Arrays

```
//1)Et array skal være den samme datatype som de dataer den indeholder

//2)dette gøres ved at skrive: int[] myarraylist = new myarraylist[12]

//3)
int[] months = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
int month = 2;
for (int i = 0; i<months.length; i++) {
    if(month == i){
        System.out.println(months[i-1]);
    }
}
//4) Jeg vil repræsentere en sudoku-plade med et array i et array, da det printer en tabel ud.
```

```
//5)
int[] rad = {1,3,5} ;
for (int i = 0; i < rad.length; i++) {
    double areal= rad[i]*rad[i]*Math.PI ;
    System.out.println("Areal for cirkel " + (i+1) + " er = " + areal);
}

//6)
int[] monthsleap = {31,29,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};

for(int j= 1; j <= 20; j++) {
    int[] monthscorrect = (j % 4 == 0 ? monthsleap : months);
    System.out.println("in year " + (j) + " the months were " + Arrays.toString(monthscorrect));
}
```

Metoder der updater array:

```
int[] array = {1,2,3};
int c= 4;

 System.out.println(Arrays.toString(update(array, c)));
```

```java
public static int[] update(int[] a, int b) {


    for (int i=0; i< a.length; i++){
      a[i]=a[i]*b;
    }
    return a;


}
```