Agenda

1. Arrays
2. Arrays can hold homogeneous multiple data at a time.
3. Arrays can deal with all the data types
4. We need to give the size of an array.
5. Arrays will follow indexing positions. (numbers start with 0)
6. If no data added into an array default value will be stored.
7. Arrays with loops

Advantages:

1. It can hold multiple data at a time
2. Single variable can hold the data
3. Maintenance is very easy

disadvantages:

1. Once you declare an array it will definitely consume the memory you use it or not.
2. Size management is little hard

Int x=40;

Int aa=50;

Int d=60;

datatype var[]=new datatype[size];

int a[]=new int[10]; // 4\*10=40bytes

Arrays with loops

Int abc[]=new int[100];

For(int i=1;i<=100;i++) //0 1 2 3 4 99

{

Abc[0]=I;

}

Abc[0]=0;

Abc[1]=1;

Abc[99]=99;

Req wanted to add all the numbers from 0-99

By making use of arrays

Arrays

Variables

Loop

Operator

Assignment

1. Fibonacci series till 1-100
2. Factorial of given number
3. Add data from one array to another array in reverse.

Note: use arrays. Methods and methods with parameters along with returntype.