Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Array Questions Part 2

1. Write a statement that would declare an array of type String named words that could contain 10 elements.

String[] words = new String[10];

1. Write a for loop that would set element values for an array named evens to be the even numbers 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Use evens.length in your for loop. Start with index 0. Assume the array is already declared.

for (int i = 0; i < event.length; i++)

event[i] = i\*2;

1. Write a for-each loop that would traverse through each element in the array named evens from question 2 and print the element if its value is greater than 4.

for (int i : evens) {

if (I > 4)

System.out.println(i);

}

1. For an array named numbers, what are the contents of the array after the following statements are executed? 0, 1, -1, 2, 0

double[] numbers = new double[5];

number[1]++;

number[2]--;

number[3]+=2;

1. Write the method header for a method named calculate which accepts an integer array named values and returns an integer array named sums.

public int[] calculate(int[] values)

1. Write the return statement that would return the array named sums referred to in question #5. return sums;
2. Write a statement that would call the method calculate and place its returned array in a variable named results. Assume results is not declared. Assume values is already declared and initialized with appropriate values.

**Int[] results = calculate(values);**

1. What are 3 limitations of the Array Class?
2. Array size cannot be changed mid program
3. Arrays cannot be printed with System.out.print
4. Arrays cannot be compared with ==
5. How does one change the size of an array during program execution?

You cannot change the actual array, but you can use Arrays.copyOf

1. State two ways than one can print the contents of an array.

1. Traverse with a for-each loop
2. Use Arrays.toString
3. Write a statement that prints “Arrays are equal.” if arrays names1 and names2 are equal.

if (Arrays.equals(names1, names2))

System.out.print(“Arrays are equal”);

1. Two arrays are considered equivalent when the size and values are equal.
2. When testing arrays for equality, we typically write a method that tests the arrays for inequality**.**
3. To reverse the elements in an array named names we traverse the array fromand we swap element names[i] with elementnames[names.length-i-1]