

Advanced Java Arrays

CS 1400 - 2022
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Array Initialization Sequence

- Arrays can be initialized with all values in one fell swoop
- Declare the t/Type of array, the "keyword" and then after the assignment operator a set of squiggles with commas separating the values

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Array Initialization Sequence

```
private void demo()
{
    int [] numbers = {1, 2, Integer.MAX_VALUE, 0};
    String [] myWords = {"Any", "String", null, "value", "will do!"};
    for (int number : numbers)
    {
        System.out.println(number);
    }
    for (String word: myWords)
    {
        System.out.println(word);
    }
}
```

3

Declare and then initialize

- ▶ If you want to declare a String array as a data member and then initialize it with all values at once rather than using indices to assign into each individual cell of the array it is even more different.
- ▶ Declare the array as a data member – same as always
- ▶ But when you initialize the data member you do not put the initialization sequence!
- ▶ Instead you use the new keyword, the Type and an empty set of square brackets followed by the initialization sequence!!!

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Declare and then initialize

```
private String [] words;  
public Controller()  
{  
    String word = "[ ] sounds like sub";  
    String anotherString = "Java Arrays use subscript notation";  
    String yetAnother = "CS Rocks!";  
    words = new String [] {word, anotherString, yetAnother};  
}
```

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