



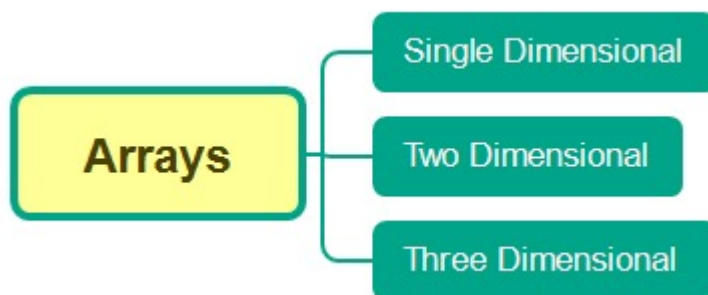
Last updated: Oct 12, 2021

Selenium Java Training - Session 6 - Java (Part 4) - Arrays, Methods and Variables

Java (Part 4) - Arrays, Methods and Variables

Arrays

- Using Arrays, multiple values of same data type can be stored into a single variable.
- Arrays can be categorized as below:



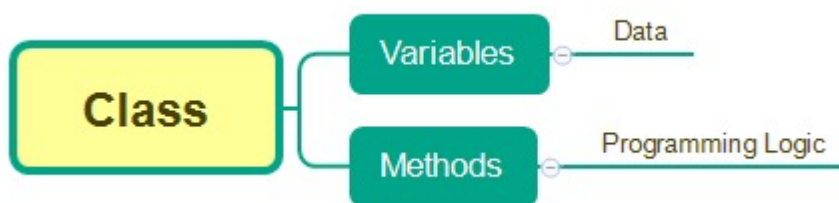
- **Single Dimensional Array**
 - Example: `int[] a = new int[3];`
 - Demonstrate Declaring, Creating, Assigning and Accessing the single dimensional Array - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - View the diagrammatic representation of single dimensional array [here](#)
 - Shortcut representation of single dimensional array - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - 'length' predefined variable of Arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using for loop with single dimensional arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using for-each loop with single dimensional arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`
- **Two Dimensional Array**
 - Example: `int[][] a = new int[2][3];`
 - Two dimensional Array is nothing but array of single dimensional arrays.
 - View the diagrammatic representation of two dimensional array [here](#)
 - Demonstrate Declaring, Creating, Initializing and Accessing the two dimensional Array - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Shortcut representation of two dimensional array - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - 'length' predefined variable of Arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using for loop with two dimensional arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)

- **Others topics on Arrays**

- Arrays and different Data type declarations
- Disadvantages of Arrays
 - Fixed in Size
 - Solution: Collections Framework - ArrayList
 - Cannot store different types of literals into a single variable
 - Solution: Object Arrays

Methods

In Java programming, programming logic needs to be written inside methods:

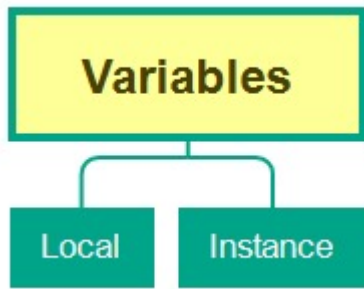


- **main()** method is a method where the program execution starts and we can write programming logic inside the main() method - Demonstrate [here](#)
- Demonstrate creating multiple methods along with the below - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Creating multiple methods along with main() method
 - All the method should reside inside the Class
 - main() method calling other method
 - non-main() method calling other method
 - method() calling other method multiple times
- Demonstrate single, multiple parameterized methods and passing arguments to those methods - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Create a single parameterized method
 - Create a multiple parameterized method
 - Call the single and multiple parameterized methods by passing the arguments while calling
- Demonstrate returning the values back to the calling methods - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Return nothing from a method
 - Return int value from a method
 - Return String value from a method

Variables

Variable is a name provided to a reserved memory location.

- Refer more details [here](#)
- There are three types of Variables:



- Local Variables
 - A variable which is declared inside the method is called local variable (Demonstrate [here](#))
- Instance and Static Variables
 - A variable which is declared inside the class but outside the method is called Instance variable (Demonstrate [here](#))
 - We have to specify the static text before the instance variable as the method which is going to use this variable is a static method
 - This concept will be explained in upcoming sessions.
- Scope of the variables

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