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<div style="border:1px dashed black; text-align:center;">

Arrays

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Arrays

Arrays are used to group elements of either of primitive or reference (non-primitive) types.

- All elements of array are of SAME TYPE.

- Array is FIXED-LENGTH data structure having ZERO - based indexing.

Array Declaration & Initialization

Declaration	int arr1[]; arr1 = new int[4];
Short form of above Declaration	int arr1[] = new int[4]; (or) int[] arr1 = new int[4];
Declaration with Initialization	int arr1[] = {2,3,4,5};
Initialization in case of Declaration 1,2	arr1[0]=2; arr1[1]=3; arr1[2]=4; arr1[3]=5;
Declaring Array Object	Student stu = new Student[3]; // creates 3 objects of Student class
2D Array Declaration	int arr1[][] ={ {2,3},{4,5},{34,56}}; int arr1[][] = new int[3][2];

Foreach loop

```
//Syntax
for (variable : collection)
```

```
//Example
for (int val : arr1)
{ System.out.println (val);  }
```

Varargs (Variable Argument List) or ellipsis (...)

```
//Valid Code
void print(int a,int b,String...c)
{        //code       }
```

```
//Invalid  Code
void print(int a, int b… ,float c)
{        //code       }
```

Rule : Varargs can be used only in the final argument position.

Methods in java.util.Arrays class

Method Name	Use
asList	Creates a new List from array
binarySearch	searches an element in an array
copyOf(array,n)	Creates new array of n size and copy all elements from array to new one
copyOfRange(array,n,from,to)	Creates new array of n size and copy specified elements from array to new one
Sort	Sort elements in array
Equals	Compare two array elements
Fill	Inserts specified value to each element of an array