**ARRAY DECLARATION AND ITERATION:**

**package** com.te.modifiers.common;

**public** **class** Arrays {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

int[] arr = new int [4]; //one way

**int**[] arr = {10,20,30,40}; //second way

System.***out***.println(java.util.Arrays.*toString*(arr));

System.***out***.println("----------------");

**for**(**int** i = 0; i<= arr.length-1 ; i++) {

System.***out***.println(arr[i]);

}

System.***out***.println("----------------");

**for**(**int** a : arr) {

System.***out***.println(a);

}

}

}

**TYPES TO COPY VALUES OF ONE ARRAY TO ANOTHER:**

**package** com.te.modifiers.common;

**public** **class** Arrays {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int**[] arr = {10,20,30,40};

**int** [] arr1 = **new** **int** [4];

1st just print the arr values:

**for**(**int** i = 0 ; i<arr.length ; i++) {

System.***out***.println(arr[i]);

}

System.***out***.println("------------------------");

1st WAY

**for**(**int** i = 0 ; i<arr.length ; i++) {

arr1[i] = arr[i];

System.***out***.println(arr1[i]);

}

System.***out***.println("------------------------");

2nd WAY

System.arraycopy(src, src-index, dest, dest-index , count)🡪 present in lang package.

System.*arraycopy*(arr, 0, arr1, 0, arr.length);

System.***out***.println(java.util.Arrays.*toString*(arr1));

}

}

Find the smallest number in an array:

**package** com.te.modifiers.common;

**public** **class** Arrays {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int**[] arr = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 2, 3, 7 };

**int** smallest = 0;

**for** (**int** i = 0; i< arr.length ; i++) {

**if**(arr[i] < arr[smallest]) {

smallest = i;

}

}

System.***out***.println("Smallest element : " + arr[smallest]);

System.***out***.println("It's smallest value is : " + smallest);

}

}

Bubble Sort:

**package** com.te.modifiers.common;

**public** **class** Arrays {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int**[] arr = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 2, 3, 7, 55, 31 };

*sort*(arr);

**for** (**int** i : arr) {

System.***out***.println(i);

}

}

**public** **static** **void** sort(**int**[] a) {

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < a.length - 1; i++) {

**for** (**int** j = 0; j < a.length - 1 ; j++) {

**if** (a[j] > a[j + 1]) {

**int** temp = a[j];

a[j] = a[j + 1];

a[j + 1] = temp;

}

}

}

}

}

Difference between length() and length?

Length() : In String class we have length() method which is used to return the number of characters in string.

Ex : String str = “Hello World”;

System.out.println(str.length());

Str.length() will return 11 characters including space.

Length : we have length instance variable in arrays which will return the number of values or objects in array. For example : String days[]={” Sun”,”Mon”,”wed”,”thu”,”fri”,”sat”}; Will return 6 since the number of values in days array is 6.