**What do you mean by an Array?**

* An array is a data structure that stores a fixed-size, ordered collection of elements of the same data type. It allows you to store multiple values in a single variable and access them using an index.

**How to create an Array?**

In Java, you can create an array by specifying the data type and size. For example:  
java  
Copy code  
int[] array = new int[5]; // Creates an array of integers with a size of 5

**Can we change the size of an array at runtime?**

* No, arrays in Java are of a fixed size once created. If you need a dynamically resizable array, you can use collections like ArrayList instead.

**Can you declare an array without assigning the size of an array?**

You can declare an array without specifying its size initially, but you need to assign a size when you instantiate it. For example:  
java  
Copy code  
int[] array; // Declaration without size

array = new int[10]; // Size assigned at instantiation

**What is the default value of Array?**

* The default values depend on the data type:
  + 0 for integers
  + 0.0 for floating-point types
  + null for objects
  + false for boolean arrays

**What is a 1D array with an example?**

A 1D array stores data in a single line of elements. For example:  
java  
Copy code  
int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

**Write a program on a 2D array**

A 2D array is an array of arrays, like a table with rows and columns. Here’s a Java example:  
java  
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public class TwoDArrayExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[][] matrix = {

{1, 2, 3},

{4, 5, 6},

{7, 8, 9}

};

for (int i = 0; i < matrix.length; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < matrix[i].length; j++) {

System.out.print(matrix[i][j] + " ");

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}

**Output:**Copy code  
1 2 3

4 5 6

* 7 8 9