

# Array

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# What is array

- ▶ An array is a collection of similar data types stored in a single variable.
- ▶ It is used to store multiple values in one place.
- ▶ Example: `int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};`

# How to declare the array

## ► Syntax

```
Int[] marks;           // Declaration
```

```
marks = new int[5];    // Memory allocation
```

## ► You can also declare and initialize together

```
Int[] marks = {90, 80, 70, 85, 95};
```

# Operations perform on array

**Traversal** – Loop through elements.

**Insertion** – Not directly possible, use logic or other data structures.

**Update** – `arr[0] = 100;`

**Search** – Use loop to find elements.

# Accessing the array elements

- ▶ Arrays use index numbers (starting from 0).

- ▶ Example:

```
System.out.println(marks[2]); // prints 70
```

- ▶ Use a loop to go through all elements:

```
For (int i = 0; i < marks.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(marks[i]);  
}
```

# Types of array

- ▶ 1. One-Dimensional Array – like a list

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

- ▶ 2. Two-Dimensional Array – like a table

Example: `int[][] matrix = {{1, 2}, {3, 4}};`