

Arrays in Java

Assignment Solutions

Q 1.What is the default value of Array for different data types?

Ans= Data Type	Default Value
Byte, short,int,long	0
Float, double	0.0
Boolean	false
Other obj.	Null

Q 2. Can you Pass the negative number in Array size?

Ans = No, we can not pass the negative number in array size because Array dimensions cannot have a negative size. The error will be compile time.

Q 3. Where is the Array stored in JVM memory?

Ans= In Java reference types are stored in the Heap area. As arrays are also reference types, (created using the “new” keyword) they are also stored in the Heap area.

Q 4. What are the disadvantages of Array?

Ans= Disadvantages of Array are;

1. Fixed-size
2. Lack of flexibility
3. Overhead

Q 5. What is an Anonymous Array in Java? Give an example.

Ans= An array in Java without any name is known as an anonymous array. It is an array just for creating and using instantly. Using an anonymous array, we can pass an array with user values without the referenced variable.

For Example;

```
// anonymous int array
new int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4};

// anonymous char array
```

```
new char[] {'x', 'y', 'z'};
```

```
// anonymous String array
```

```
new String[] {"Rahul", "Arif", "Sanjeet"};
```

```
// anonymous multidimensional array
```

```
new int[][] { {10, 20}, {30, 40, 50} };
```

Q 6. What are the different ways to traverse an Array in Java?

Ans= “For loop or for each loop” used to traverse an Array in Java.

Q 7. What is the difference between the length and length() method Give an Example.

Ans = Length

An array is an object that holds a fixed number of values of the same type.

The length variable in an array returns the length of an array i.e. a number of elements stored in an array.

Once arrays are initialized, its length cannot be changed, so the length variable can directly be used to get the length of an array.

The length variable is used only for an array.

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Example:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
  
        int array[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};  
  
        System.out.println("Length of an array is: " + array.length);  
  
    }  
  
}
```

Output: Length of an array is: 7

length()

The length() method is a static method of String class.

The length() returns the length of a string object i.e. the number of characters stored in an object.

String class uses this method because the length of a string can be modified using the various operations on an object.

The String class internally uses a char[] array that it does not expose to the outside world.

Example:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
  
        String str = "Welcome to Tutorials Point";  
  
        System.out.println("Length of String using length() method is:
```

```
" + str.length());
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output: Length of String using length() method is: 26