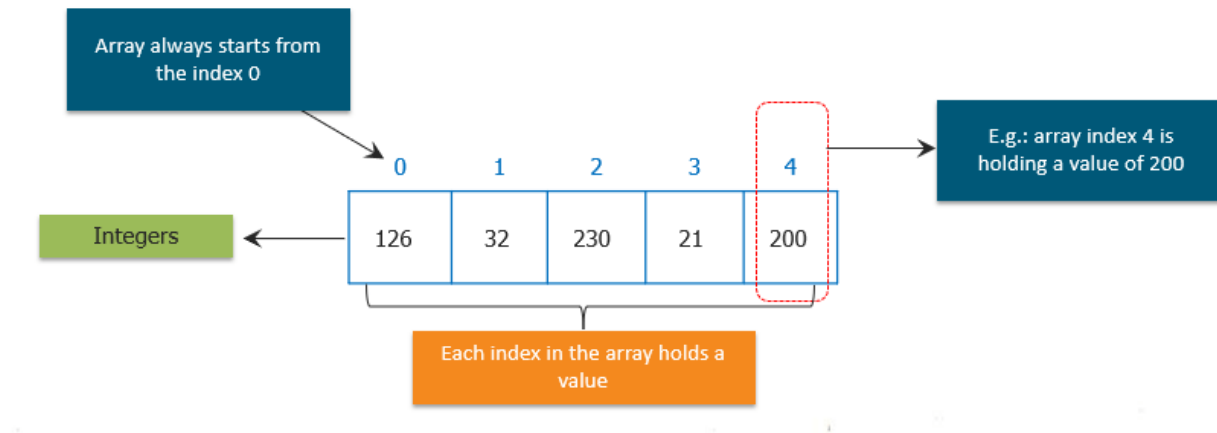


# Arrays

## What are Java Arrays?

Arrays in Java are homogeneous data structures implemented in Java as objects. Arrays store one or more values of a specific data type and provide indexed access to store the same. A specific element in an array is accessed by its index. Arrays offer a convenient means of grouping related information.



Obtaining an array is a two-step process.

- First, you must declare a variable of the desired array type
- Second, you must allocate the memory that will hold the array, using `new`, and assign it to the array variable

So, let us see how can we declare arrays in different ways.

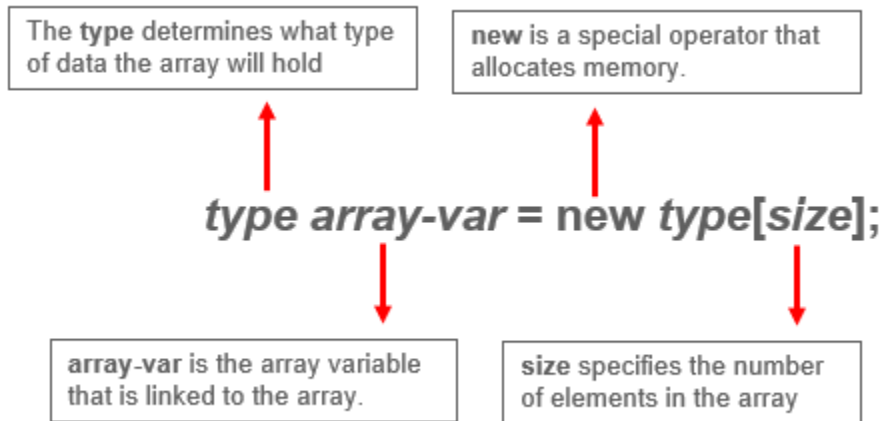
### General Form of Java Array Initialization

The **type** determines what type of data the array will hold

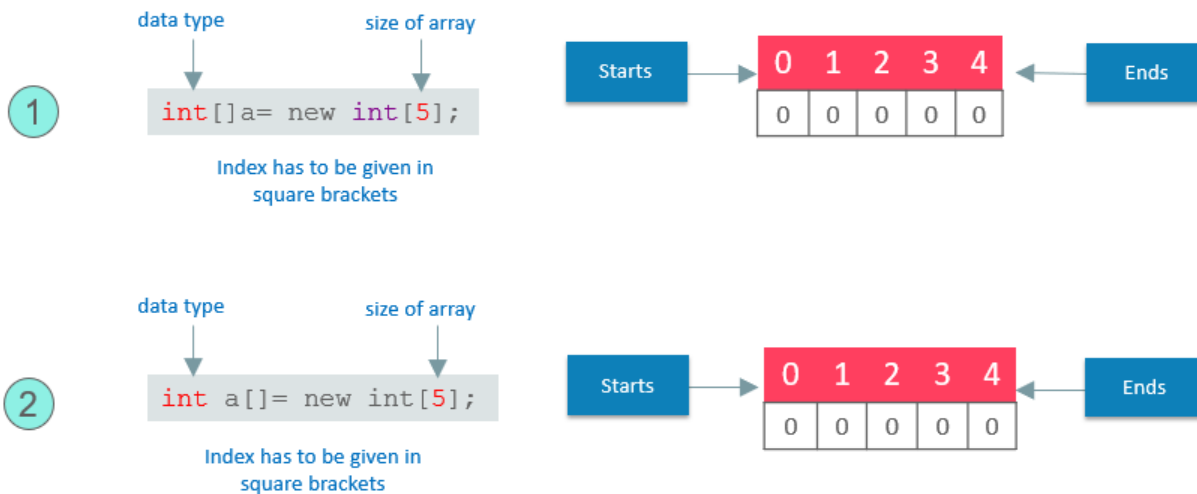
**type** *var-name*[ ];

