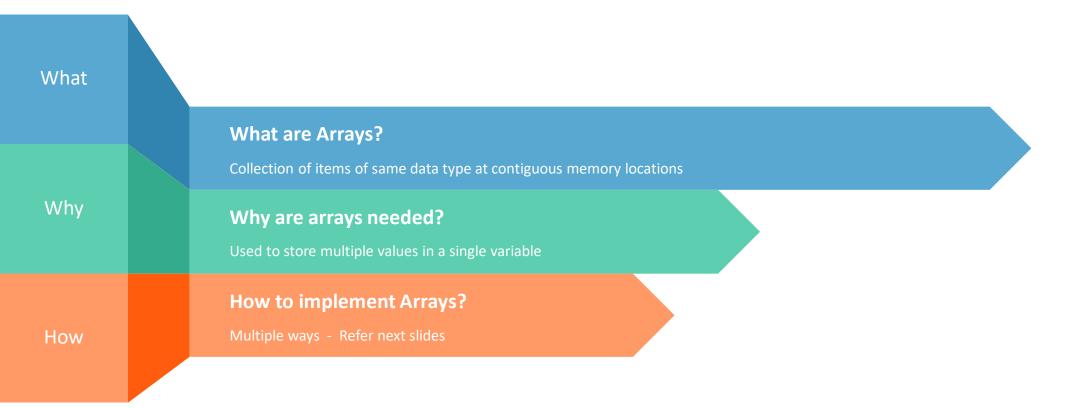
Selenium WebDriver Training

Arrays



The Golden Circle





What is Array?

Collection of items of

- same data type
- stored at consecutive memory locations



Using Array Literal

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};



Using Array Literal

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};
- Syntax 2: type[] name = {values};



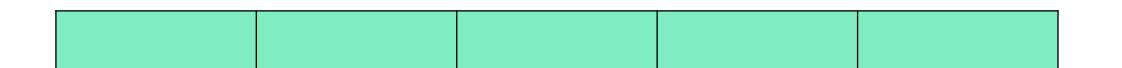
Using Array Literal

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};
- Syntax 2: type[] name = {values};
- Example: int[] scores = {98, 87, 91, 99, 87};



Using Array Literal

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};
- Syntax 2: type[] name = {values};
- Example: int[] scores = $\{98, 87, 91, 99, 87\}$;

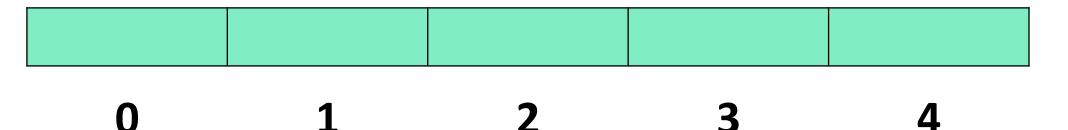




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Using Array Literal
```

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};
- Syntax 2: type[] name = {values};
- Example: int[] scores = $\{98, 87, 91, 99, 87\};$





Using Array Literal

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};
- Syntax 2: type[] name = {values};
- Example: int[] scores = {98, 87, 91, 99, 87};

98	87	91	99	87
0	1	2	3	4



Using Array Literal

- Syntax 1: type name[] = {values};
- Syntax 2: type[] name = {values};
- Example: int[] scores = $\{98, 87, 91, 99, 87\};$
- Example: String[] coaches = {"Babu", "Hari", "SSP"};



Using Instantiation

- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];



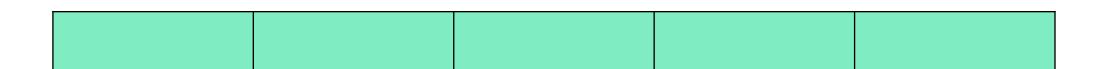
Using Instantiation

- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];
- Example: int[] scores = new int[5];



Using Instantiation

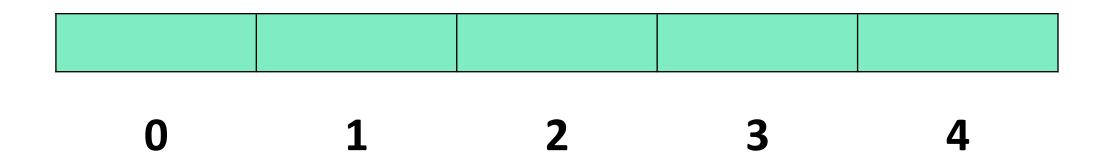
- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];
- Example: int[] scores = new int[5];





Using Instantiation

- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];
- Example: int[] scores = new int[5];





Using Instantiation

- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];
- Example: int[] scores = new int[5]; scores[0] = 97;

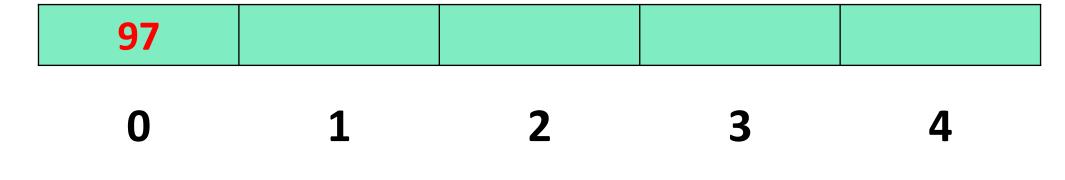


0 1 2 3 4

Testleaf
Always Ahead

Using Instantiation

- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];
- Example: int[] scores = new int[5]; scores[0] = 97;

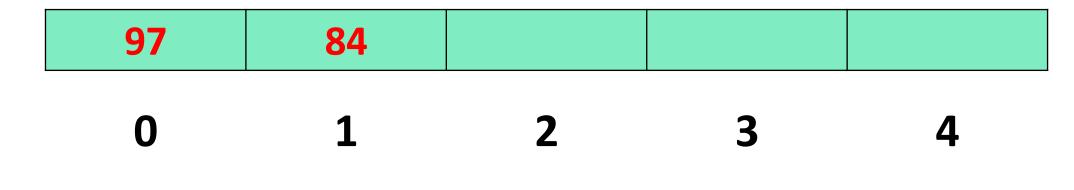


Testleaf

Always Ahoad

Using Instantiation

- Syntax 1: type name[] = new type[size];
- Example: int[] scores = new int[5]; scores[1] = 84;





Summary

- Arrays Fixed Length & Same Data Type at Consecutive memories
- Literal (based on data) & Instantiation (based on Size)



Classroom Exercise (Breakout)

Write a program to find the duplicate numbers in the given array int[] nums = {2, 5, 7, 7, 5, 9, 2, 3};

- Before writing the code follow the 3 step process:
 - Understand the problem
 - Solve the problem (Using Pseudocode)
 - Write the code

