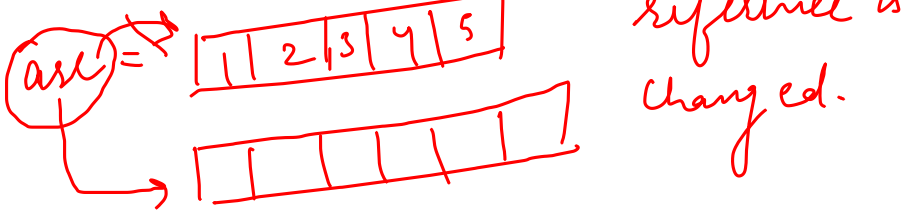
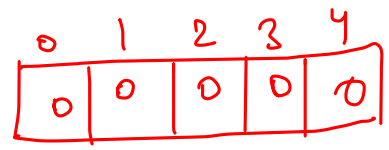
Figure out the correct statement for the below line of code

```
int[] arr = new int[5];
arr = new int[6];
```

o/p → compile successfully.



reference is changed.



What will be the output of the following code ?

```
int arr[] = new int[5];
System.out.println(arr[0]);
```

o/p → 0

What will be the output of the following code in Java ?

```
char chArray[] = new char[15];
System.out.println(chArray[15]);
```

o/p → error, index out of bound.

SC → O(1)

TC → O(1)

What will be the output of the following code ?

```
boolean arr[] = new boolean[5];
System.out.println(arr[0]);
```

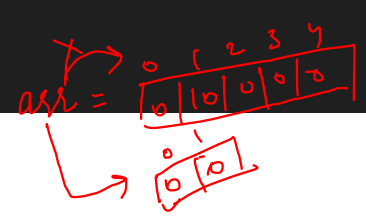
o/p → false

What will be the output ?

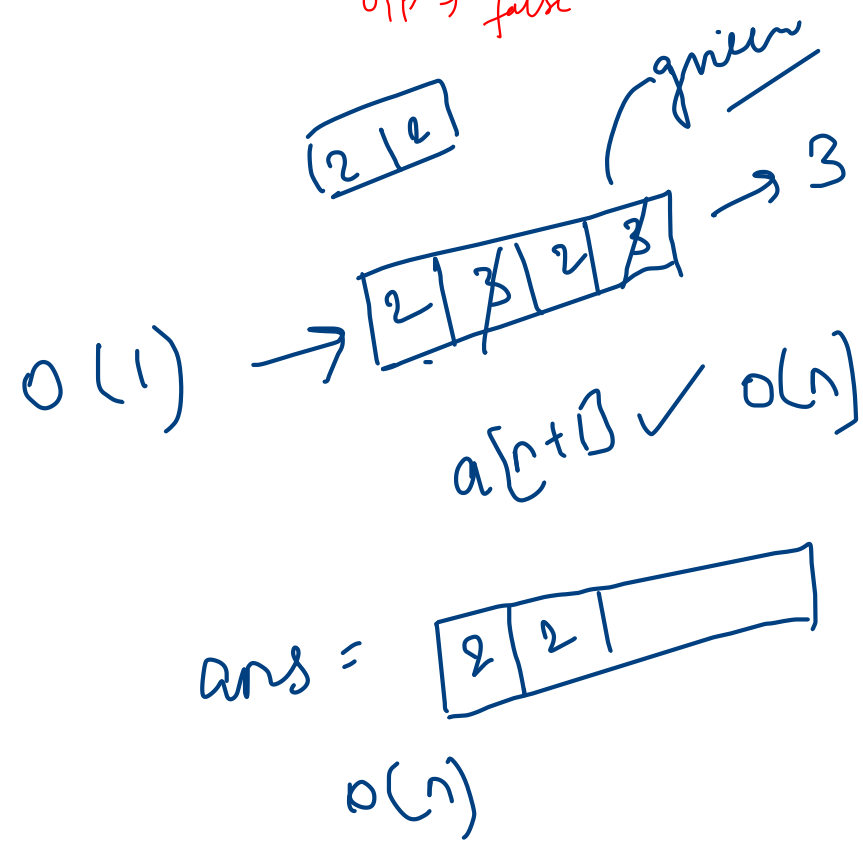
```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String args[]){
    int arr[] = new int[5];
    arr[1] = 10;
    arr = new int[2];
    System.out.println(arr[0]);
   }
}
```

TC → O(1)

SC → O(1)

