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	Chapter 6 - Arrays				
4	MARKET AND A CONTRACT ON OROCAL OF THE STATE				
	Array is a collection of similar types of data				
	Use Case: Storing marks of 5 Students				
	int[] marks = new int [5] => [dataType AxxName;] reference object				
	reference object				
	0 1 2 3 4				
	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & $				
	marks object				
	for inties, is marker knoth; i++)				
	Accessing Acray Elements				
	Accessing Array Elements Array elements can be accessed as follows				
	marks [0] = 100				
	marks [1] = 70 => Note that index starts from 0				
	the example of an array in				
	marks [4] = 98				
	The state of the s				
	So in a nut shell, this is how array works:				
	THE COUNTY I AM A TO LOCAL TO A TO THE TOTAL OF THE COUNTY				
17	int [] marks> Declaration!				
	int [] marks; marks = new int [5]; Memory Allocation!				
TOTAL PROPERTY.					
2.	int [] marks = new int [5]: -> Declaration + Memory Allocation!				
2-	int[] marks = { 100, 70, 80, 71, 98} - Dedare + Initialize!				
0.000					
	Array indices starts from 0 and goes till (n-1) where n is the size of the array.				
N. Y	where n is the size of the array.				
	William 1				

Array length
Arrays have a length property which gives the
length of the array marks length > gives 5 if marks is a reference to array with 5 elements Displaying an Array An array can be displayed using a for loop: for (int i=0; i < marks length; i++)

Sout (marks [i]): => Array Traversul Quick Quiz: Write a Java program to print the elements of an array in runrse order. For-each bop in Java Array elements can also be traversed as follows: for (int element: Arr) & Sout (element); => Prints all the element Multidimensional Arrays are Array of Arrays
Each element of a M-D array is an array itself
marks in the previous example was a 1-D array.

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	Multidimensional 2-D Array	
	Multidimensional 2-D Array A 2-D array can be created as follows:	
	MARKET THE PROOF OF THE PROOF O	3
	int [][] flats = new int [2][3] A 2-D array of 2 rows +3 (o)c	F
	1 A 2-D alkanal 2 17 16 12 (1	
	7 A 2-1) avoidy of 2 rows + 3 (o)	LMMS
	late can add elements by this account as filmed	18
100	We can add elements to this array as follows	
	flats [0][0] = 100	Ţ.
1	flats [0][1] = 101	2
	flats [0][2] = 102	
	Thing for each loop.	
	2 50 on!	,
N	cente a lara program to add two motion	P
	This 2-D array can be Visualised as follows:	
	[0] [1] [2]	
	This 2-D array (an be Visualised as follows: [0] [1] [2] Col 1 (ol 2 (ol 3)	d
([0] Row 1 (0,0) (0,1) (0,2) [1] Row 2 (1,0) (1,1) (1,2)	
N	17 Row 2 (150) (151) (152)	1
	CROUNT IN AM ABRAU	-
	Similarly a 3-D array can be created as follows	0
a v	to see the part property of the state of the	1
127	String [1[][] arr = new String [2][3][4]	-
	Start Little and the start of t	
	Write a lova trayeour to find whether as a	
X	is the property and a start of the private of	-