



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

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Aim: To use 2D arrays and Strings for solving given problem.

Objective: To use 2D array concept and strings in java to solve real world problem

Theory:

- An array is used to store a fixed-size sequential collection of data of the same type.
- An array can be init in two ways:

1. Initializing at the time of declaration:

```
dataType[] myArray = {value0, value1, ..., valuek};
```

2. Dynamic declaration:

```
dataType[] myArray = new dataType[arraySize];
```

```
myArray[index] = value;
```

- Two – dimensional array is the simplest form of a multidimensional array. Data of only same data type can be stored in a 2D array. Data in a 2D Array is stored in a tabular manner which can be represented as a matrix.
- A 2D Array can be declared in 2 ways:

1. Initializing at the time of declaration:

```
dataType[][] myArray = { {valueR1C1, valueR1C2...}, {valueR2C1, valueR2C2...},...}
```

2. Dynamic declaration:

```
dataType[][] myArray = new dataType[x][y];
```

```
myArray[row_index][column_index] = value;
```



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In Java, string is basically an object that represents sequence of char values. An array of characters works same as Java string. **Java String** class provides a lot of methods to perform operations on strings such as `compare()`, `concat()`, `equals()`, `split()`, `length()`, `replace()`, `compareTo()`, `intern()`, `substring()` etc.

1.String literal

To make Java more memory efficient (because no new objects are created if it exists already in the string constant pool).

Example:

```
String demoString = "GeeksforGeeks";
```

2. Using new keyword

- `String s = new String("Welcome");`
- In such a case, JVM will create a new string object in normal (non-pool) heap memory and the literal "Welcome" will be placed in the string constant pool. The variable s will refer to the object in the heap (non-pool)

Example:

```
String demoString = new String ("GeeksforGeeks");
```

Code:



1}

```
class Testarray3{  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        int arr[][]={{ 1,2,3},{2,4,5},{4,4,5}};  
  
        for(int i=0;i<3;i++){  
  
            for(int j=0;j<3;j++){  
  
                System.out.print(arr[i][j]+" ");  
  
            }  
  
            System.out.println();  
  
        }  
  
    }  
}
```

2}

```
class StringExample{  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        String s1="java";  
  
        char ch[]={'s','t','r','i','n','g','s'};  
  
        String s2=new String(ch);  
  
        String s3=new String("example");  
  
        System.out.println(s2);  
  
        System.out.println(s3);  
  
    }  
}
```



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Conclusion:

Comment on how you have used the concept of string and 2D array.

String Usage:

`String s1 = "java";`:: Here, we've created a string `s1` using a string literal.

`char ch[] = {'s','t','r','i','n','g','s'};` We've defined a character array `ch`, and then we've created a string `s2` using this character array. This demonstrates the creation of a string from an array of characters.

`String s3 = new String("example");` This is another way to create a string, using the `new` keyword and a constructor. We have created `s3` from the string literal "example".

2D Array Usage:

`int arr[][] = {{1,2,3},{2,4,5},{4,4,5}};` We defined a 2D integer array `arr` with three rows and three columns. This represents a 3x3 grid of integer values.

The nested loops (for loops) in the `Testarray3` class are used to iterate through the elements of the 2D array and print them out. This demonstrates how to access and display elements from a 2D array.