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学习

arrays

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1:

- JavaJavaScriptPython◦

Examples

square []round ()Carray[6]VBarray (6) ◦

Java

Java◦ arrayName [index]myArray[0] ◦ myArray [0] = valuemyArrayString [] myArray[0] = "test";
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();
    }
}
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-CN/arrays/topic/1000/>

2:

Examples

Java

```
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

```
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]);
        }
    }
}
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-CN/arrays/topic/6866/>

3:

Examples

CFor

```
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]);
}
```

CWhile

```
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++;
}
```

CDo While

```
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);
```

JavaFor Each

```
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 foreachfor。 foreach。

C

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

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

Javascript

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

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

Javascript

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

```
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
```

<https://riptutorial.com/zh-CN/arrays/topic/4260/>

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