameOfLife.c that creates a board and calls this function.
The next step is to write printBoard.

This should take a board as input and print it out to the screen.

I’d suggest printing ’1’ for cells containing 1, and ’ ’ in cells containing 0.