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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

1. An array is a collection of elements of the same data type, stored in contiguous memory locations. It allows multiple values to be stored under a single variable name and accessed using an index.
2. Array traversal means accessing each element one by one to process or display them. This is done using loops like for, while, or for-each. The loop runs from the first element (index 0) to the last element (index size-1), ensuring all elements are accessed.

* Initialize two pointers: one at the start and one at the end of the array.
* Swap the values at these two positions.
* Move the start pointer forward and the end pointer backward.
* Repeat the swapping process until both pointers meet in the middle.

1. Initialize two variables to hold the maximum and second maximum values.

Traverse the array:

* If the current number is greater than the maximum, update both the maximum and second maximum values.
* If the current number is less than the maximum but greater than the second maximum, update the second maximum value.

After traversing the array, the maximum and second maximum values will be identified.