

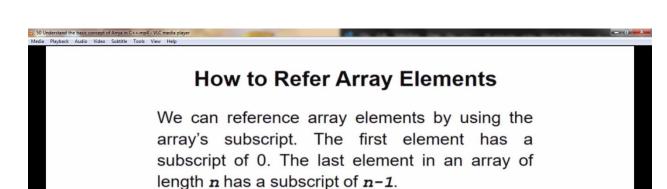
What is Array?

 An array is a collection of data elements that are of the same type (e.g., a collection of integers, collection of characters, collection of doubles).

Currency Last Trade	U.S. \$ N/A		U.K. £ Oct 14			FFranc Oct 14	Ven Oct 14	SFranc Oct 14	Euro 12:39AM
U.S. \$	1	0.6493	1.663	0.675	0.5513	0.1644	0.009316	0.6784	1.082
Aust\$	1.54	1	2.562	1.04	0.8491	0.2532	0.01435	1.045	1.666
U.K. £	0.6012	0.3904	1	0.4058	0.3314	0.09883	0.005601	0.4079	0.6505
Can\$	1.481	0.9619	2.464	1	0.8167	0.2435	0.0138	1.005	1.603
DMark	1.814	1.178	3.017	1.224	1	0.2982	0.0169	1.231	1.963
FFranc	6.083	3.95	10.12	4.106	3.354	1	0.05667	4.127	6.582
¥en	107.3	69.7	178.5	72.46	59.18	17.64	1	72.82	116.1
SFranc	1.474	0.9571	2.452	0.995	0.8126	0.2423	0.01373	1	1.595
Euro	0.9242	0.6001	1.537	0.6238	0.5095	0.1519	0.00861	0.627	



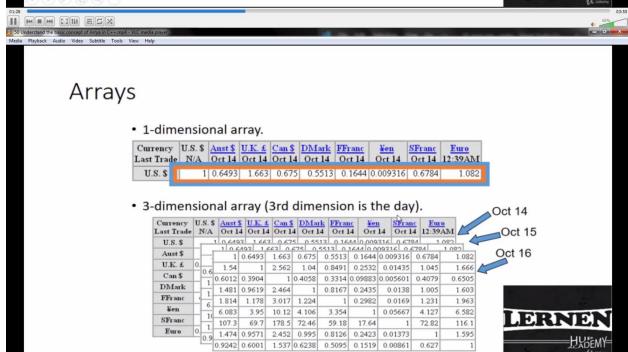




When we write a program, we refer to an individual array element using indexing. To index a subscript, use the array name and the subscript in a pair of square brackets:

a[12];





Why Array?

 Suppose we need to store the marks of 50 students in a class and calculate the average marks. Declaring 50 separate variables will do the job but no programmer would like to do so. And here comes the array in action.

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