



Java Arrays

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Java Arrays

Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable, instead of declaring separate variables for each value.

To declare an array, define the variable type with **square brackets**:

```
String[] cars;
```

We have now declared a variable that holds an array of strings. To insert values to it, you can place the values in a comma-separated list, inside curly braces:

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};
```

To create an array of integers, you could write:

```
int[] myNum = {10, 20, 30, 40};
```

Access the Elements of an Array

You can access an array element by referring to the index number.

This statement accesses the value of the first element in cars:

Example

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};  
System.out.println(cars[0]);  
// Outputs Volvo
```

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Note: Array indexes start with 0: [0] is the first element. [1] is the second element, etc.

Change an Array Element

To change the value of a specific element, refer to the index number:

Example

```
cars[0] = "Opel";
```

Example

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};  
cars[0] = "Opel";  
System.out.println(cars[0]);  
// Now outputs Opel instead of Volvo
```

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Array Length

To find out how many elements an array has, use the `length` property:

Example

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};  
System.out.println(cars.length);  
// Outputs 4
```

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Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Create an array of type `String` called `cars`.

```
= {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford"};
```

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