**Array Assignment :**

1. An array is a collection of elements of the same type placed in contiguous memory locations that can be individually referenced by using an index to a unique identifier.
2. type variable-name[];
3. We can't change the size of the array after it's constructed.
4. Yes. Wou can, technically declare the type of a variable as an array (of specific type)

like :

int[ ] a;

But we can't use it before initializing it. This array ‘a’ doesn't exist anywhere in the memory. The compiler only knows that ‘a’ will be an array. That's it. Whenever we write new keyword after a array declaration, that actually allocates memory to the array and then the array starts existing.

int [ ] a;

a = new int[…];

1. Java will assign the default value 0 to each element of the array in the case of an int array. Similarly, in the case of a boolean array, it will be false, in the case of a String array the default value is null, and in the case of a char array, the default value is Unicode (\u0000).
2. A One-Dimensional Array in Java programming is a special type of variable that can store multiple values of only a single data type such as int, float, double, char, etc. at a contagious location in computer memory.

Example :

public class Example {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int arr[] = { 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 };

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

System.out.println(arr[i] + " ");

}

}

}

1. class TwoDimensionalArray

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int[][] a={{10,20},{30,40},{50,60}};

System.out.println("Two dimensional array elements are");

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)

{

System.out.println(a[i][j]);

}

}

}

}