Array is termed as collection of similar data type elements.

An array may be of integer type [int] , character type [char], or real no type [float]. Unlike in C & C++, array cannot be declared like

Int a [10];

The above statement may be valid in C++, not in java . Since java does not supports pointers hence, we cannot assign a variables`s address in array.

Since there are no pointers , we use reference to hold the address of an object. Declaration of reference is like …

int a[]

whereas int a[]=new int [10]; denotes the size of the object.

In java to initialize an array , we have to start it as :-

int a[]={10,20,30,40……….};

Where int a[] is now a reference turned array which holds objects declared inside the curly braces.

During coding, if you write like :-

int a[],b,c[],d;

Then a &c will be called references and , b &d will be called variables .

and , if you write like:- int [] a,b,c,d;

then all will be termed as references.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER –

1. a.length is a keyword to calculate the entire length of array.
2. System.out.println (a[i]); , where a[i] is the term for printing the entire array.