

arrays

Static

Dynamic Arrays

- fixed capacity
- Determine the capacity, @ compile time
- can't change the capacity later

- has its own inner static arrays with the fixed size
- Once this inner static array of our dynamic array reaches capacity our dynamic array will declare and instantiate a new array with an increased capacity.

e.g. new String[capacity];

Index →	0	1	2	3	4	5
Element →	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	null
Memory Address →	27	29	31	33	35	37

size = 5
capacity = 6

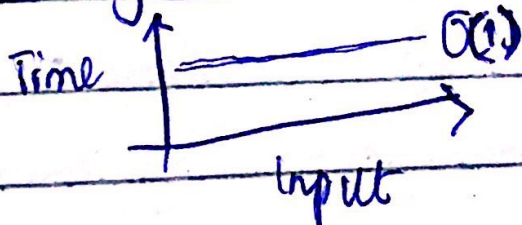
- usually the increased capacity is $(1.5 - 2)$ times of our inner static array

Index →	0	1	2	3	4
Element →	A	B	C	D	E
Address	27	29	31	33	35

size = 5
capacity = 6

new String[capacity * 2]

→ Randomly access elements $O(1)$:



Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Element	A	B	C	D	E	null	null	null	null	null

size = 5
capacity = 6

→ Searching for stored values:

- we start from index 0 zero
- Iterate over array until we reach the desired value or end

$O(n)$

Static Array

→ Insertion, Deletion is very time consuming.

Dynamic Array

→ Insertion and Deletion is similar to static array, where shifting takes time.

Adv.

Adv

→ Random access of elements $O(1)$

→ Good locality of reference is time consuming and data cache utilization $O(n)$ {

→ Easy to insert/delete at the end.

Disadv

→ wastes more ^{memory} ~~time~~

→ shifting elements

is time consuming

Expanding/shrinking the array is time consuming

Disadv