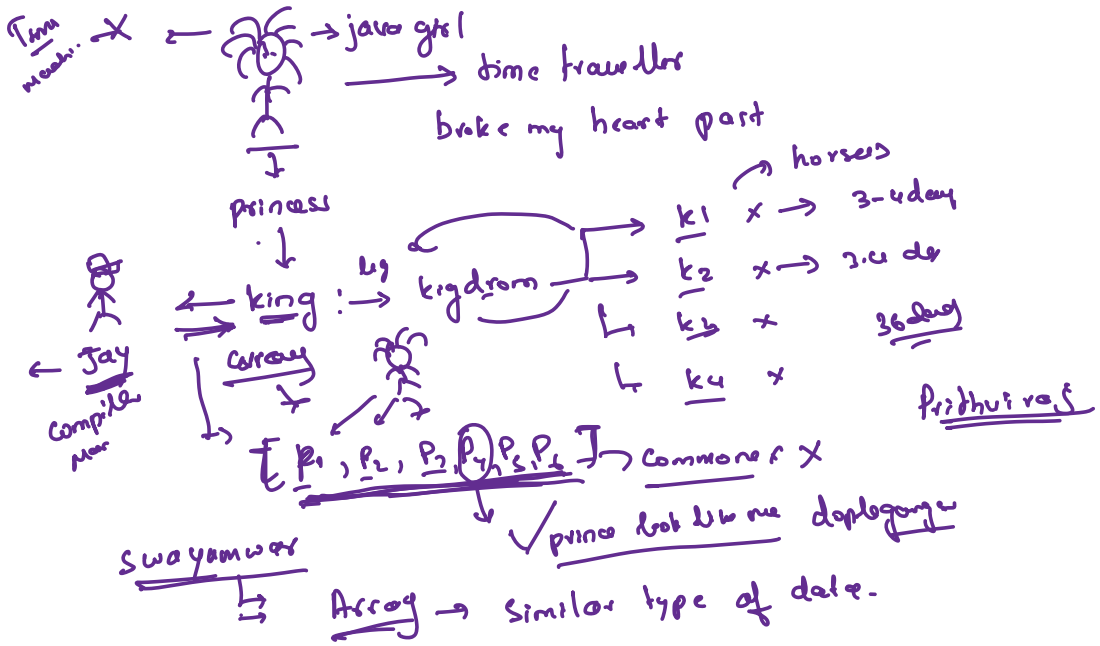


→ 10th grade || SSC | SSLC | CBSE | Maths | ICSE

↳ 6 exams

```
int e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6;
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
e1 = sc.nextInt();
e2 = sc.nextInt();
e3 = sc.nextInt();
e4 = sc.nextInt();
e5 = sc.nextInt();
e6 = sc.nextInt();
```

total marks ↳ $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 + e_5 + e_6$

Avg = $\frac{e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 + e_5 + e_6}{6}$

→ Btech | B.com | B.A | BBA (Degree)

↳ 50 exams

```
int e1, e2, e3 ..... e50;
e1 = sc.nextInt();
e2 = sc.nextInt();
e3
:
e50 = sc.nextInt();
```

total marks ↳ $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + \dots + e_{50}$

Avg = $\frac{e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + \dots + e_{50}}{50}$

This approach is not efficient

// Arrays → a some type of data?

int x; // int variable declaration.
↳ 1 value

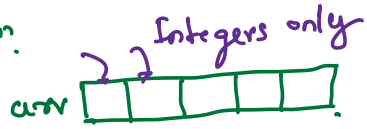
int arr; declaring variable "arr" int

// 1-way

int arr[]; // declaring array "arr".
↳ square bracket

dataType: int
variable name: arr

arr = new int[5];
↳ size of array (for 5 integers)
new → Create array



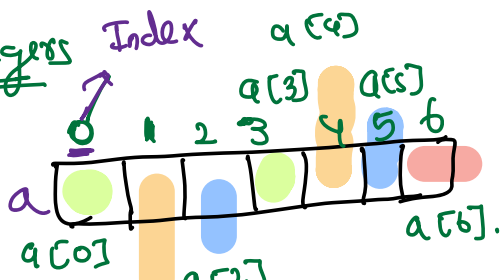
// 2-way // Declaring and initializing → preferring this way

int arr[] = new int[5];
↳ 5 integers.

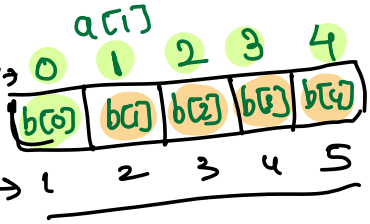
// 3-way

int[] arr = new int[10];
↳ 10 integers

int a[] = new int[7];



int b[] = new int[5];



int c[] = new int[100]
↳ 1st element → c[0]
↓
100th → last element → c[99].

int d[] = new int[N] ← size of array

↳ 1st element → d[0];

↓

Nth → last Element → d[N-1];

Note → Index always starts from "Zero" in Arrays

Size of array ← N

6 → 5 (N-1) → last element of array

101 → 100

144 → 143

421 → 420

100123456 → 100123455.

Break → 10.35.

(Vishruthi)

priyanka.

Mangalore

↳ kukke

Subramanya.

https://www.interviewbit.com/snippet/be822ccff8065efe0832/