Array ADT

So far we have looked at Integer and String ADTs.

ADT Array:

Elements: A component data type is defined and all elements are of that type (homogeneous).

Structure: A linear index type is specified and a 1-1 correspondence exists between the index type and component type

Array ADT Continued

Domain: All possible index values with all combinations of associated component values.

Operations:

1) Copy array element value (e.g value = a[i])
   results: The ith component of a is copied into value

Array ADT Continued

2) Update array element (e.g. a[i] = value)
   results: The ith component of a is assigned value

3) Array copy (e.g. a = b)
   results: All elements from b are copied into their respective positions in a

Multi-dimensional Arrays

- Obviously, we can extend the array ADT to include multidimensional arrays. The only real change is the structure which becomes something like:

component-type array[index1, index2]

Array Mapping Function (AMF)

- The only real challenge in implementing arrays is how to map a multi-dimensional array into linear space.
- Two- dimensional array AMF by rows:

Consider: int a[10][5];

a[i][j] = base(a) + (i * 5 + j) * sizeof (int);

More AMF

- What is the AMF for each of the following assuming a row-major mapping?

1) double a[100];

2) float b[5][10][15];