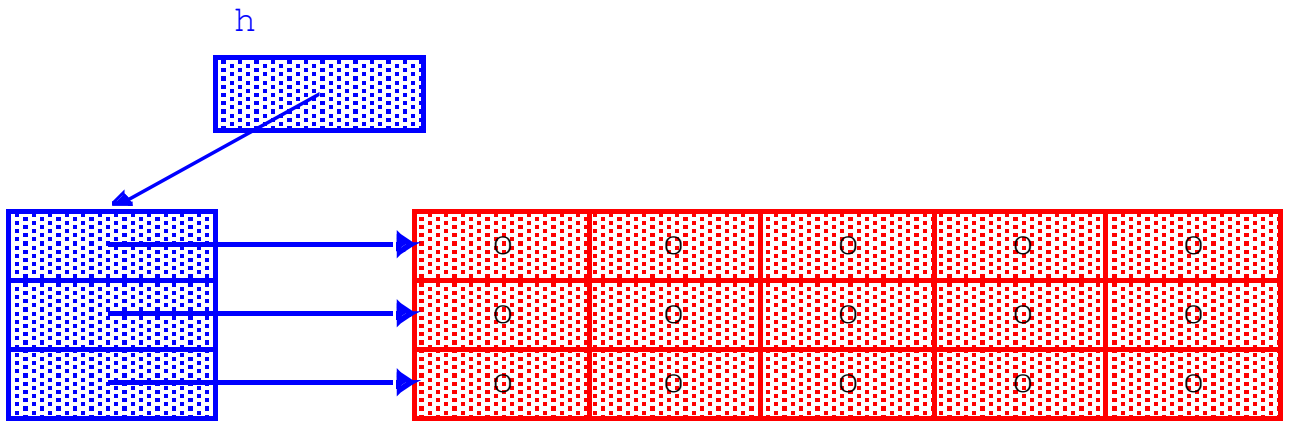
Flerdimensionella arrayer

```
int[][] h;                          // Steg 1: deklarera variabeln
h = new int[3][5];                  // Steg 2: Skapa utrymme
int[][] h = new int[3][5];          // Slå ihop steg 1 och 2
double[][][] treD = new double[4][6][3];
```



Initiering:

	Borås	Göteborg	Luleå	Malmö	Norrköping	Stockholm	Umeå
Borås	0	64	1228	284	253	411	962
Göteborg	64	0	1249	273	317	475	983
Luleå	1228	1249	0	1476	1022	906	266
Malmö	284	273	1476	0	458	615	1210
Norrköping	253	317	1022	458	0	161	756
Stockholm	411	475	906	615	161	0	640
Umeå	962	983	266	1210	756	640	0

```
int[][] av = {{   0,   64, 1228,  284,  253,  411,  962},
              {  64,    0, 1249,  273,  317,  475,  983},
              {1228, 1249,    0, 1476, 1022,  906,  266},
              { 284,  273, 1476,    0,  458,  615, 1210},
              { 253,  317, 1022,  458,    0,  161,  756},
              { 411,  475,  906,  615,  161,    0,  640},
              { 962,  983,  266, 1210,  756,  640,    0}};
```

Indexering:

```
h[0][2] = 7;
h[1][1] = 5;
h[2][4] = 9;
```

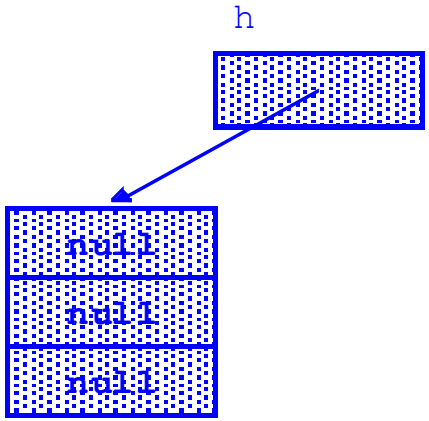
Genomlöpning:

```
for (int i=0; i<h.length; i++) {
  for (int j=0; j<h[i].length; j++)
    System.out.print(h[i][j] + "  ");
  System.out.println();
}
```

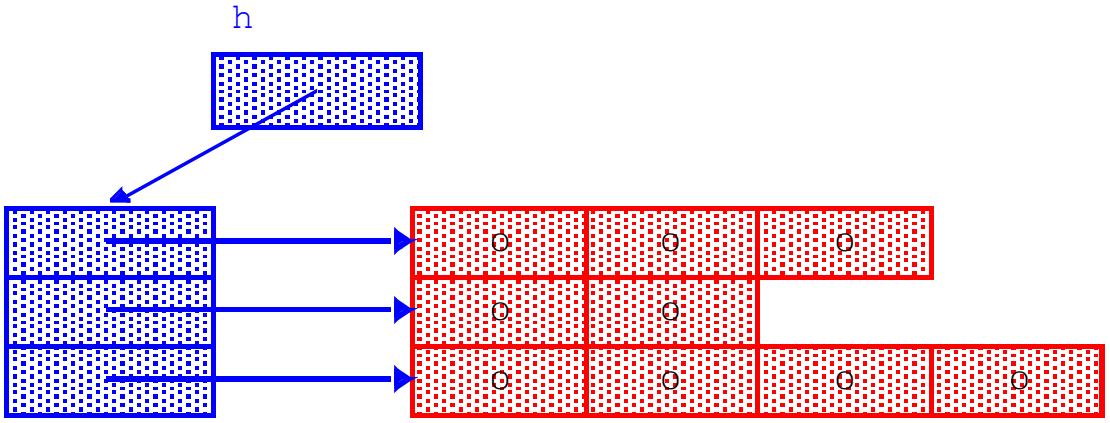
```
for (int[] rad : h) {     // förenklat skrivsätt
  for (int k : rad)
    System.out.print(k + "  ");
  System.out.println();
}
```

Olika långa rader:

```
int[][] h = new int[3][];
```




```
h[0] = new int[3];
h[1] = new int[2];
h[2] = new int[4];
```



```
// Enklare version av avståndstabell
int[][] av = {{   0},
              {  64,    0},
              {1228, 1249,    0},
              { 284,  273, 1476,    0},
              { 253,  317, 1022,  458,    0},
              { 411,  475,  906,  615,  161,    0},
              { 962,  983,  266, 1210,  756,  640,    0}};
```