Example:- `int month_days[];`

## General Form of Java Array Initialization

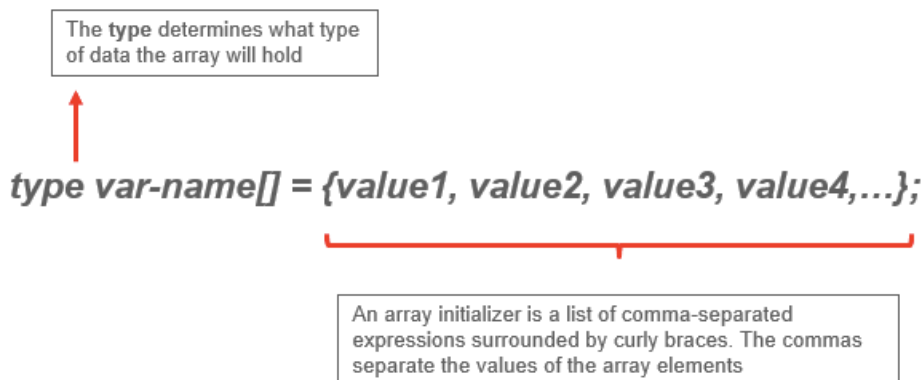


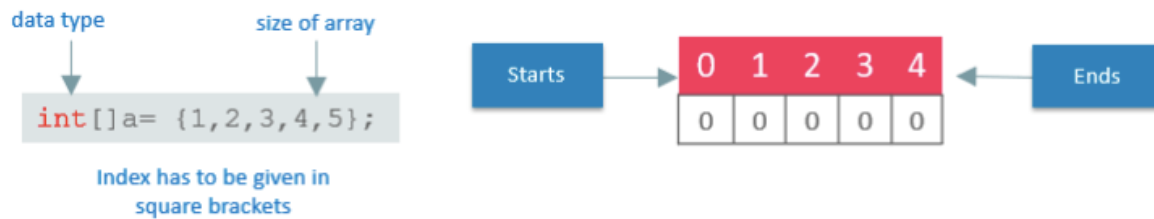
Example:-



Arrays can be initialized when they are declared. The array will automatically be created large enough to hold the number of elements you specify in the array initializer. There is **no** need to use **new**. Now, let us see how we can implement this.

## General Form of Java Array Initialization





The following code creates an initialized array of integers:

```

1  class MyArray{
2
3  public static void main(String args[]){
4
5  int month_days[ ] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31};
6
7  System.out.println("April has " + month_days[3] + "days.");
8
9  }
10
11 }
```

It will only be fair if I explain how you can access elements in a Java Array.

The following code creates an initialized array of integers:

```

1  class MyArray{
2
3  public static void main(String args[]){
4
5  int month_days[ ] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31};
6
7  System.out.println("April has " + month_days[3] + "days.");
8
9  }
10
11 }
```

It will only be fair if I explain how you can access elements in a Java Array.

### Accessing a Specific Element in a Java Array

In arrays, we can access the specific element by its index within square brackets.

**Example:-**

This statement assigns the value **90** to the second element of **month\_days**

**`month_days[1] = 90;`**

Putting together all the pieces,

```
1 public static void main(String args[]) {
2     int month_days[];
3     month_days = new int[12];
4     month_days[0] = 31;
5     month_days[1] = 28;
6     month_days[2] = 31;
7     month_days[3] = 30;
8     month_days[4] = 31;
9     month_days[5] = 30;
10    month_days[6] = 31;
11    month_days[8] = 30;
12    month_days[9] = 31;
13    month_days[10] = 30;
14    month_days[11] = 31;
15    System.out.println("April has " + month_days[3] + " days.");
16    }
17 }
```

So, this was all about the arrays and its declaration and how single dimension arrays can be used.

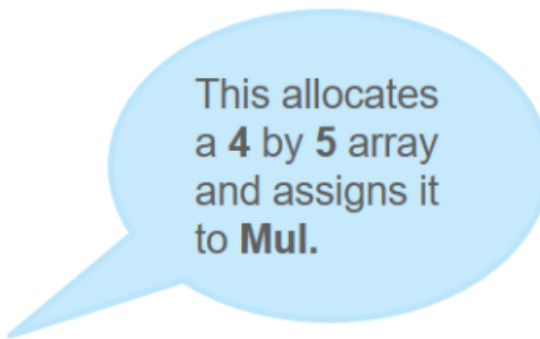
## Java Multidimensional Array

Multidimensional arrays are *arrays of arrays*.

