**Arrays In Java–Assignment**

Question 1: -**What are the default values of array for different data types ?**

Ans: - if you create an array as instance variable, we need to initialize it else the compiler initializes with default values which are −

* Integer − 0
* Byte − 0
* Float − 0.0
* Boolean − false
* String/Object − null

Question 2: -**Can we pass negative number in Array size?**

Ans: -No, we cannot use a negative integer as size of array, the size of an array represents the number of elements.

If we do this,the program compiled without any error but when it's execute then a runtime exception occurs**(NegativeArraySizeException)**.

Question 3: -**Where does Array store in JVM memory?**

Ans: - we create an array using the new keyword So array store in **heap memory** area.

Question 4: - **What are the disadvantages of array?**

Ans: -There are more disadvantage of array:

**1.**The array is a static data structure with a fixed size so, the size of the array cannot be modified further and hence no modification can be done during runtime.

**2.**If the size of the declared array is more than the required size then, it can lead to memory wastage.

**3.**Resizing an array can be time-consuming, especially if it needs to be done frequently. This can be especially problematic for large arrays.

**4.**No built-in functionality.

Question 5: -**What is an anonymous array in java ?Given an example.**

Ans: -An Array without having any name is called an anonymous array. Using anonymous array we can pass an array with user values without the referenced variable.

Example: -

class AnonymousArrayExample{

// method to display array elements

static void display(int[] a){

for(int i=0; i < a.length; i++){

System.out.print(a[i]+"\t");

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

// passing an Anonymous array to a method

display(new int[] {1,2,3,4});

}

}

Question 6: -**What are the different ways to traverse an Array in Java**

Ans: -We can traverse through an array using **for loop** or **forEach loop.**

**Using for loop traverse a array:**

**package hello;**

**public class iteratingArray {**

**public static void main(String args[]) {**

**int myArray[] = {12,13,14,15,16,17,18};**

**//Printing Contents using for loop**

**System.*out*.println("Contents of the array: ");**

**for(int i=0; i<myArray.length; i++) {**

**System.*out*.println(myArray[i]);**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**Using for loop traverse a array:**

**package hello;**

**public class iteratingArray {**

**public static void main(String args[]) {**

**int myArray[] = {12,13,14,15,16,17,18};**

**//Printing Contents using for loop**

**System.*out*.println("Contents of the array: ");**

**for(int arr:myArray) {**

**System.*out*.println(arr);**

**}**

**}**

**}**

Question 7: -**What is the difference between length and length() method give an example?**

Ans: -In java **length** is a property and **length()** is a method **Length** property also user with an array to find length of given array.**Length()** method also user with String class to get the number of characters in a String.

**Example: -**

**package hello;**

**public class iteratingArray {**

**public static void main(String args[]) {**

**String simpleString = "Length example";**

**int listSize = simpleString.length();**

**System.*out*.println("number of characters in simpleString =:" + listSize);**

**int myArray[] = { 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 };**

**int numberofelement = myArray.length;**

**System.*out*.println("element of the myArray=:"+numberofelement);**

**}**

**}**

## 