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3.1 How do arrays in Java and 'arrays' in JavaScript differ from each other?

In Java, you have string array, double array and the same kind of values but in JS you can have everything in an array like { 'John', 1, 0.13 } because in JS you don't have to define what kind of type do you have, in Java you have to declare your array type. Like int[] array1, string[] array2.

3.2 What is wrong in the code below?

```
int[] array = {4, 3, 1, 6};  
  
System.out.println(array[4]);
```

It will cause error, because it will be out of index. Because the array index starts from zero.

3.3 What does the method Arrays.copyOf do?

Internal representation of primitive types

3.4 What are the internal representations (binary representations) of the values in the variables below?

```
byte a = 3; // 11  
  
int x = 15; // 1111  
  
int y = -1; // 11111111111111111111111111111111  
  
char c = 'c'; // 1100011
```

3.5 What does the code below print? Explain why the specific values are printed.

```
System.out.println( 1 + 16 ); // Because both type int, and it will be added to each other it will be 17
```

```
System.out.println( "1" + 16 ); // 116 because of the string concatenation
```

```
System.out.println( '1' + 16 ); // '1' will gives back the 1 ASCII code which is 49 and 49+16 is 65.
```

```
System.out.println( (char)('1' + 16) ); // It will gives back A, because the '1' is converted to char and the first value of the char is A
```