

- **Arrays**

An array is a group of continuous memory locations that all have the same name and type.

When you declare a single dimensional array A with 5 elements it will have 20 continuous bytes (4 byte for each element).

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4.1 Single- dimensional arrays

- **Single- dimensional arrays:**

To declaring an array you need to specify the type of the elements and uses operator new to allocate dynamically the number of elements required by each array.

For example:

```
int [ ]A = new int [12 ];
```

or

```
int [ ] A ;
```

```
A= new int [12 ];
```

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- You can declare array and initialize it using a list of expressions written between the delimiters { and }. The following example allocates and initializes an int A[] with four elements.

```
int [ ] A = new int [ ]{5, 2, 3,7};
```

or

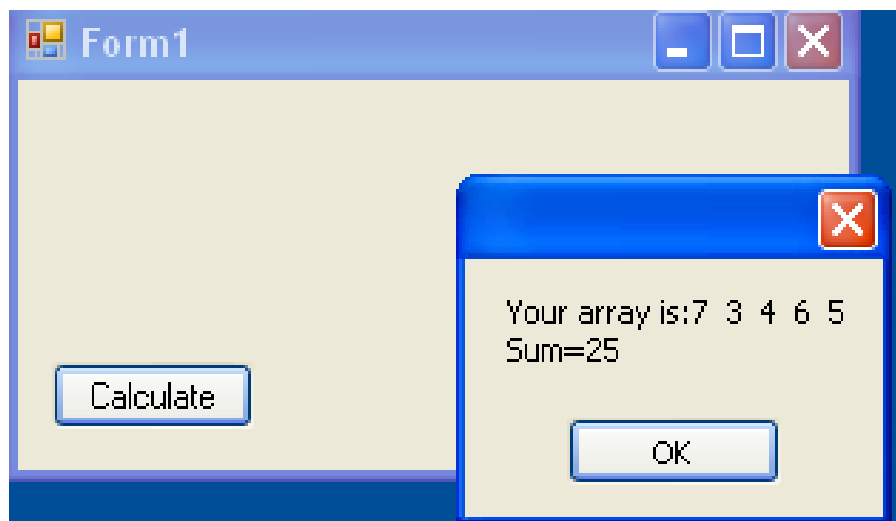
```
int [ ] A={ 5,2,3,7};
```

- For example:

Write a program to input the array A to your computer memory, calculate its sum and display this array and its sum.

```
A=[7,3,4,6,5];
```

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