

Arrays 1 - D



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Arrays

- ✓ A finite and ordered set of contiguous memory locations
- ✓ Store related, similar type of data items
- ✓ Index / Subscript is used to point out an Element
- ✓ Starting Index: 0
- ✓ Ex: Salary of Employees -- salary[10]

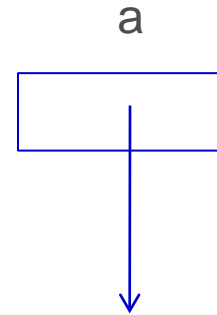
1 – D Array Array – Declaration

- ✓ Don't declare the size
- ✓ Create a Reference Variable

type name[]; or type[] name;

- ✓ Example

```
int a[ ];
```



Points Nowhere

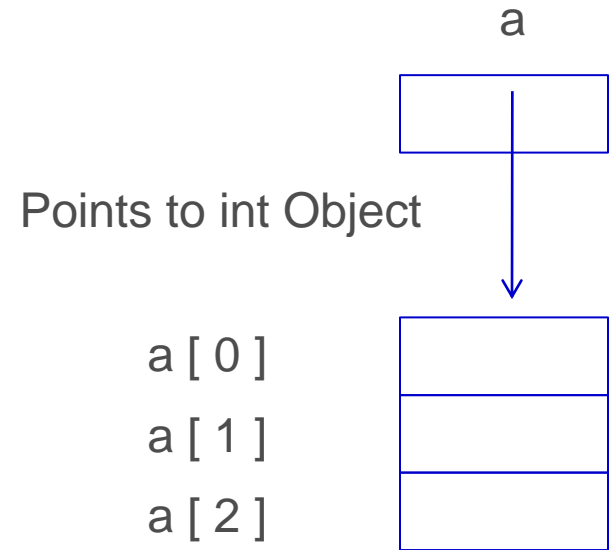
1 – D Array – Memory Allocation

```
type name[ ];
```

```
name[ ] = new type[size];
```

✓ Example

```
int a[ ];  
a = new int [3];
```

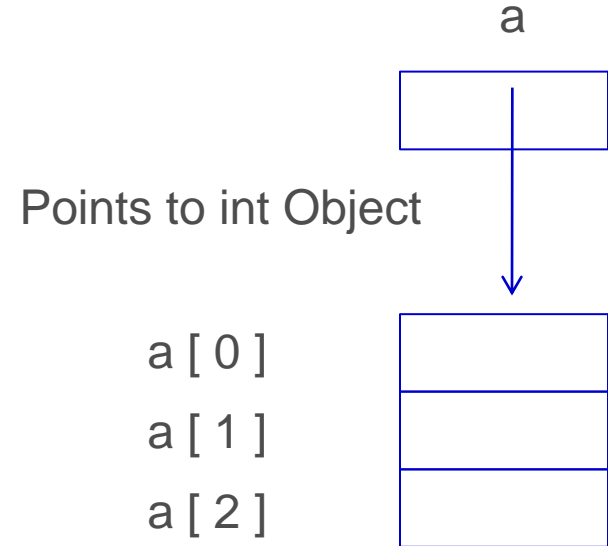


1 – D Array – Declaration & Memory Allocation

```
type name[ ] = new type[size];
```

✓ Example

```
int a[ ] = new int [3];
```



1 – D Array – Initialization – Placing Values

`name[index] = value;`

✓ Example

`a[0] = 10;`

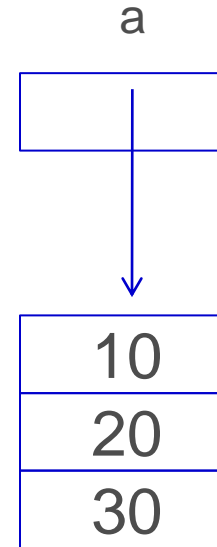
`a[1] = 20;`

`a[2] = 30;`

`a[0]`

`a[1]`

`a[2]`

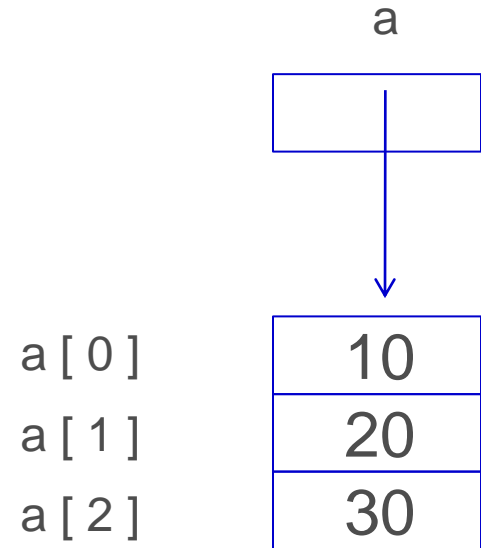


1 – D Array – Declaration and Initialization

type name[] = { list of values };

