$$\boxed{\text{toString ( )};\\ \text{deep ToString ( )};}$$

int arr [] = { 10, 20, 30, 40 };

there are two method to print
array element in output

① using for loop

eg   int arr[] = { 10,20, 3; 40 , 50};
      for(int i =0; i < arr.length; i++){
            system.out.print (arr [i];
      }

output	
10	note :- full control over how each
20	element are handle
30	
40	• also you can print (, comma, and more
50	Special characters)

using Arrays. toString (argument)

eg :-   int arr [] = { 10,20,30, 40,50 };
         system.out.print (Arrays. to String (arr));

output

[10, 20, 30, 40, 50]

note :- this method are use to print
         the whole array in one line.
         easy to debugge.

• Not flexible, if you want coustom
  formatting or logic

• ζ Note :- Painting multi-dimensional array= Arrays.deepToString(arr) }

• Using for loop to print 2D-Arrays

```
int [][] arr = {
                 { 1,2,3,4 },
                 { 5,6,7,8 }
               };
```

```
for ( int [] row : arr){
    System.out.print (Arrays.toString(row));
}
```

Output

[1,2,3,4]
[5,6,7,8]