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	Chapter 6 - Arrays
4	MARKET AND A CONTRACT ON OROCAL OF THE MARKET
	Array is a collection of similar types of data
	Use Case: Storing marks of 5 Students
	int[] marks = new int [5] => [dataType AxxName;] reference object
	reference object
	0 1 2 3 4
	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline & &$
	marks object
	for inties, is marker knoth; i++)
	Accessing Array Elements
	Accessing Array Elements Array elements can be accessed as follows
	marks [0] = 100
	marks [1] = 70 => Note that index starts from 0
	the example of an array in
	marks [4] = 98
	The state of the s
	So in a nut shell, this is how array works:
	THE COUNTY I AM A TO LOCAL TO A TO THE TOTAL OF THE COUNTY
17	int [] marks> Declaration!
	int [] marks; marks = new int [5]; Memory Allocation!
TOTAL PROPERTY.	
2.	int [] marks = new int [5]: -> Declaration + Memory Allocation!
2-	int[] marks = { 100, 70, 80, 71, 98} - Dedare + Initialize!
0.000	
	Array indices starts from 0 and goes till (n-1) where n is the size of the array.
N. Y	where n is the size of the array.
	William 1

Array length
Arrays have a length property which gives the
length of the array marks length > gives 5 if marks is a reference to array with 5 elements Displaying an Array An array can be displayed using a for loop: for (int i=0; i < marks length; i++)

Sout (marks [i]): => Array Traversel Quick Quiz: Write a Java program to print the elements of an array in runrse order. For-each bop in Java Array elements can also be traversed as follows: for (int element: Arr) & Sout (element); => Prints all the element Multidimensional Arrays are Array of Arrays
Each element of a M-D array is an array itself
marks in the previous example was a 1-D array.

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	Multidimensional 2-D Array A 2-D array can be created as follows:
	A 2-D array can be created as follows:
	RESERVED REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
	int [][] flats = new int [2][3]
	int [][] flats = new int [2][3] A 2-D array of 2 rows +3 columns
	MULLIAN LOO DATE OF STRUCTURE OF STRUCTURE
1	We can add elements to this array as follows
	Jab 0 0 = 00
1	flats [0][1] = 101
1	flats [0][2] = 102
	16mg for each Jobs
	& 50 on 1
N	I user a large traverson to add the maker
	This 2-D array can be Visualised as follows:
	[0] [1] [2]
	Col 1 Col 2 Col 3
0	o) Kow 1 (0,0) (0,1) (0,2)
1	1] Row 2 (1,0) (1,1) (1,2)
	Penent in an alkani
	Similarly a 3-D array can be created as follows:
11	
	String [1[][] arr = new String [2][3][4]
R	Math.floorDiv It give the highest integer after dividing two
	given numbers
-	