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## Structure – Array

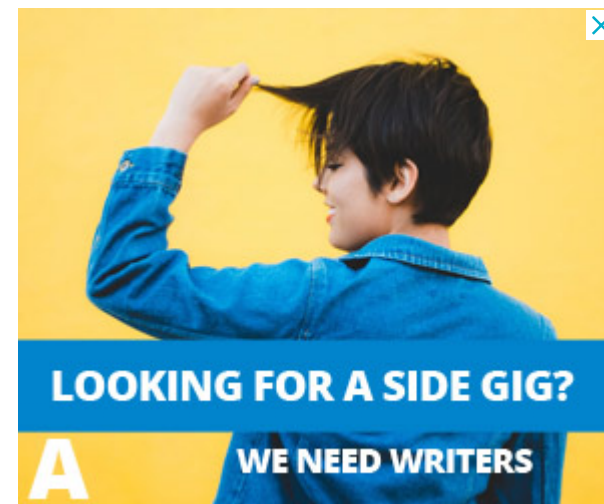
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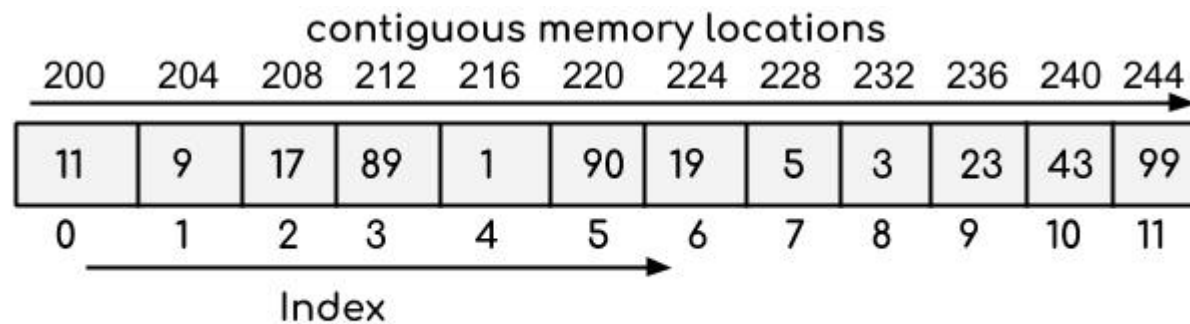
is a collection of homogeneous (same type) data items stored in contiguous memory locations. For example if an array is of type “int”, it can only store integer elements and cannot store elements of other types such as double, float, char etc.

### Memory representation

The following diagram represents an integer array that has 12 elements. **The index of the array starts with 0**, so the array having 12 elements has indexes from 0 to 11.

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## we need an array?

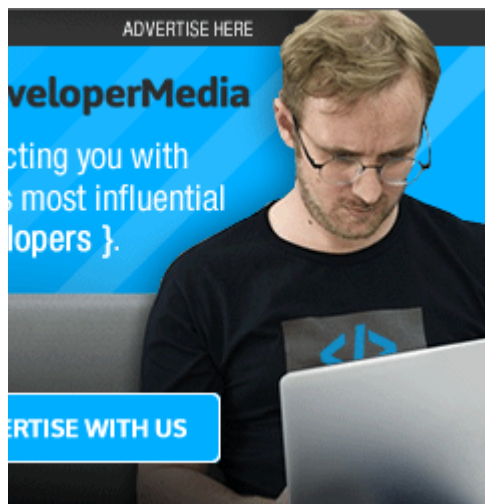
particularly useful when we are dealing with lot of variables of the same type. For example, I need to store the marks in math subject of 100 students. To solve this particular problem, I have to create the 100 variables of int type or create an array of int type with the size 100.

Why the second option is best, because keeping track of all the 100 different variables is a tedious task. On the other hand, dealing with array is simple and easy, all 100 values can be stored in one array at different indexes (0 to 99).

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## Using Array elements

For example we have an array `arr` of type "int". The size of the array is 10 which means it can hold integer values. `arr[0]` would be first element, `arr[1]` second and so on. Here we are assigning only few elements of the array. After this program, I have shared the output of this program, which shows that the **default value of the elements of an int array is 0**. The elements that are assigned any value shows their value as 0 (**default value**).

```
class JavaExample{  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        //array declaration  
        int arr[];  
  
        //allocating memory to array  
        arr = new int[10];  
  
        //Assigning elements  
        arr[1] = 100;  
        arr[5] = 98;  
        arr[3] = 11;
```

```
//Accessing array elements  
for(int i=0; i<10 ; i++) {  
    System.out.println(arr[i]);  
}
```

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JavaExample.java ✕

```
1 package com.beginnersbook;
2 public class JavaExample{
3     public static void main(String args[]) {
4         //array declaration
5         int arr[];
6
7         //allocating memory to array
8         arr = new int[10];
9
10        //Assigning elements
11        arr[1] = 100;
12        arr[5] = 98;
13        arr[3] = 11;
14
15        //Accessing array elements
16        for(int i=0; i<10 ; i++) {
17            System.out.println(arr[i]);
18        }
19    }
20 }
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console ✕

erminated> JavaExample [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVir

0

## complexity of Array

Let's take a look at the **time complexity** of various operations on arrays.

Operation	Average Case	Worst Case
Access	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Insertion	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Deletion	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Search	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

## Advantages and disadvantages of Arrays

## antages

ng an array element is simple and efficient. As shown in the above table, the read time of  $O(1)$  in both best and worst cases. This is because any element can be instantly read using (base address calculation behind the scene) without traversing the whole array.

is a foundation of other data structures. For example other data structures such as list, Stack, Queue etc. are implemented using array.

e elements of an array can be accessed using a single name (array name) along with the which is readable, user-friendly and efficient rather than storing those elements in different-2 5.

## antages

using array, we must need to make the decision of the size of the array in the beginning, so e not aware how many elements we are going to store in array, it would make the task

ze of the array is fixed so if at later point, if we need to store more elements in it then it done. On the other hand, if we store less number of elements than the declared size, the ng allocated memory is wasted.

## rray

r is known as array of arrays and are used to represent matrix of elements. To read more em refer: **2D Array**



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