✓ Example

```
int a[ ] = { 10,20,30 };
```

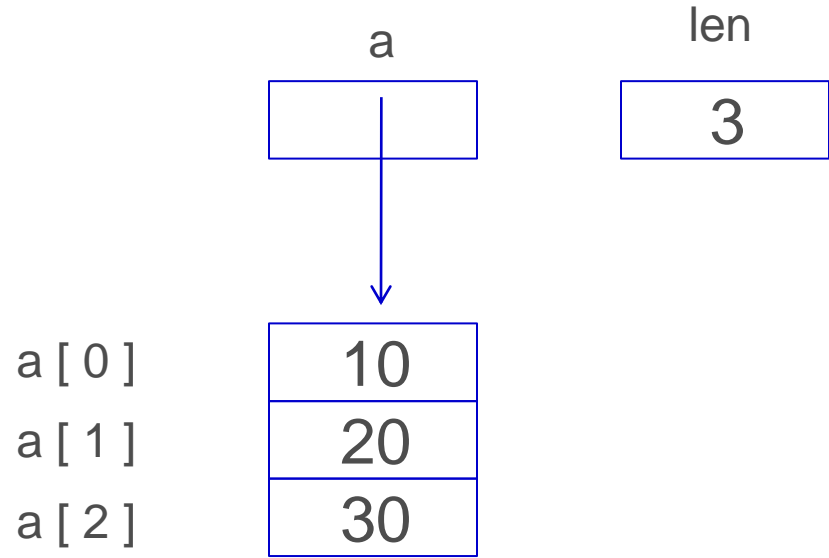


1 – D Array – Length

```
name.length;
```

✓ Example

```
int a[ ] = { 10,20,30 };  
int len;  
len = a.length;
```

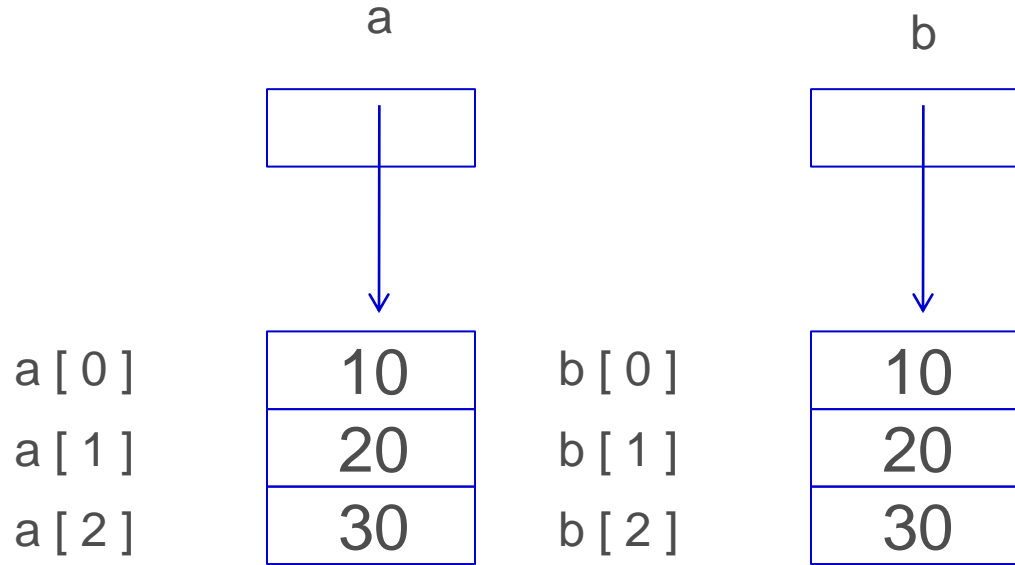


1 – D Array – Copying

```
name2 = name1;
```

✓ Example

```
int a[ ] = { 10,20,30 };  
int b[ ];  
b = a;
```



Example1 – Array 1D

```
class Array_1D_Ex1
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int number[];
        number = new int[3];
        number[0] = 10;
        number[1] = 20;
        number[2] = 30;
        System.out.print(" The Given List is : ");
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        {
            System.out.print(" " + number[i] );
        }
    }
}
```

Example2 – Array 1D

```
class Array_1D_Ex2
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int number[] = new int[3];
        number[0] = 10;
        number[1] = 20;
        number[2] = 30;
        System.out.print(" The Given List is : ");
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        {
            System.out.print(" " + number[i] );
        }
    }
}
```

Example3 – Array 1D

```
class Array_1D_Ex3
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int number[] = {10,20,30};
        int n = number.length;
        System.out.print(" The Given List is : ");
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            System.out.print(" " + number[i] );
        }
    }
}
```

Example – Sorting a given set of Numbers

```
class NumberSorting
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int number[] = {55,40,80,65,71};
        int n = number .length;

        System.out.print(" The Given List is : ");
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            System.out.print(" " + number[i] );
        }
        System.out.print("\n");
    }
}
```

```
//Sorting Procedure
for (int i = 0; i<n; i++)
{
    for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
    {
        if (number[i] < number[j])
        {
            int temp = number[i];
            number[i] = number[j];
            number[j] = temp;
        }
    }
}
System.out.print(" The Sorted List is : ");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    System.out.print(" " + number[i] );
}
}
```

References

- ✓ Programming with Java – A Primer - E. Balagurusamy, 3rd Edition, TMH

Thank You