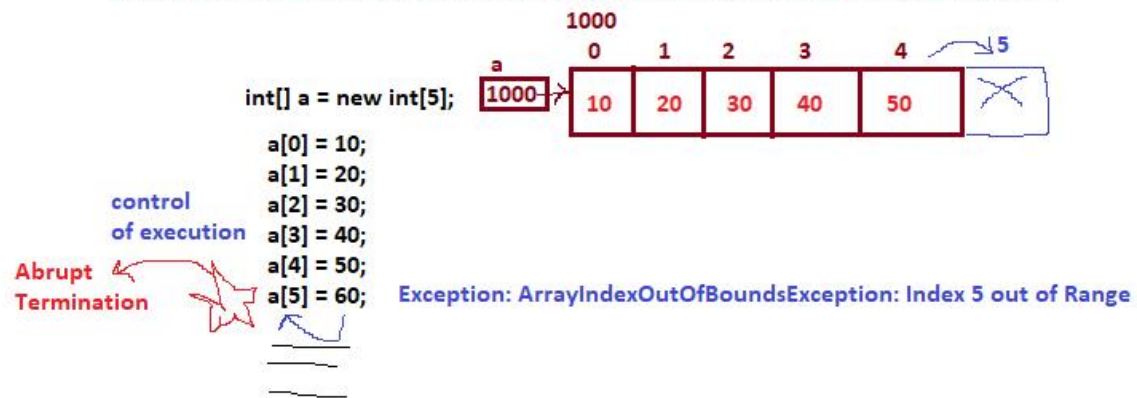


Disadvantages of Array:

1. The size of an array is always fixed. It cannot dynamically increase or decrease in size.



2. Arrays can store only homogenous type of data. They cannot store heterogeneous type of data.

```
int[] a = new int[5];
```

```
a[0] = 10;  
a[1] = 45.5f;  
a[2] = 99.9;  
a[3] = "PW";  
a[4] = true;
```

Compilation Error

```
Number[] a = new Integer[5];
```

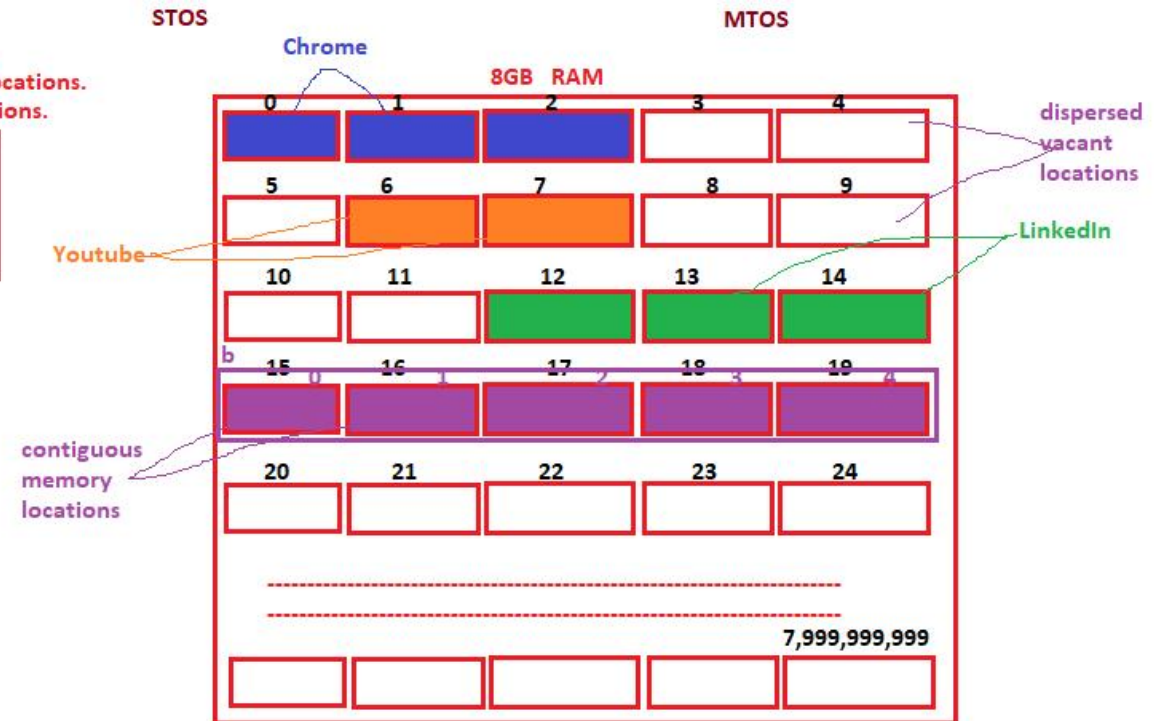
```
a[0] = 10;
```

```
a[1] = 45.5f;
```

Exception: ArrayStoreException

3. Arrays always expect Contiguous memory locations.
They cannot utilize dispersed memory locations.

```
byte[] b = new byte[5];
```



Strings in Java

A String is a series of characters enclosed within double quotes.

'S' ← character

"SWIFT" ← string

Handling character type of data:

char ch = 'S';

ch

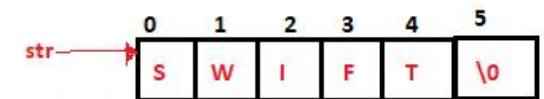
S

Handling String type of data:

In C

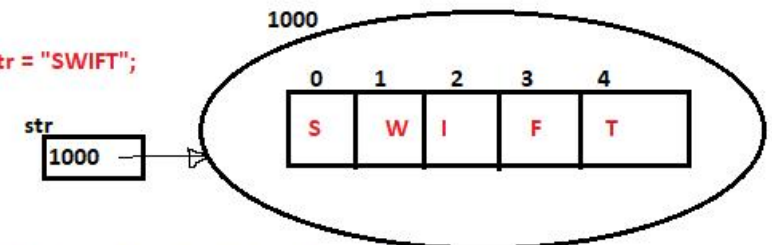
char str[] = "SWIFT";

In C, a string is an array of characters terminated with a '\0' character.



In Java

String str = "SWIFT";



In Java, a string is an object containing the series of characters which are not null terminated.