

02 Feb'23 Arrays in Java Assignment - 10

1. What is the default value of Array for different data types?

Ans: Since no values are passed during **initialization**, all elements of the array are set to their **default value** of **0**.

If we don't assign values to array elements and try to access them, the **compiler** does not produce an error as in the case of simple variables. Instead, it assigns values that aren't **garbage**.

Below are the default assigned values.

S. No. Datatype Default Value

1 boolean false

2 int 0

3 double 0.0

4 String null

5 User-Defined Type null

2. Can you pass the negative number in Array size?

Ans: No, you cannot use a **negative integer** as **size**, the size of an array represents the number of **elements** in it, -ve number of elements in an array makes no sense

3. Where does Array stored in JVM memory?

Ans: Storage of Arrays:

As discussed, the **reference types** in Java are stored in **heap area**. Since **arrays** are **reference types** (we can create them using the **new** keyword) these are also stored in **heap area**.

4. What are the disadvantages of Array?

Ans: Once we create the size cannot be **increased/ decreased**. It stores only **homogeneous data elements**.

5. What is an Anonymous Array in Java? Give an example?

Ans: An **array** without a name is called **Anonymous Array**. This type of array is created just for instance use.

Example:

```
public class Demo{  
    public static void main(String... args){  
        add(new int []{10,20,30,40});  
        add(new int []{10,20});  
        add(new int []{});  
    }  
    public static void add(int [] a){  
        sum+=0;  
        for(int i=0;i<=a.length;i++){  
            sum+=a[i];  
        }  
        System.out.println("The sum is ::"+sum);  
    }  
}
```

Output

The sum is 100

The sum is 30

The sum is 0

6. What are the different ways to traverse an Array in java?

Ans: You can **traverse** through an array using **for loop** or **forEach loop**. Using the **for loop** – Instead of printing **element** by **element**, you can **iterate** the **index** using a **for loop** starting from **0** to **length** of the array (**ArrayName. length**) and access elements at each index.

7. What is the difference between length and length() method Give an Examples? Ans: length: It is a property of the Array type class.
length(): It is a method of String class.

Example:

```
int[] a= {10,20,30};  
System.out.println(a);// [I@...  
System.out.println(a.length);//3  
System.out.println(a.length());//CE::symbol not found
```

```
String[] names={"sachin","saurav","dhoni","yuvi"};  
System.out.println(names); // [L@....  
System.out.println(names [0]);//sachin  
System.out.println(names.length);//4  
System.out.println(names [0].length());//6  
int [] a [] ={{10,20,30},{100,200},{1000},{40,50,60,70}};  
System.out.println(a);// [[I@...  
System.out.println(a [0]);// [I@...  
System.out.println(a.length);//4  
System.out.println(a [0].length);//3
```