



無料電子ブック

学習

arrays

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1: のい

は、インデックスをしてじオブジェクトのグループにアクセスするためのほとんどのプログラミングによってされるです。いくつかのでは、はじでなければならずJava、のJavaScript、Pythonではのがにまれることがあります。

Examples

はほとんどのプログラミングででき、しばしば`Carray[6]`や`vBarray(6)`などのにアクセスするために`square []`または`round ()`をします。

Javaの

Javaでは、のオブジェクトまたはプリミティブをにすることができます。のえは、`arrayName[index]`えは、`myArray[0]`してアクセスされます。のは、`myArray[0] = value`をしてされます。たとえば、`myArray`が`String []` `myArray[0] = "test";`

```
public class CreateBasicArray{
    public static void main(String[] args){

        // Creates a new array of Strings, with a length of 1
        String[] myStringArray = new String[1];
        // Sets the value at the first index of myStringArray to "Hello World!"
        myStringArray[0] = "Hello World!";
        // Prints out the value at the first index of myStringArray,
        // in this case "Hello World!"
        System.out.println(myStringArray[0]);

        // Creates a new array of ints, with a length of 1
        int[] myIntArray = new int[1];
        // Sets the value at the first index of myIntArray to 1
        myIntArray[0] = 1;
        // Prints out the value at the first index of myIntArray,
        // in this case 1
        System.out.println(myIntArray[0]);

        // Creates a new array of Objects with a length of 1
        Object[] myObjectArray = new Object[1];
        // Constructs a new Java Object, and sets the value at the first
        // index of myObjectArray to the new Object.
        myObjectArray[0] = new Object();
    }
}
```

オンラインでのいをむ <https://riptutorial.com/ja/arrays/topic/1000/のい>

2: プリミティブとオブジェクト

Examples

Javaでをする

```
public class CreateAnArray{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        // Creates a new array of Strings with a length of 3
        // This length cannot be changed later
        String[] myStringArray = new String[3];
        myStringArray[0] = "Hello"; // Java array indices start at 0
        myStringArray[1] = "World";
        myStringArray[2] = "!"; // The array is now full
        try{
            myStringArray[3] = "This will cause an error."; // Index 3 requires an array
            // of size 4 or greater
        }
        catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException out){
            System.out.println("Java arrays cannot be expanded.");
        }
        // Print out "Hello World!" to the console
        System.out.println(myStringArray[0]+" "+myStringArray[1]+" "+myStringArray[2]);
    }
}
```

Javaがをつをする

```
public class CreateArrayWithValues {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        // Initializes an array of Strings with values
        String[] myArray = {"this", "array", "has", "six", "initial", "values"};
        System.out.println("myArray.length = "+myArray.length);
        // Print out each value of myArray
        for(int index = 0; index < myArray.length; index++){
            System.out.print(myArray[index]);
        }
    }
}
```

オンラインでプリミティブとオブジェクトをむ <https://riptutorial.com/ja/arrays/topic/6866>/プリミティブとオブジェクト

3: にアクセスするさまざまな

Examples

CでのForループによるの

```
int arr[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
int i;
for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    printf("%d\n", arr[i]);
}
```

Cでwhileループをってをする

```
int arr[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
int i = 0;
while(i < 10)
{
    printf("%d\n", arr[i]);
    i++;
}
```

CでDo Whileループをってをする

```
int arr[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
int i = 0;
do
{
    printf("%d\n", arr[i]);
    i++;
} while (i < 10);
```

JavaのFor Eachループでをする

```
int [] arr = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
for(int value : arr) {
    System.out.print(value);
    System.out.print("\n");
}
```

* Java foreachはがなるforループです。いくつかのはこれをい、Cはforeachをします。

Cでをってをする

```
int sumArrayRecursive(int * arr, int index, int arraySize)
{
    if (index == (arraySize - 1))
```

```
{
    return arr[index];
}
return arr[index] + sumArrayRecursive(arr, index + 1, arraySize);
}
```

Javascriptでのすべてののにをする

```
var numbers = [1,2,3,4,5];
var squares = numbers.map(function(x) {
    return x*x;
});

// squares is [1,4,9,16,25]
```

Javascriptでからのをする

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
var sum = arr.reduce((prev, curr) => prev + curr);
console.log(sum);
// Output: 15
```

をすることもできます

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
var sum = arr.reduce(function (previousValue, currentValue, currentIndex, array) {
    return previousValue + currentValue;
}, 100);
console.log(sum)
// Output: 115
```

オンラインでにアクセスするさまざまなをむ <https://riptutorial.com/ja/arrays/topic/4260/>にアクセスするさまざまな

クレジット

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