

Array Bounds

Indexing into Collections

- Arrays (C/C++) or lists (Python) can give us direct access to data stored at a given index (position)

indices	0	1	2	3	4	5
values	30	10	-11	5	1	42

- The first index is 0
- The size of the array above is 6, but the last index is 5
- The largest possible index is always size - 1

An Example in C

- Declaring and initializing an array in C:

```
int array[4] = { 3, -10, 14, 4};
```

values

3	-10	14	5
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- What is the index of value 3?

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- What is the index of value 3? 0
- What is the index of value 14?

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- What is the index of value 3? 0
- What is the index of value 14? 2
- What value is at index 4?

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- What is the index of value 3? 0
- What is the index of value 14? 2
- What value is at index 4? ???

How Arrays are Stored

- Arrays are stored in **contiguous** block of memory
 - Values in the same array are always right next to each other
- The index is calculated based on where the first element is stored
 - The first is 0 away from the first, 1 away from the second, etc.

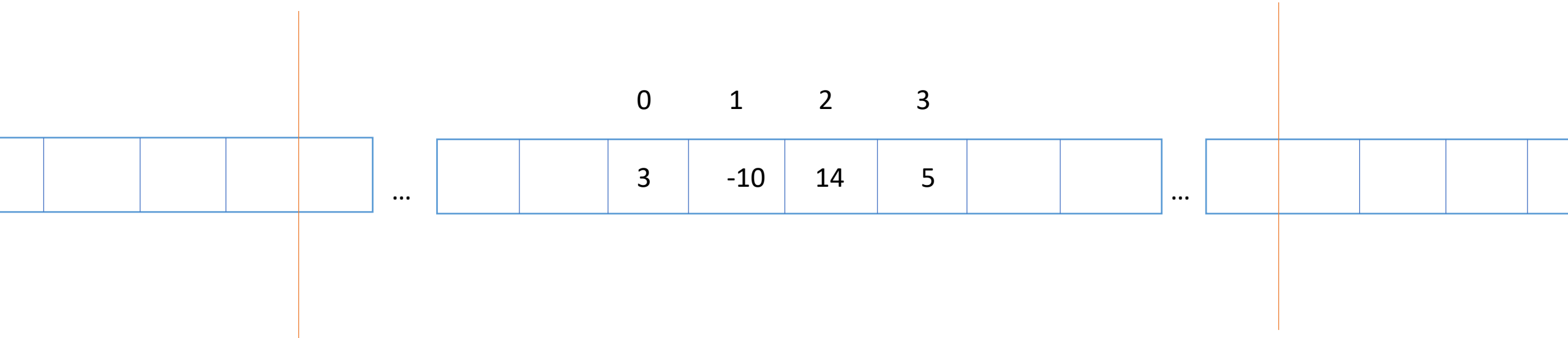
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- What happens if we ask for a position not in the array?

An Array in Memory

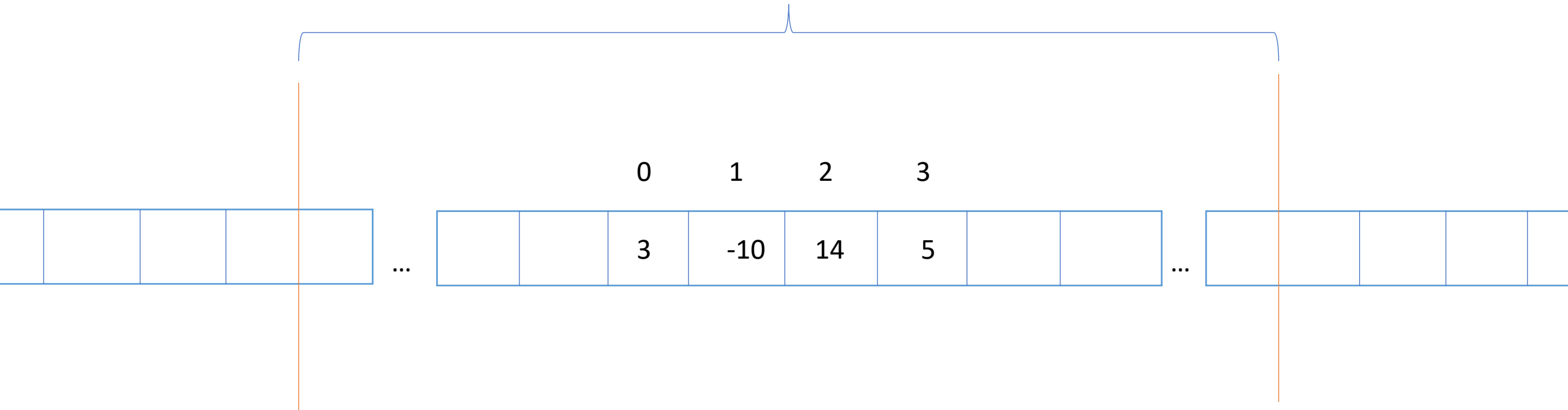
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An Array in Memory

