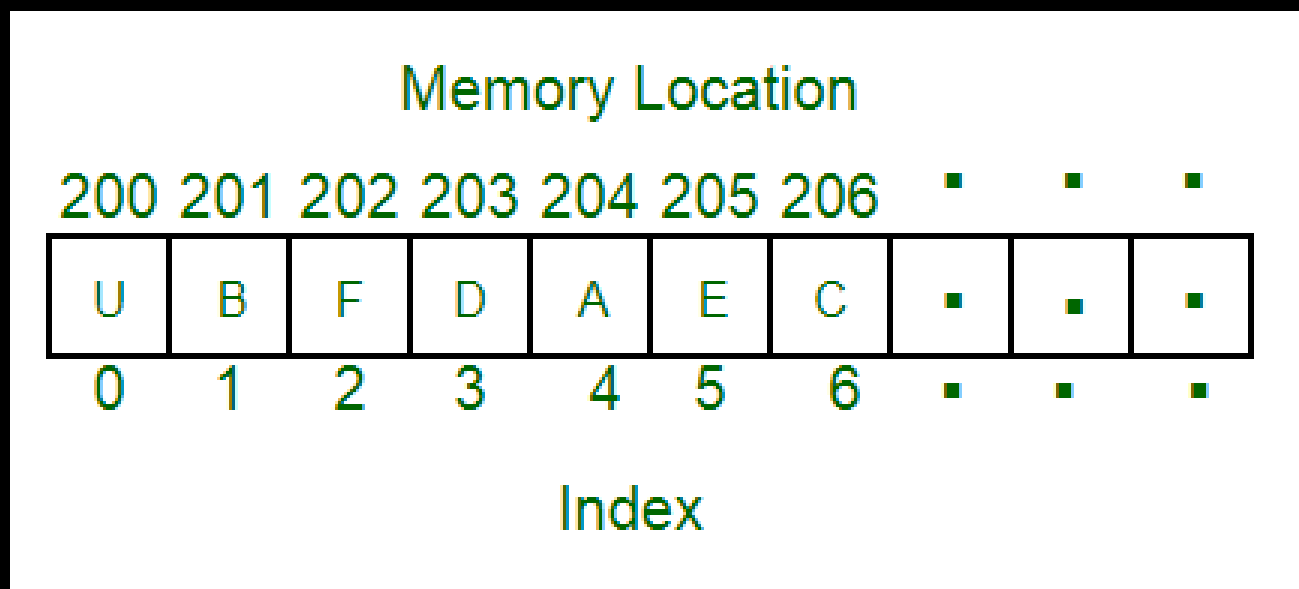# About

Java provides a data structure, the array, which stores a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type. An array is used to store a collection of data, but it is often more useful to think of an array as a collection of variables of the same type.

Instead of declaring individual variables, such as number0, number1, ..., and number99, you declare one array variable such as numbers and use numbers[0], numbers[1], and ..., numbers[99] to represent individual variables.

1. Arrays have fixed size
2. Arrays are static in nature
3. Arrays can access randomly access with help of index — Main Feature O(1)
4. Can contain anything

Insert

Inserting element in between
Big O: O(n) linear

Update

Updating element randomly
Big O: O(1) constant

Read

Reading element randomly
Big O: O(1) constant

Delete

Delete element in between
Big O: O(n) linear

Add

Inserting element at the end
Big O: O(1) constant

References

[Tutorialspoint](#)
[Javatpoint](#)