# Arrays in Java

## 1. What do you mean by an Array?

An array is a container object that holds a fixed number of values of a single type. The length of an array is established when the array is created. After creation, its length is fixed

## 2. How to create an Array?

An array is a sequence of values; the values in the array are called elements. You can make an array of ints, doubles, or any other type, but all the values in an array must have the same type.

To create an array, you have to declare a variable with an *array type* and then create the array itself. Array types look like other Java types, except they are followed by square brackets ([]).

## 3.Can  we change the size of an array at run time?

If you create an array by initializing its values directly, the size will be the number of elements in it. Thus the size of the array is determined at the time of its creation or, initialization once it is done you cannot change the size of the array.

## 4.Can you declare an array without assigning the size of an Array?

Yes. We can declare an array without size but before using it needs to be initialized.

## 5.What is the default value  of Array?

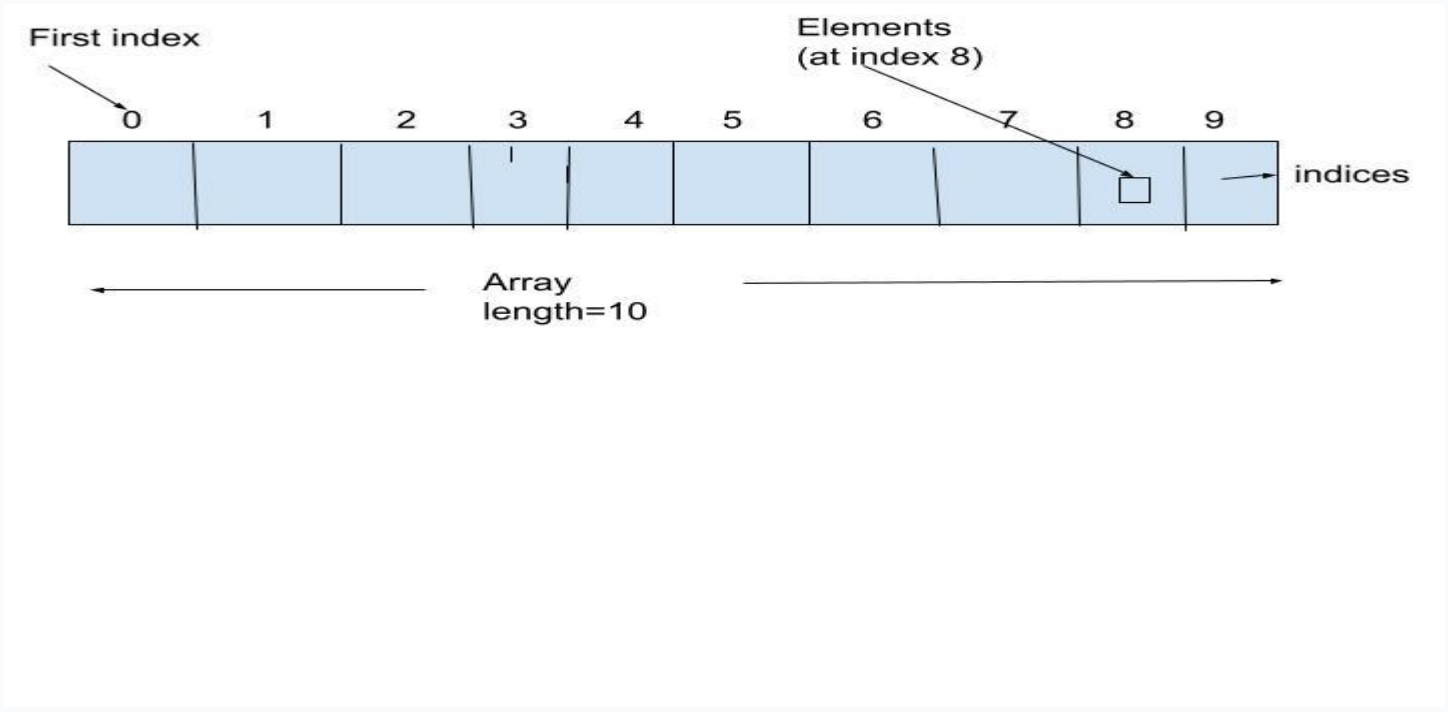
0

Since no values are passed during initialization, all elements of the array are set to their default  value of 0.

## 6.What is a 1D array with an example?

A one-dimensional array can be visualized as a single row or a column of array elements that are represented by a variable name and whose elements are accessed by index values.

For example, the score of a series of football matches can be stored in a one-dimensional array?




## 7. Write a program on a 2D Array?

```
public class 2D Array{
        public static void main(String[] args){
                int nums[][]={
                                {3,9,7,5},
                                {1,5,6,5},
                                {8,4,5,6}
                        };
            for(int i=0;i<=2;i++)
            {
                    for(int j=0;j<=3;j++)
                    {
                            System.out.print(nums[i][j]+ " ");

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