Representing 2D Arrays

Method 1:
Use a 1D array of pointers to 1D arrays.

*Example:* To input and store a collection of variable length strings, allocate a master array of length equal to the number of strings, and then each time a string is read in, allocate an array to hold that string, and place a pointer to it in the next position of the master array.

Method 2:
Pack the rows one after the other in memory.

*Example:* For integers stored in $m$ rows (indexed from 0 to $m-1$) of length $n$ (indexed from 0 to $n-1$) starting at memory location $x$, the integer in row $i$ at position $j$ is at location $x + i*m + j$. 