**Array in java** is a group of like-typed variables referred to by a common name. Arrays in Java work differently than they do in C/C++. Following are some important points about Java arrays.

* In Java, all arrays are dynamically allocated. (discussed below)
* Arrays are stored in contiguous memory [consecutive memory locations].
* Since arrays are objects in Java, we can find their length using the object property *length*. This is different from C/C++, where we find length using sizeof.
* A Java array variable can also be declared like other variables with [] after the data type.
* The variables in the array are ordered, and each has an index beginning with 0.
* Java array can also be used as a static field, a local variable, or a method parameter.
* The **size** of an array must be specified by int or short value and not long.
* The direct superclass of an array type is [Object](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/object-class-in-java/).
* Every array type implements the interfaces Cloneable and [java.io.Serializable](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/serialization-in-java/).
* This storage of arrays helps us randomly access the elements of an array [Support Random Access].
* The size of the array cannot be altered(once initialized).  However, an array reference can be made to point to another array.

An array can contain primitives (int, char, etc.) and object (or non-primitive) references of a class depending on the definition of the array. In the case of primitive data types, the actual values are stored in contiguous memory locations. In the case of class objects, [the actual objects are stored in a heap segment](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/g-fact-46/).