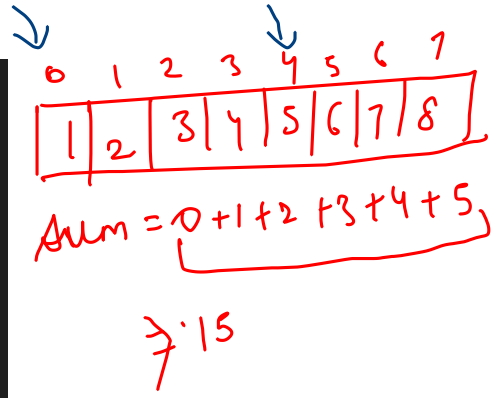


o/p → 0



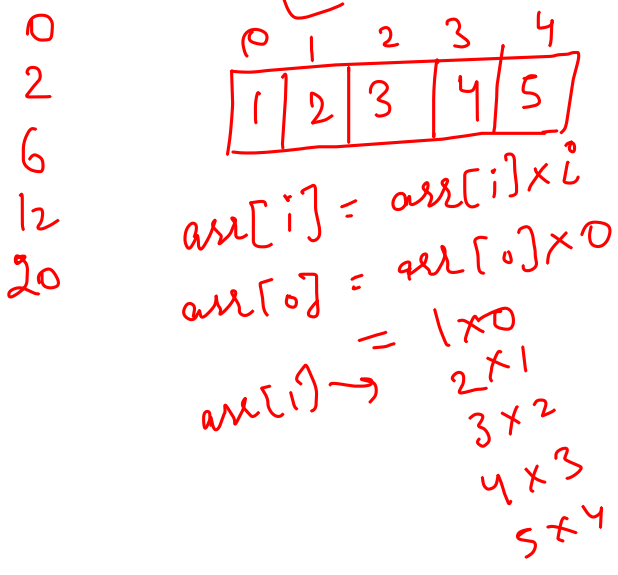
What will be the output of the following code?

```
public static int sum(int [] arr)
{
   int arrsum=0;
   for(int i=0;i<5;i++) {
   arrsum+=arr[i];
   }
   return arrsum;
}
public static void main (String[] args) {
int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};
System.out.print(sum(arr));
}
```



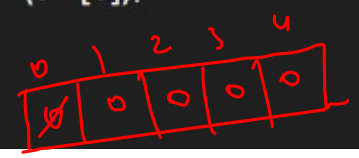
What will be the output of the following code?

```
public static void mul(int [] arr)
{
   for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
   arr[i]*=i;

}
public static void main (String[] args) {
   int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5};
   mul(arr);
   for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
   {
      System.out.print(arr[i]);
   }
}
```



What will be the output of the following code ?

```
public class Main {
   public static void change(int input[]){
   input[0] = 15;
   }

   public static void main(String args[]){
      int arr[] = new int[5];
      change(arr);
      System.out.println(arr[0]);
   }
}
```



SP → O(1)

TC → O(1)

O/P → 15

What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
public class Main {
   public static void change(int input[]){
   input = new int[5];
   input[0] = 15;
   }

   public static void main(String args[]){
      int arr[] = new int[5];
      change(arr);
      System.out.println(arr[0]);
   }
}
```

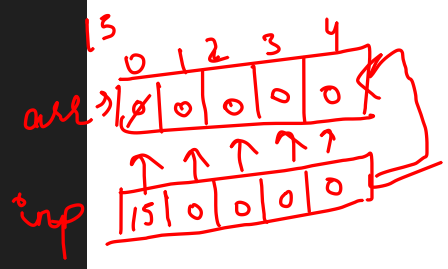
TC → O(1)

SP → O(n)

O/P → 0

What will be the output of the following code?

```
public static int[] change(int input[]){
input = new int[5];
input[0] = 15;
return input;
}

