1. An array is a data structure that can hold a fixed-size collection of elements of the same data type. Elements in an array are stored in contiguous memory locations and are accessed using an index or position.

2. To create an array in most programming languages, you declare it with a specific data type and size. For example, in Java, you can create an integer array like this: int[] myArray = new int[5]; This creates an array of integers with a size of 5.

3. The ability to change the size of an array at runtime depends on the programming language. Some languages, like Python, allow dynamic arrays, where you can append elements as needed without specifying the initial size. In languages like Java, you need to create a new array with the desired size and copy elements if you want to resize an array.

4. In some programming languages, like Java, you can declare an array without specifying its size, but you need to specify the size when you initialize it. For example: int[] myArray; and later myArray = new int[5];

5. The default value of elements in an array depends on the programming language and data type. In many languages, numeric arrays (integers, floats) are initialized to 0, while arrays of reference types (objects) are initialized to null.

6. An "ID array" is not a standard term in programming. It's possible you might be referring to an array of identifiers, but that would depend on the context. For example, in a programming context, you could have an array of student IDs like this: int[] studentIDs = {101, 102, 103, 104};

7. Here's a simple Java program that initializes and prints a 2D array:

java

public class TwoDArrayExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[][] twoDArray = {

{1, 2, 3},

{4, 5, 6},

{7, 8, 9}

};

// Print the 2D array

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {

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

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}