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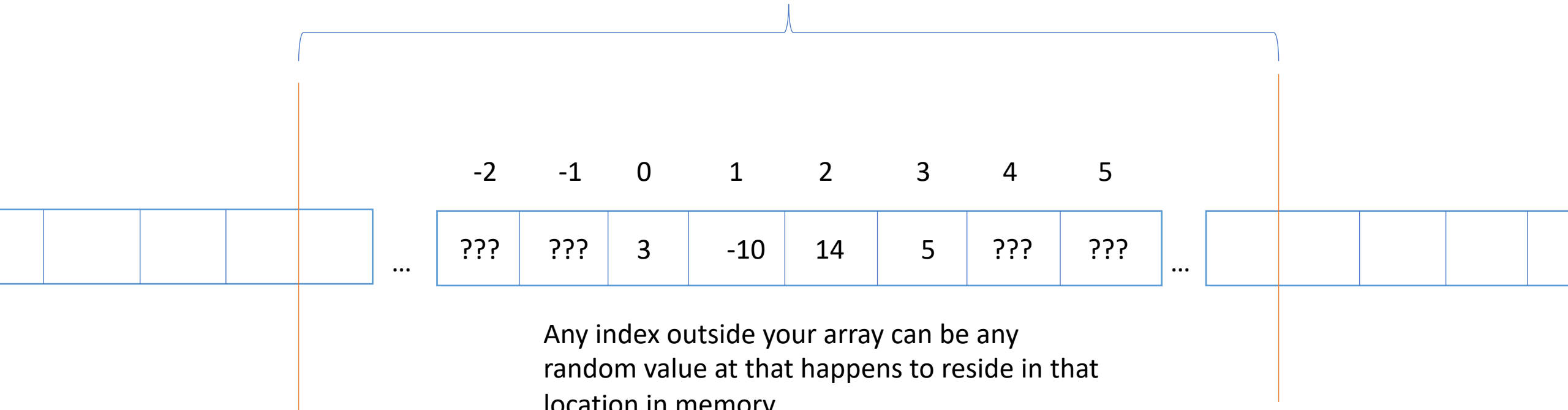
Memory for your program



