**Today’s Topics:**

* Array and its operation
* Function and its type

**Array:**

Array is collection of similar type data or values , multiple values can be stored on single variable

-Array index start from 0

-Last index will be len -1

Example:

Int n[] = {11,33,5,55}; //here n is variable and {11,33 .. } are data or values

Or

String s[] = new String[3]; //size of array is 3

S[0] =”test”;

S[1] =”data”;

S[2] =”delhi”;

There are following types of array:

1. Single dimension
2. Two dimension or tabular

Declare single dimension array:

String s=[] ={“nitin”,”jatin”,”divya”};

Or

String s[] = new String[3];

Declare two dimension array:

String s[][] ={{“nitin”,”delhi”},{“Puneet”,”delhi”}};

Or

String s[][] =new String[2][2];

S[0][0] = “data”;

S[0][1] = “data”;

S[1][0] = “data”;

S[1][1] = “data”;

**Function and its type:**

Function is set of statement or instruction which is reusable

Advantage of function:

* Reusability of source code
* Support to modular programing, large code can be break in small unit or set
* Easy to maintain the source code

There are flowing type of functions:

1. No argument no return
2. No argument with return
3. Argument with no return
4. Argument with return
5. Recursion function

Syntax:

1. No argument no return

Void welcome(){ //void – no return , () no - argument

}

1. No argument with return

String getDatata(){

String s=”data”;

return s;

}

1. Argument with no return

Void add(int a , int b){

Int c = a+b;

S….

}

1. Argument with return

Int sub(int a, int b){

int c =a-b;

return c;

}

1. Recursion function : function which invoke or call to itself i.e function is called recursion function

Int x(int n){

If (n==1){

Return n;

}else{

Return n\*x(n-1);

}

}