

As we discussed in the class, we can create **Class** objects corresponding to array of some element type using `Class.forName` approach. In the class, the second example was related to an array of primitive double. Below is a list of all notations for all types of the elements that can go in an array. Except for boolean & long, for the rest of the primitives, their initial character is used in CAPS.

| <b>Element Type</b> | <b>Notation</b> |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| boolean             | <b>Z</b>        |
| byte                | <b>B</b>        |
| char                | <b>C</b>        |
| class or interface  | Lclassname;     |
| double              | <b>D</b>        |
| float               | <b>F</b>        |
| int                 | <b>I</b>        |
| long                | <b>J</b>        |
| short               | <b>S</b>        |