Out of Bounds

```
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Memory for your program



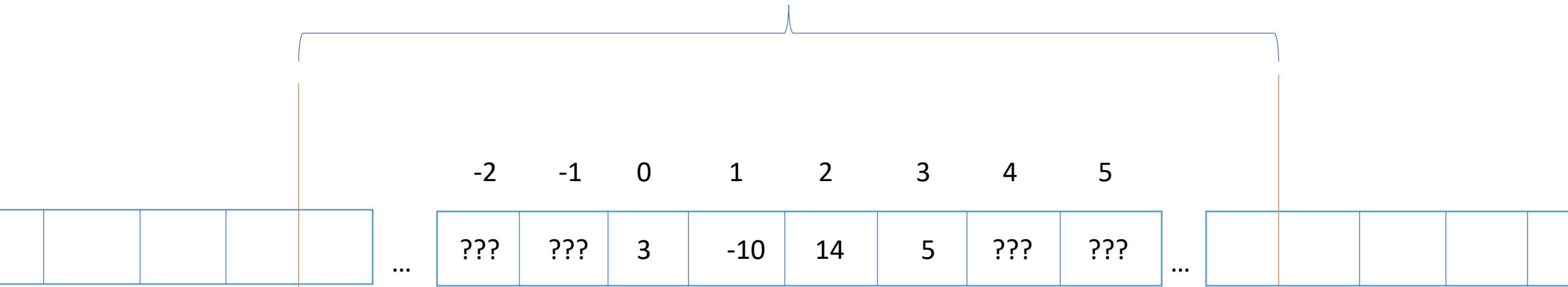
Any index outside your array can be any random value at that happens to reside in that location in memory.

Out of Bounds

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C does not do **ANY** checking to make sure an index is valid

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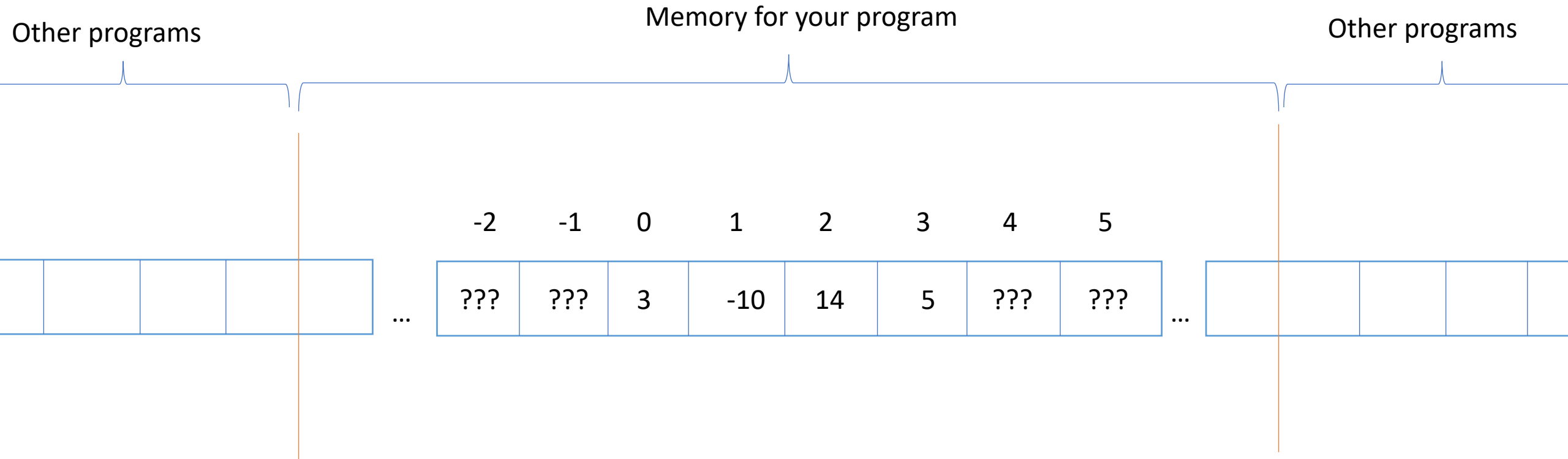


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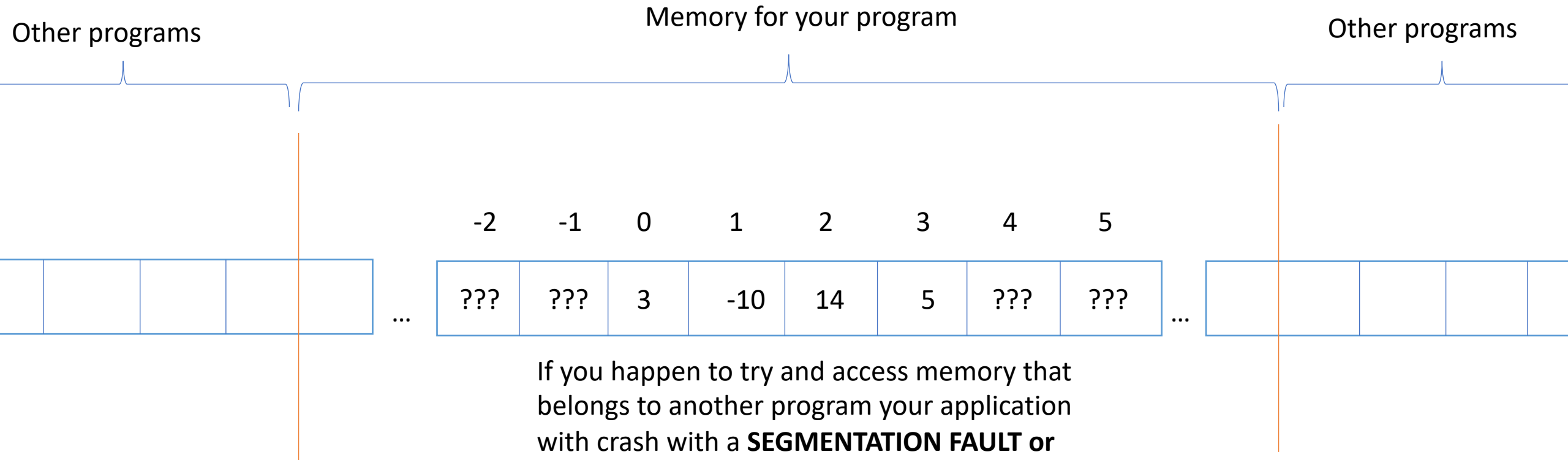
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If you happen to try and access memory that belongs to another program your application will crash with a **SEGMENTATION FAULT** or **SEGFALT!**