**int** a[]=**new** **int**[5];//declaration and instantiation

int a[] = {1,2,3,4,5}

**new** **int**[]{10,30,50,90,60}

// Length of an array

ar.length

//printing array using for-each loop

**for**(**int** i:arr)

{System.out.println(i);

}

// Passing an array to a function

**static** **void** min(**int** arr[]){  }

// Cloning an array

**int** carr[]=arr.clone();

2D ARRAY

**int** arr[][]={{1,2,3},{2,4,5},{4,4,5}};

**int** arr[][] = **new** **int**[3][];

arr[0] = **new** **int**[3];

arr[1] = **new** **int**[4];

arr[2] = **new** **int**[2];

// Traversing a jaggered array

1. **for** (**int** i=0; i<arr.length; i++)
2. **for**(**int** j=0; j<arr[i].length; j++)

.equals()

* **.equals()** compares the actual contents of two objects and returns true if they are equal, otherwise it returns false.
* **==** compares the reference of two objects and returns true if they are referring to the same object in memory, otherwise it returns false.

String s2=**new** String(ch);

[char charAt(int index)](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-string-charat)

[int length()](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-string-length)

char Array[] = str.toCharArray();

String.valueOf(charArray);

Integer.toString(int)

Float.parseFloat(yourString);

// Substring

S1.substring(2,4)