

5 Mar 2023

class Main

```
{ sum(---)
{
```

int a0 = 2;

int a1 = 4;

int a2 = 6;

int a3 = 8;

int a4 = 10;

int a5 = 12;

Sum(a0+a1+a2+a3+a4);

}

}

o/p: 42

int

int

int

int

int

int

a0

a1

a2

a3

a4

a5

2

4

6

8

10

12

Address: 111

222

333

444

555

666

REC

Address of variable stored in the memory is always **UNIQUE**

Functions (DSA) 8GB RAM

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

Appl. Address (loaded)
Zoom - (1a)
NS - (6b)
OS - 3d
GoodNotes - 5d
VS code - 5e

DI

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REC

Functions (DSA)

Identity Hash code ()
↓
identityHashCode() → CamelCase

nextInt()
nextDouble()
nextLine()

DI

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Chat

To everyone

haa yrr just now

vishwanath Patti just now

method name

Dr. Darshan Ingle just now

Math class

Siri just now

y

Arunangshu Mullick just now

hm

Juhi Fukatkar just now

y

vishwanath Patti just now

y

sanjeet Arya just now

y

Dr. Darshan Ingle just now

<https://www.javatpoint.com/java-math>

Message...

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Array: It is a collection of values of same datatype.

Syntax: `datatype array_name[] = new datatype[size];`

eg: `int arr[] = new int[5];`

	0	1	2	3	4	— index
arr	2	4	6	8	10	— value
	111	112	113	114	115	— Address

`arr[0] = 2;`

`arr[1] = 4;`

`arr[2] = 6;`

`arr[3] = 8;`

`arr[4] = 10;`

`int sum;`

`sum = arr[0] + arr[1] + arr[2] + arr[3] + arr[4];`

`System.out.println(sum); // 30`

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```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 void main() {
3     int i;
4     int AR[5] = {12,20,8,16, 40};
5     printf("The address of the array is: %p\n", AR);
6     printf("The addresses of the four elements are as below.\n");
7     for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
8         printf("Address of AR [%d] = %p\n", i, AR+i);
9 }
  
```

main.c

input

```

The address of the array is: 0x7fff4a253730
The addresses of the four elements are as below.
Address of AR [0] = 0x7fff4a253730
Address of AR [1] = 0x7fff4a253734
Address of AR [2] = 0x7fff4a253738
Address of AR [3] = 0x7fff4a25373c
Address of AR [4] = 0x7fff4a253740

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
  
```

```

import java.util.Scanner;
class Main
  
```

```

{
    psum(———)
}
    int n=5, i;
  
```

a

0	1	2	3	4
2	4	6	8	10

```

    int a[] = new int[n];
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(———);
    for(i=0; i <= (n-1); i++)
    {
        a[i] = sc.nextInt();
    }
  
```

i = 0 to 4
i.e. 0 to (n-1)

```

}
}
  
```

5 Mar 2023

```

import java.util.Scanner;
class Main
{
    psum(——)
    {
        int n=5, i;
        int a[] = new int[n];
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(——);
        for(i=0; i<=(n-1); i++)
        {
            a[i] = sc.nextInt();
        }
    }
}

```

Handwritten notes:

- $i = 0 \times 2 \neq 5$
- $i = 0 \text{ to } 4$
- $i.e. 0 \text{ to } (n-1)$

Diagram of array a :

	0	1	2	3	4
a	2	4	6	8	10

NS 5 Mar

J Main.java 2 x

J Main.java > main(String[]) Run | Debug

```

42 public static void main(String[] args)
43 {
44     1 int n=5, i;
45     2 int a[] = new int[n];
46     3 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
47     4 System.out.println("Enter the array elements one by one:");
48     5 for(i=0; i<=(n-1); i++)
49         a[i] = sc.nextInt();
50
51     6 System.out.println(a[0]); -79
52     7 System.out.println(a[1]); 155
53     8 System.out.println(a[2]); 6000
54     9 System.out.println(a[3]); 5
55     10 System.out.println(a[4]); 465
56     11 System.out.println(a[0]+a[1]+a[2]+a[3]+a[4]);
57 }

```

Handwritten notes:

- $i = 0 \times 2 \neq 5$

Diagram of array a :

	0	1	2	3	4
a	-79	155	6000	5	465

Terminal Output:

```

-79
155
6000
5
465
6546

```

Ln 56, Col 54 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF {} Java

```
Code:
sum=0;
for(i=0; i<=(n-1); i++)
    sum=sum+a[i];
printf("sum");
```

Homework:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	→ index
a	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

$$h=8$$

i.e. $a[0] + a[2] + a[4] + a[6]$

i.e. $a[1] + a[3] + a[5] + a[7]$

_____ X _____