1. What do you mean by an Array?

An array is a data structure that stores a fixed-size collection of elements of the same type. It provides efficient access to individual elements using an index. For example, i we can declare an array like this:

int[] myArray = new int[5];

// Creates an integer array of size 5

2. How to create an Array?

To create an array, specify its type and allocate memory using the new keyword. For example:

double[] prices = new double[10];

// Creates a double array of size 10

3. Can we change the size of an array at runtime?

No, the size of an array is fixed once it's created. If we need dynamic sizing, consider using other data structures like ArrayList in Java.

4. Can you declare an array without assigning the size of an array?

In Java, we can't directly declare an array without specifying its size. However, you can declare an array reference and then assign it to an array object later:

int[] dynamicArray; // Declare the reference

dynamicArray = new int[20]; // Assign an array of size 20

5. What is the default value of an Array?

For numeric types (like int or double), the default value is 0. For objects (like String), it's null.

6. What is a 1D array with an example?

A 1D array is a linear collection of elements. Here's an example:

String[] weekdays = {"Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday"};

7. Write a program on a 2D array?

Here's a simple Java program that initializes and prints a 2D array:

```java
public class Demo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] matrix = {
            {1, 2, 3},
            {4, 5, 6},
            {7, 8, 9}
        };

        for (int[] row : matrix) {
            for (int num : row) {
                System.out.print(num + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```