Arrays

1.

double[] name = new double[10];

Int[] arr = new int[5];

*// erklære en array-variable af typen int*

int[] arr;

arr = {1,2};

x is 60 and numbers.length is 30

int array[] = new int[10];

int array2[] = {10,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,8,1};

2.

// i starten som også er grunden til at du ikke kan ændre dens størrelse

// Når String[] arrayName = new String[10]; reserveres der ti pladser i hukommelsen til arrayets elementer.

Hukommelsen tildeles, når en array er oprettet

When its instantiated

3.

//     x er 60

// The     size of the numbers is 30

X = 60

Size of numbers is 30

// 7.3 at arrayet har størelsen 30 og en sætinig der siger x er 60

x is 60

The size of numbers is 30

4.

// true, False, true, false "String Array exit"

String[] name = {"hello","you"};

True

False

True

False

1. true

2. false

3. true

4. False

True

False

True

False

5.

//7,5

double d[] = new double[30];

//hvis jeg må tilfæje f så

float f[] = {2.3f,4.5f,6.6f};

False

True

False

False

True (but false missing -f on the end of the numbers)

False

Valid:

double d[] = new double[30];

float f[] = {2.3, 4.5, 5.6};

Opgave 6

System.out.println(array[0]);

If (arr[0] == 5) {

// do stuff

}

int

7.

//7.7

// lowers index is 0, typer = number , third elements is number 2

Index type er int og lowest index er 0

Index type = int

Lowest index = 0

a[2] = a[3 - 1]

-

8.

A:

double[] array = new double[10];

B:

array[array.length-1] = 5.5;

C:

System.out.println(array[0] + array[1]);

D:

double temp= 0 ;

for (int i=0 ,i<array.length , i++){

  //temp = temp + array[i] + array[i+1];

  temp += array[i];

}

double sum = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++)

sum += array[i];

E:

for (i=0 ,i>array.lenght , i++){

array[i]

for (j=0 ,j>array.lenght , j++){

if array[i] > array[j] {

array[j]=0

}else {array[i]=0}

double min = array[0];

for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++)

    if (min > array[i])  min = array[i];

public class SmallestElement\_array {

   public static void main(String[] args) {

*//Initialize array*

int [] arr = new int [] {25, 11, 7, 75, 56};

*//Initialize min with first element of array.*

int min = arr[0];

*//Loop through the array*

for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {

*//Compare elements of array with min*

if(arr[i] <min)

               min = arr[i];

       }

       System.*out*.println("Smallest element present in given array: " + min);

   }

}

F:

Random rng = new Random;

arraylenght = rng.NextInt(100);

Int[] array = new Int[arraylenght];

for (i=0, i>arrray.lenght, i++){

int index = rng.NextInt(100);

array[i] = index;

}

System.*out*.println(array[(int)(Math.*random*() \* array.length)]);

G:

double array[] = {3.5,5.5,4.52,5.6}

double[] list = {3.5, 5.5, 4.52, 5.6};

Hamster says:

1. double[] arr = new double[10];
2. arr[9] = 5.5;
3. System.out.println( "Sum: " + (arr[0] + arr[1]) )

double sum = 0;

For (double current: arr) {

sum += current;

}

System.out.println( "Sum: " + sum );

double min = arr[0];

for (double current: arr) {

if (current < min) { min = current; }

}

sout(min);



Random rand = new Random();

System.out.println( arr[rand.nextInt(arr.length)] );



double[] arr2 = {3.5, 5.5, 4.52, 5.6};

9.

7.9 ;

Out off bounds syntaks error

Index is out of bounds

10.

double[100] r;  -> double r[] = new double[100]

r(i) -> r[i];

for sætning manger {}

**Asta Pasta:**

public class Test{

public static void main (String[] args) {

double[] r = new double[100]

for(int i = 0; i < r.length(); i++) {

r[i] = Math.random \* 100;

}

}

}

Hamster

Line.3

double[] r = new double[100];

11.

Hamster says this will print: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5