public static void main(String args[]){
   int arr[] = new int[5];
   arr=change(arr);
   System.out.println(arr[0]);
}
```

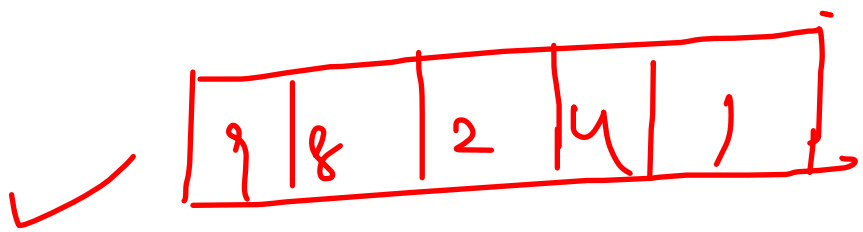


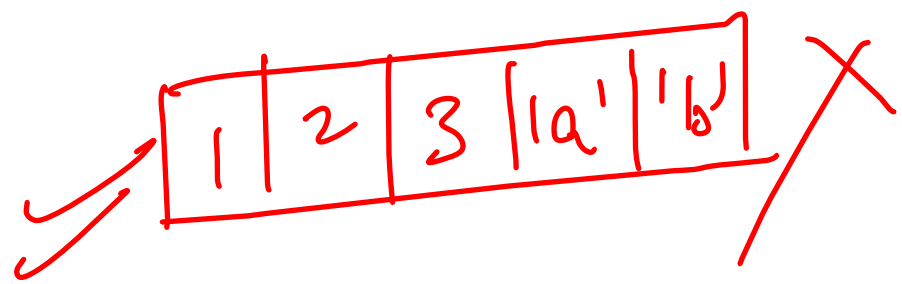
TC → O(1)

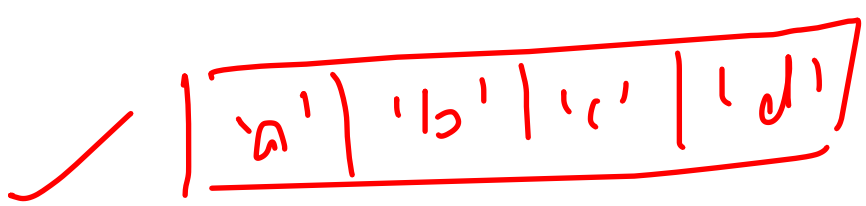
SC → O(n)

O/P → 15

Arrays. → collection of similar data types.

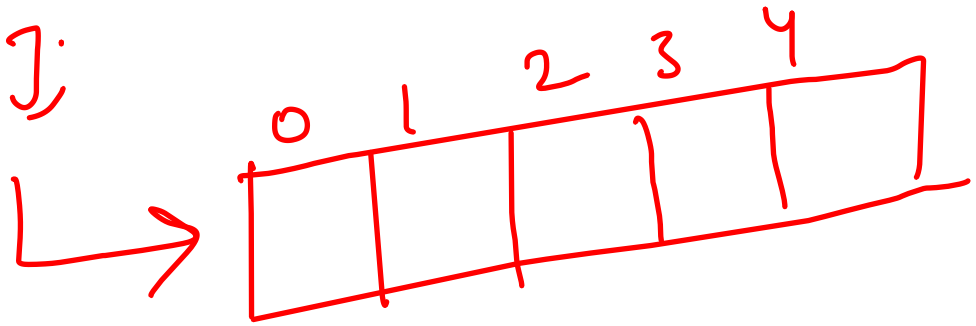






data type array name[] = new data type[size];

→ int arr[] = new int[5];



arrays - references.

arr = 0 1 2 / 1 2 3

arr[i]

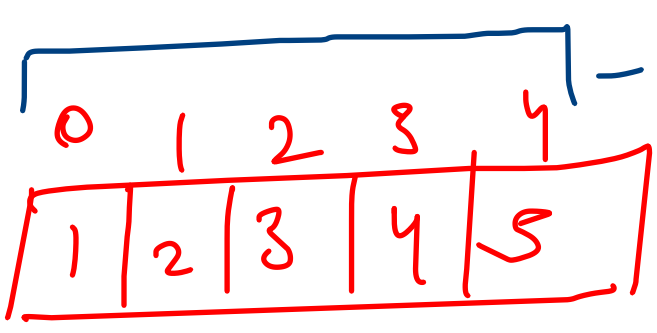
address

400 0 1 2

arr.length

↓

"in-built func - to find length



i = 0 < 5 T

arr[0] = 1

