

Java Arrays

Arrays hold a fixed number of values of a given type (or sub-type) that can be accessed by an index.

```
Declaring:
int[] values;
```

- Initializing:
 values = new int[8]; // 8 element array, all zeros
 values = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4}; // with specific values
- Accessing: int x = values[3]; // the 4th element
- Copying: System.arraycopy(x, 0, y, 0, 8);

Java Operators

- Assignment
- Arithmetic

- Unary + ++ --!
- Equality, relational, conditional and instanceof
 == != > >= < <= && || instanceof
- Bitwise~ & ^ | << >> >>>

Expressions

- A construct that evaluates to a single value.
- Made up of
 - variables
 - operators
 - method invocations
- Compound expressions follow precedence rules
 - Use parentheses (clarity, disambiguation)

Statements

- A complete unit of execution.
- Expression statements (expressions made into statements by terminating with ';'):
 - Assignment expressions
 - Use of ++ or --
 - Method invocations
 - Object creation expressions
- Declaration statements
- Control flow statements

Blocks

- Zero or more statements between balanced braces ('{' and '}')
- Can be used anywhere a single statement can

The Random Class

The Random class provides a pseudo-random number generator:

Random rand = new Random();

You can optionally provide a seed (for determinism):

Random rand = new Random(12345);

You can then generate random numbers of different types:

```
int i = rand.nextInt(10); // number in 0-9
```