

# Day-1

## Introduction to Arrays

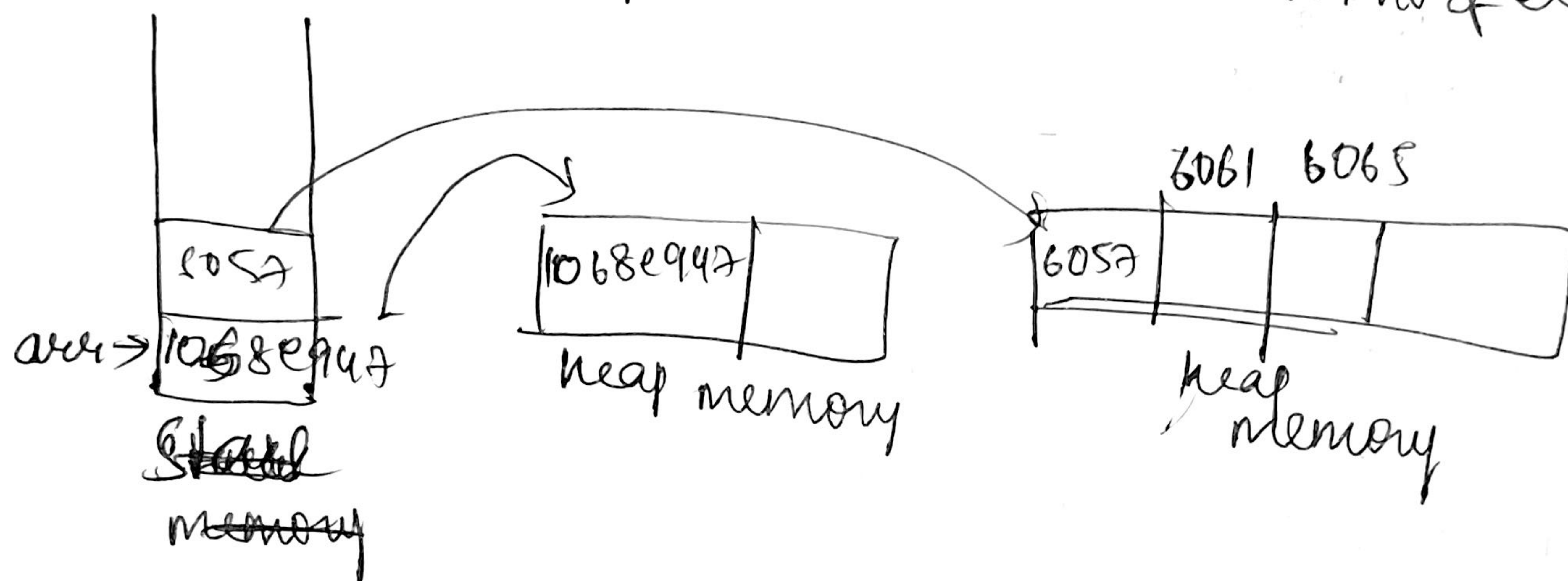
Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable.

75	11	33	95	69	38	6	80
----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----

int arr; → how to declare an array  
int [] arr;  
int arr[];

arr[] = new int[10];

int [] num = new int [10];  
↑                    ↑                    ↑  
type of       name of       subscript (integer or constant expression  
each element array       for no of elements)



Accessing individual elements →

Array of sizes [5, 1, 2, 4, 10]

arr[0] → 1st element  
(element at index 0)

arr[1] → 2nd element  
(element at index 1)

arr[2] → 3rd element  
(element at index 2)

arr[3] → 4th element  
(element at index 3)

arr[4] → 5th element  
(element at index 4)

// length of array  
s.o.pln(arr.length);

exp → 100  
pri →

Camera → Format - mps & comp

record → 4K to 60 fps HD 1080p

record slow mo → Auto fps → off

show info format → on



```
for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++)
    S.o.pln(arr[i] + " ");
```

OR

other way to print value  
 int arr2[] = {5, 1, -5, 7, 10, 20};

```
for(int x: arr2){
    S.o.pln(x + " ");
}
```

y

→ A few useful functions from Arrays class

- 1) toString
- 2) Sort
- 3) fill

S.o.pln(arr2) → 5 1 -5 7 10 1

① toString → S.o.pln(Arrays.toString(arr2));  
 ↳ [5, 1, -5, 7, 10, 1]

② Sort → Arrays.sort(arr2);  
 S.o.pln(Arrays.toString(arr2));  
 ↳ [-5, 1, 1, 5, 7, 10]

③ fill →  
 Arrays.fill(arr2, 1);  
 S.o.pln(Arrays.toString(arr2)); ↳ [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]

→ Difference b/w Array & others

```
int a=5;
int b=5;
(a==b) → true
```

```
int arr1[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};
int arr2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};
(arr1 == arr2) → false
↓
Address of location of arr1[0]    Address of location of arr2[0]
```

→ Making a copy and compare

compare → Arrays.equals(arr1, arr2);

copy → arr2 = Arrays.copyOf(arr1, arr1.length);



## Introduction

Arrays are

int[]

int

int

typ  
cal



Acc

```
class classname {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);  
        int N = sc.nextInt();  
        int arr[] = new int[N];  
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
            arr[i] = sc.nextInt();  
        }  
        int target_num = sc.nextInt();  
        boolean ans = false;  
        for (int val : arr) {  
            if (val == target_num) {  
                ans = true;  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.println(ans);  
    }  
}
```

## In codeforces

↓  
we have to add

public <sup>final</sup> class classname {

→ codechef