

Arrays in Data Structure | Declaration, Initialization, Memory representation

data is to be represented in memory or you can see the memory representation of an array. you will see what is the need of array what does any types of array how arrays can be declared and how data can be stored in memory. you will see how the state has to be stored first of all this decimal number 5 has to be converted into binary it's binary number sorry that is in 32 bits. faerie explains what is need of array and how to deal with it. faerie: we have to process large amount of return that is why the concept of array came now you will modify this declaration such that under one variable name we can store roll numbers of all 60 students that is what array now how you can do this. declaration of arrays languagespecific i am considering the syntax in c language in python maybe it's different in pascal in you can say that foreign language the declaration syntax would be a little bit different so it is language specific fine now this is what the array declaration is. The data is stored in consecutive locations or continuous locations one after another. The index starts from zero, but can also start from one. The data is stored in binary form and the address of the data is calculated in hexadecimal form. At runtime, you can initialize the array using loops, maybe for loop while you go loop and some predefined function standard functions that is scanf. In next video, I'm going to discuss it how the data is to be taken from the user how the data is to be stored in the array. In next video we are going to discuss how the data is to be inserted how the array is to be traversed different types of operations on 1d array first of all with their time taken. After that, we will discuss what is 2d array as well as how 2d arrays are to be accessed from the array fine.