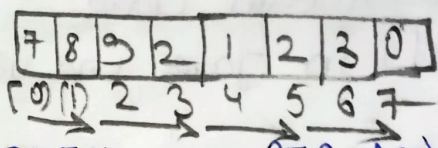


Arrays

Collection of same data type stored at contiguous memory location.



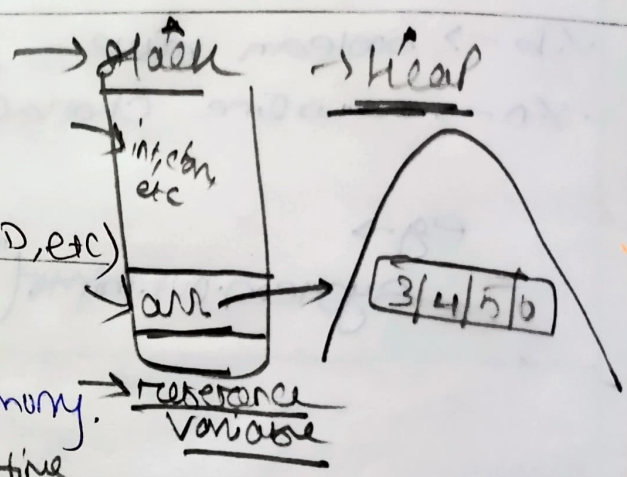
array `[]` depends on JVM
 → not in java

• C/C++ by default arrays are created on static memory location, unless ~~else~~ pointers are used to create them.

• In Java arrays are created on dynamic memory, i.e., allocation at runtime by JVM.

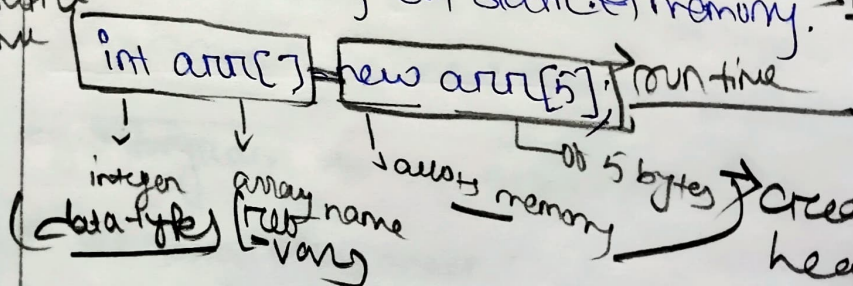
Types of array:-

- single dimensional array (1D)
- multi dimensional array (2D, 3D, etc)

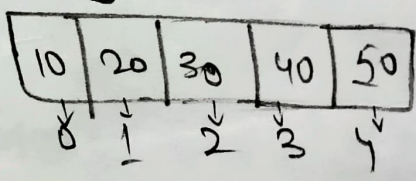


* Creating array on static memory.

→ compile time



→ creating the object in heap memory.



* Creating array on dynamic memory:

```

int arr[] = new int[n];
int n = sc.nextInt();
    
```

n a variable whose size is not fixed and can be changed dynamically at runtime

③ Program to Perform the Sorting of integer value using bubble sort.

import java.io.*; // Package to take input/output.

class sort

{

public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException

{
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
Scanner class can be used.

System.out.print("Enter the element");

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

int arr[] = new int[n];

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)

{
System.out.print("enter int:");

arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

}

int limit = n-1;

boolean flag = false;

int temp;

for(int i=0; i<limit; i++)

{
for(int j=0; j<limit; j++)

swap
if(arr[j] > arr[j+1])

{
temp = arr[j];
arr[j] = arr[j+1];


```

arr[j+1] = temp;
flag = true;
}
if (flag == false) break;
else flag = false;
}

```

```

System.out.println("The sorted array is:");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

```

```

    System.out.println(arr[i]);
}

```

```

}

```

~~Three-D array (3D) array in java~~

* 2D arrays in java: eg chess or excel sheet.

Syntax:

```

int arr[][] = new int [row][col];
                |         |
                2D   allocate

```

	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃
R ₁			
R ₂			
R ₃			

2D arrays

```

for (i = 0; i < row; i++)
{
    for (j = 0; j < col; j++)
    {
        arr[i][j] = sc.nextInt();
    }
}

```


arrayname.length: used to return the size of the array or length of array.

eg→

```
int arr[] = new int[10];
```

```
arr[0] = 50, arr[1] = 55, arr[2] = 60; // number of element is 3.
```

[arr.length (gives 3 to element) i.e. the size.]

Command line arguments: - Represent the values passed to main() method. to catch and store these values, main() has parameters, i.e. String args[].

```
Public Static void main(String args[])
```

C:\> Java Prog 11 22 Vikas

→ 1D array that can store string type data.

(String Passed to main method)

* Jagged arrays: - array that contains a group of array within it. can used to store 1, 2, and 3D array as well. also called as "irregular multidimensional arrays."

eg→

```
int m[][] = new int[2][1];
```

→ 1D array

3 element

eg→

```
int m[][][] = new double[3][2][1];
```

(3) (2) (1)

→ 2D array.

3 (row size)

1	2	3
4	5	...
6		

Defining number of element in each row

```
int[][] num = new int[3][];
```

```
num[0] = new int[3]; —————> [00 | 01 | 02]
```

```
num[1] = new int[2]; —————> [10 | 11]
```

```
num[2] = new int[1]; —————> [20]
```

eg → Rectangle array

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

row is always same.

vs Jagged array

1		
2	8	9
5	7	
10	9	10
11		

row is variable

Column is fixed

array row is not same in jagged array.

Demonstrate a jagged array

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Jaggedarray {
```

```
int arr[][] = new rowint[3][column];
```

```
int[0] = new int[3];
```

```
int[1] = new int[2];
```

```
int[2] = new int[1];
```

0	
1	
2	

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

```
{
    for(int j=0; j<arr[i].length; j++)
```

```
{
        System.out.print(arr[i][j]);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```