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### Declaring Multidimensional Array

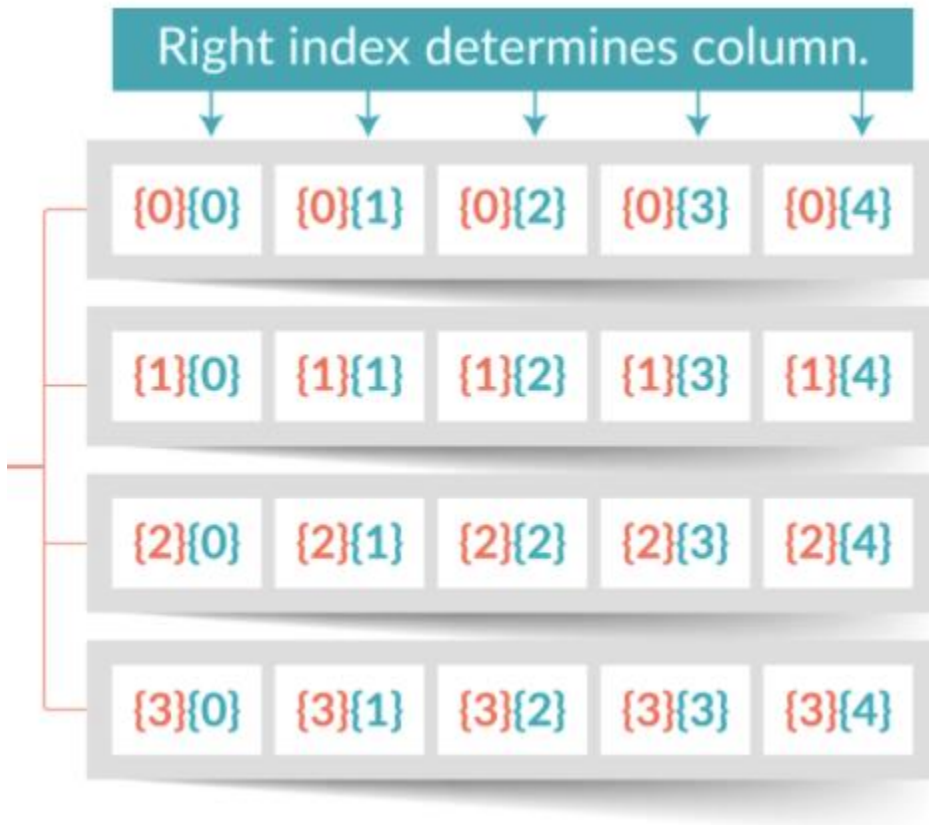
To declare it, we have to specify each additional index using another set of square brackets.



This allocates  
a **4** by **5** array  
and assigns it  
to **Mul**.

```
int Mul[ ][ ] = new int[4][5];
```

Conceptually, the array declared above would be represented as shown in the figure:-



Let us now Demonstrate Multidimensional Array.

The following program, numbers each element in the array from left to right, top to bottom, and then displays these values:

```
1 class Mul2D{
2     public static void main(String args[]) {
3         int mul2d[][]= new int[4][5];
4         int i, j, k = 0;
5         for(i=0; i<4; i++)
6             for(j=0; j<5; j++) {
7                 Mul2D[i][j] = k;
8                 k++;
9             }
10        for(i=0; i<4; i++) {
11            for(j=0; j<5; j++);
12            System.out.print(mul2d[i][j] + " ");
13            System.out.println();
14        }
15    }
16 }
```

This program generates the following output:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

## Passing Java Array to a Method

We can also pass arrays to methods just as we can pass primitive type values to methods.

**Example:-**

```
1 public class PMethods{
2     public static void display(int y[])
3     {
4         System.out.println(y[0]);
5         System.out.println(y[1]);
6         System.out.println(y[2]);
7     }
8 }
9 public static void main(String args[])
10 {
11     int x[] = { 1, 2, 3 };
12     display(x);
13 }
14 }
```

## Example of Multidimensional Java Array

Let's see the simple example to declare, instantiate, initialize and print the 2Dimensional array.

```
1. //Java Program to illustrate the use of multidimensional array
2. class Testarray3{
3.     public static void main(String args[]){
4.         //declaring and initializing 2D array
5.         int arr[][]={{1,2,3},{2,4,5},{4,4,5}};
6.         //printing 2D array
7.         for(int i=0;i<3;i++){
8.             for(int j=0;j<3;j++){
9.                 System.out.print(arr[i][j]+" ");
10.            }
11.            System.out.println();
12.        }
13.    }}
```