Arrays

- Array is the continuous block of memory which is used to store multiple objects.

- **Characteristics Of Arrays**

- The size of array must be defined at the time of declaration.

- Once declared, the size of an array can't be modified.

- Hence Array is known as fixed size

- In an array we can access the elements with the help of an index or subscript. It is an integer number that starts from 0 and ends at length of the array-1.

- In an array we can store only homogenous type value. It is also known as homogeneous collection of an Object.

Note:

- In java Array is an Object

Syntax to declare an Array

- datatype[] variable;

                    OR

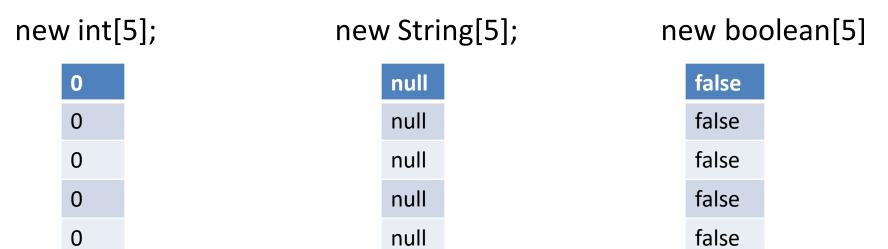 datatype variable[];

Example:

- int a[]—Single dimension array reference variable of int type.
- float f[]-- Single dimension array reference variable of float type.
- String s[]-- Single dimension array reference variable of String type.

Instantiating an Array

Syntax to instantiate an array

       new datatype[size];

- **Example:**

new int[5];   new String[5];   new boolean[5]

0
0
0
0
0

null
null
null
null
null

false
false
false
false
false

Note:

Once the array is instantiated it is assigned with default values

Accessing Elements of Array:

- We can access an elements from an array with the help of array reference variable and index.

- **Syntax:** array_ref_variable[index];