**Array Operations**

**Defining an array**

1. **Without specifying the size of the array:**

int arr[] = {1, 2, 3};

Here, we can leave the square brackets empty, although the array cannot be left empty in this case. It must have elements in it.

1. **With specifying the size of the array:**
2. int arr[3];

arr[0] = 1, arr[1] = 2, arr[2] = 3;

**Accessing an array element**

An element in an array can easily be accessed through its index number.

An index number is a special type of number which allows us to access variables of arrays.  Index number provides a method to access each element of an array in a program. This must be remembered that the index number starts from 0 and not one.

Example:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int arr[] = {1, 2, 3};

cout << arr[1] << endl;

}