# **Array In Java**

**Q1. What do you mean by an array?**

**Ans.** In a very simple language we can say that an array refers to index collection of fixed member where we see that single member will handle a multiple values means if we want to store the 5 values of same data type we don’t need to create a 5 differ variables , we can store in a single variables.

* Single variables holding multiple values which improves readability of the programme.

**Q2. How to create an array?**

**Ans.** Basically array has 3 types:-

* 1 – D Array
* 2 – D Array
* Jagged Array

When we initialise any array we write like:-

* Data type [] variable name = { array value 1 , 2 , -------n};
* Data type variable name[] = { array value 1 , 2 , -------n}; All Syntax are ok
* Data type [] variable name = new data type[array size];
* Data type[] [] variable name = new data type[row size][column size];

**Q3. Can we change the size of an array at run time?**

**Ans.** No we cannot change the size of an array after its constructed, we only can change the number of element in array list.

**Q4. Can you declare an array without assigning the size of an array?**

**Ans.** Yes ,we can declare an array without size but before using it needs to be initialized.

**Q5. What is the default value of an array?**

**Ans. 0** will be the default value of an array if int array is being initialised. Means if data type int is used then default value will be zero.

**Q6. What is a 1 – D array with example?**

**Ans.** When the value of an array is being initialised only for one dimension either row or column is being called 1-D array.

**Example:-** public class practice2 {  
 public static void main(String[]args) {  
 int [] marks = {97,96,95};  
 for ( int i=0; i<3; i++){  
 System.*out*.print(marks[i]);  
 }  
 }  
}

**Result:-** The result of above example will be 97,96,95

**Q7. Write a programme on a 2-D Array?**

**Ans.** package array;  
  
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class twodarray {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Scanner Sc = new Scanner(System.*in*);  
 System.*out*.println("Please input the row size");  
 int rows = Sc.nextInt();  
 System.*out*.println(" Please input the column size");  
 int columns = Sc.nextInt();  
 int[][]numbers = new int[rows][columns];  
 //input for rows-->>  
 System.*out*.println("please input the numbers");  
 for(int i=0; i<rows; i++){  
 //input for columns-->>  
 for(int j=0; j<columns; j++){  
 numbers[i] [j] = Sc.nextInt();  
 }  
 }  
 //for output  
 System.*out*.println("Here the output of numbers");  
 for(int i=0; i<rows;i++){  
 for(int j=0; j<columns; j++){  
 System.*out*.print(numbers[i][j] +" ");  
 }  
 System.*out*.println();  
 }  
 }  
}