**Arrays Assignment :**

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. Array dimensions cannot have a negative size.
3. Java reference types are stored in the Heap area. As arrays are also reference types, (they can be created using the “new” keyword) they are also stored in the Heap area.
4. Deleting or inserting - we can only insert/delete from the end of the array.

Increasing size − we cannot increase the size of the arrays in Java, if we want to add new elements we need to create new array with extended size and assign to the array reference. This leaves the original object for garbage collection and thus wastage of memory occurs.

Storing Objects − we can store objects in an array but we cannot store objects of different types.

Processing Elements − Except some operations provided by the Array class, you cannot process the contents of an array.

Modifying elements − To delete or, change the elements of an array you need to traverse throughout the array which increases the time complexity.

1. An array in Java without any name is known as an anonymous array. It is an array just for creating and using instantly. Using an anonymous array, we can pass an array with user values without the referenced variable.

Syntax :

new <data type>[]{<list of values with comma separator>};

Example :

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

1. We can traverse through an array using "for loop" or "forEach loop".
2. The key difference between length variable and length() method is that the Java length variable describes the size of an array, while Java length() method tells how many characters a text String contains.

Example :

class LengthMethod {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int array[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};

System.out.println("Length of an array is: " + array.length);

}

}

Output :

Length of an array is: 7

class StringLengthMethod {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String str = "Welcome to Tutorials Point";

System.out.println("Length of String using length() method is: " + str.length());

}

}

Output :

Length of String using length() method is: 26