1. A kind of data structure that stores a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type
2. First specify the data type of the elements, then name the array and the fixed number of elements that array may contain. The number of elements is placed inside a square bracket [], followed by the array name. so it would look like: Array\_name[No\_of\_elements]
3. Index 0
4. Elements of array are integers and indices are in range of 0 and 100
5. +ve: It is used to represent multiple data items of same type by using a single name and can also be used to implement other data structures like linked lists,stacks,queues,trees,graphs,etc.
6. -v.e= we need to know in advance how many elements are to be stored in array.It is a static structure, so it is of a fixed size.
7. Interface method
8. Create a for loop(or a while loop depending on context) that will always ask for user input and also have a scanf function inside the loop to write the value into the array. Then u increment the array counter to move the memory location to the next value. In example, for(int i=0;i<end;i++){   
   printf(“Please enter input\n”);  
   scanf(“%d”,array[i]);  
   }  
   in this case array is an int and end variable is the stopping mechanism for the loop which also depends on context. This is an example for integers.
9. Base address is the location of the first element of the array in the memory. In this case the base address of the array is the same as the memory address because they both point to the first element
10. Yes? you can always access the elements in the array
11. By using call by reference, when we pass the address of an array while calling function it is call by reference.When an address is passed as an argument the function declaration should have a pointer as a parameter to receive the passed address
12. Only the name of the array is passed, which is the address of the first element of the array
13. Pointer constant because it will always point to the first element of the array
14. Depends on the user but for a multi dimensional array it would minimally be more than 1
15. What?
16. By creating a for loop and within the loop you would constantly check each value with the lowest value that is predefined before the loop to be the first element, and would constantly get updated should it find a lower number
17. The same as ^ just that u are looking for the largest rather than smallest
18. Constant pointer is a pointer that cannot change the address its holding. While a pointer variable is a normal pointer that can change the address to whom its pointing
19. Row Major Order is a method to represent mutli-dimensional array in sequential memory