

Day 10

Array declare

```
int[] a = new int[5];
```

```
System.out.println("Enter your number:");
```

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
a[0] = sc.nextInt();
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
```

Read {

}

```
System.out.println("readman");
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
```

print {

{

```
System.out.println(a[i]);
```

}

String use

For Each Loop: (selenium) → one by one value Fetch

```
for (datatype tempvariable : arrayname)
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

print system

```
for (String n : a)
```

```
{
```

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

```
}
```

(Storing value in index 0 to n-1)

til reach element



Q2  $\rightarrow$  int a[] = {10, 20, 30, 40};, no need of input values.

Array-list  $\rightarrow$  infinite value store

## Two Dimensional Array:

Row & column format

```
int a[c][c] a = new int [R] [C];
```

eg: int [][ ] a = new int {2}[3]

$\rightarrow$  Row

$\rightarrow$  column

2  $\times$  3 = 6 values we can store

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{R} \end{array} \right.$ 

0	10	1	2	3	4
1					

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\}$  value store in this format

a[0][0] = 10

a[0][0] = 10;

a[0][1] = 20;

## Nested for loop.

for 2D:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

for  $\rightarrow$  Row (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

for  $\rightarrow$  column (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)

{  
a[i][j] = sc.nextInt();

}  
}

for each

for (int v : a)

For printing also needed 2 loops;