Java Arrays - Detailed Notes

1. Introduction to Arrays in Java

An array in Java is a data structure that holds a fixed number of values of a single type.

The length of an array is established when the array is created. After creation, its length is fixed.

Syntax:

dataType[] arrayName = new dataType[size];

```
int[] numbers = new int[5];
numbers[0] = 10;
numbers[1] = 20;
numbers[2] = 30;
numbers[3] = 40;
numbers[4] = 50;
System.out.println(numbers[2]);
Output: 30
```

2. Array Initialization and Access

Arrays can also be initialized with values directly:

```
int[] nums = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
```

You can access elements using their index (starting from 0).

```
int[] nums = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
System.out.println(nums[0]);
Output: 1
```

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3. Looping through Arrays

You can use loops to traverse arrays, commonly using for or enhanced for loops.

```
int[] arr = {10, 20, 30};
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.println(arr[i]);
}
Output: 10 20 30

for (int num : arr) {
        System.out.println(num);
}
Output: 10 20 30</pre>
```

4. Advantages of Arrays

- Arrays allow random access of elements using indices.
- Arrays are easy to traverse and manipulate using loops.
- Arrays help in efficient memory allocation when the size is known.
- They store multiple values in a single variable, reducing code complexity.
- Arrays are faster in accessing and modifying data compared to some data structures.

5. Two-Dimensional Arrays

2D arrays are arrays of arrays. They are useful for matrix-like data representation.

Syntax:

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dataType[][] arrayName = new dataType[rows][columns];

Output: 123456789