i = 1 < 5 T

arr[1] = 2

i = 2 < 5

arr[2] = 3

i = 3 < 5

arr[3] = 4

i = 4 < 5

arr[4] = 5

i = 5 < 5 X

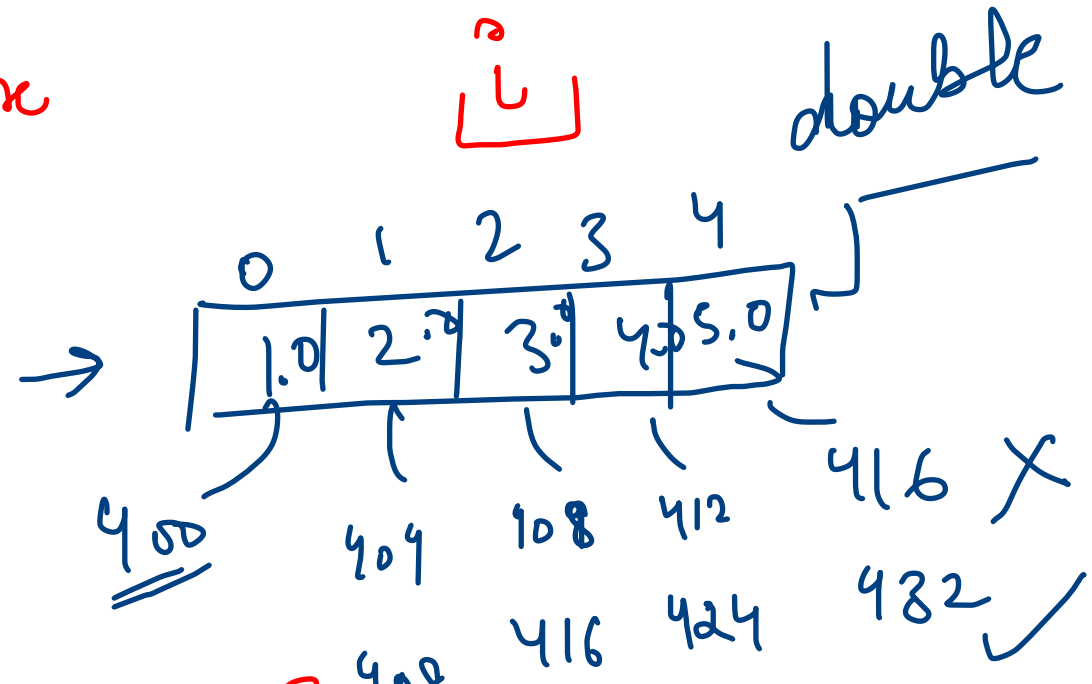
0

arr_name[index] → array elements arr[i]

arr[0] → 1.

index → print index

i → 0

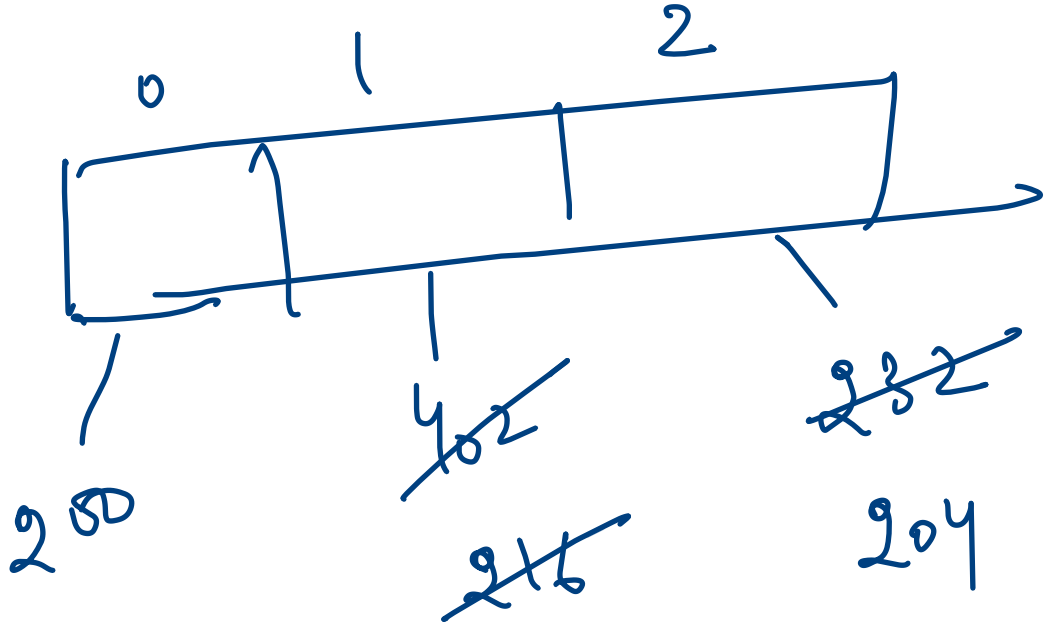


double d[] = new double[10];

→ datatype × size

8 × 10 = 80 bytes.

char ch[] = new char [3]



why ?

Char → 16 bit

1 by - 8 bit

Arrays in functions

→ int[]

strings

```
public static int[] sum(int a, int b){
                char[]
```

returns arr_name;

calling a fun.

collect a fun.

} char ch

int ans

```
int ans[] = sum(a, b)
for( = 0 ){

}
```