Module-01 → Java Syntax → Print

↳ if-else statement

↳ for loops

↳ Question Practice

↳ Functions

Module-02 → Arrays

↳ 68 students
int variables → 68

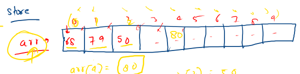
↳ 100 students

↳ 1000 students → variables

int → 68 → variable int

Arrays → similar data type info store

(10) → size, array



def^n → It is a datastructure which is used to store similar type of info^n.

↳ int type → char
↳ boolean
↳ string

int a   int arr[ ]

Syntax :-

I^st way

datatype name of array [ ] ; → declaration

name of array = new datatype [size] ; ↳ initialization

III^rd way
datatype [ ] name of array = new datatype [size];

II^nd way
datatype name of array [ ] = new datatype [size];

Ex - ① int arr [ ]; // declaration
arr = new int [10]; // initialization

② int arr[ ] = new int [10];

Ex - ③ int [ ] arr = new int [10];

④ boolean [ ] arr = new boolean [10];

int n = scn.

* int arr [ ]; → declaration
arr = new int [10]; → initialization
heap

int   char 2 bytes
1 int → 4 bytes = 32 bits
10 int → 4x10 = 40 bytes

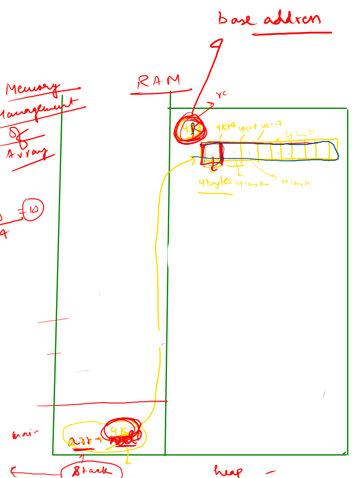
byte

40 ÷ 10 = 4

4K, 4K+4, 4K+4

Continuous memory allocation

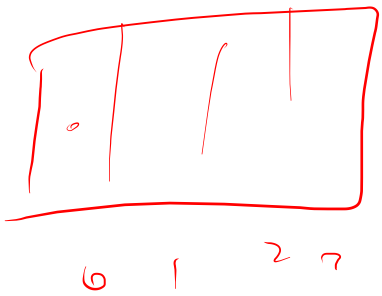
Memory Management of Array



Print the array 3

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Take n as an integer input. Declare an array of size n that stores value of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one. And print them.



```java
Scanner scn=new Scanner(System.in);

int n=scn.nextInt();

int arr[]=new int[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    arr[i]=scn.nextInt();
}

for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    System.out.println(arr[i]);
}
```

5

→ int arr[] = new int[5];

i = 0 < 5 (T)

arr[0] = user input

i = 1 < 5 (T)

arr[1] = user input

i = 2 < 5 (T)

arr[2] = user input

i = 3 < 5 (T)

arr[3] =

i = 4 < 5 (T)

arr[4] =

i = 5 < 5 (F)

i = 0 < 5 (T)

i = 1 < 5 (T)

i = 2 < 5 (T)

i = 3 < 5 (T)

i = 4 < 5 (T)

i = 5 < 5 (F)

10
20
45
17
23