

Example 9-1: Additional array declaration and creation examples

```
float[] scores = new float[4];           // A list of 4 floating point numbers
Human[] people = new Human[100];        // A list of 100 Human objects
int num = 50;
Car[] cars = new Car[num];               // Using a variable to specify size
Spaceship[] ships = new Spaceship[num*2 + 3]; // Using an expression to
                                             specify size
```



Exercise 9-3: Write the declaration statements for the following arrays:

30 integers	
100 floating point numbers	
56 Zoog objects	



Exercise 9-4: Which of the following array declarations are valid and which are invalid (and why)?

int[] numbers = new int[10];	
float[] numbers = new float[5+6];	
int num = 5; float[] numbers = new int[num];	
float num = 5.2; Car[] cars = new Car[num];	
int num = (5 * 6)/2; float[] numbers = new float[num = 5];	
int num = 5; Zoog[] zoogs = new Zoog[num * 10];	

Things are looking up. Not only did we successfully declare the existence of an array, but we have given it a size and allocated physical memory for the stored data. A major piece is missing, however: the data stored in the array itself!