1 - 组数组

```
intc) i= new int[4]; // 如后即在 至此为 

i[0) = 1;
i[1] = 2;
i[2] = 3;
i[3] = 4;

精致证证:
int[] iio = new Int[] {(2), 4};

所数组制有一个属性, length, 新其版
ii.length.
```

2. 纷缓数组

```
二组数组:
```

```
int (36) ii = new int (36) {

(1,2},

{3,4}

}

int (36) ii 0 = new int (2) (3) = 20 int (2) (3)

int (36) ii 1 = new int (2) (3) = 20 int (2)

int (36) ii 1 = new int (2) (3) = 20 int (2)

int (36) ii 1 = new int (2) (3) | X
```

这信任的较特多未,和C中截然相反。我们看例 10年3月为Java中的数组是对象的原因:C中的一部数 约本企业是一级非别 特殊等性 Inter 为YED 二// X里一维,其二维

```
int len = app. length

int ves = 0

for (int i=0; i < len; i+1) {

int c) arro = a rroi i

int len o = appo. length

for cint is o; i < leno; i+1) {

rest = appositions
}
```

- 3. 数独的常况算法
- 4. 数独操作常见问题

ArrayIndex Out Of Bounds Exception TABLER

NUlPointer Exception Etystes

int [] apr = null.
System.out.prhtln(arr 13));