⇒ Module 2 (M.M. 9mp)

* ↳ Arrays (80%)

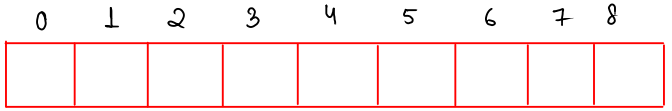
structure

↳ def:- collection of similar type of data type

↳ ram :-
- int ↳ english :- 97
- int ↳ math :- 87
- int ↳ science :- 77

↳ Sham :-
- int ↳ english :- 87
- int ↳ math :- 33
- int ↳ science :- 91

↳ array is 0-index based in Java/C++

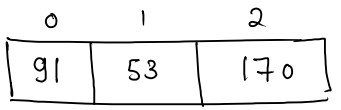


length :- 9

syntex to declare an array :-

datatype [] arr_name = new data-type[size];

task:-



(int)

↳ int[] arr = new int[3];

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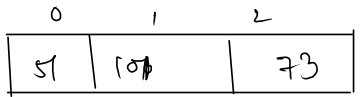
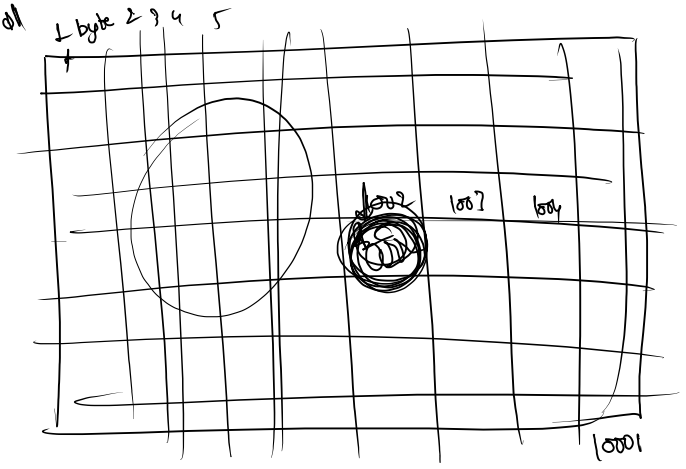
↳ to assign values to perticular indexes

arr-name [index] = value;

↳ int [] arr = { 51, 101, 73 };





512 gb

1024 byte = 1 kb

1024 kb = 1 mb

1024 mb = 1 gb

512 gb

garbage value

```java
int[] arr = { 31, 54, 666, 999, 101 };

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

```java
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] arr = new int[3];
        // how to assign values inside array
        arr[0] = 91;
        arr[1] = 53;
        arr[2] = 170;
        // how to print values from an array
        System.out.println( arr[0] );
        System.out.println( arr[1] );
        System.out.println( arr[2] );
        // System.out.println("==========================");
        // how to update values in an array
        arr[1] = 54;
        arr[2] = 1700;
        arr[0] = 10;
//          System.out.println( arr[0] );
//          System.out.println( arr[1] );
//          System.out.println( arr[2] );
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(arr[i]);
        }

        // System.out.println(arr);
    }
}
```