Java Name -
Array Worksheet #2

1. Write a statement that declares a reference to an array of `int`'s. The array reference should be named `numbers`.

2. Write a statement that declares and constructs an array of `Rectangle`'s named `boxes` so that the array stores exactly 10 `Rectangle` objects.

3. Write a SINGLE statement that declares a reference to an array named `grades` that stores five `double`'s. In the same statement, initialize the array to the values 44, 55, 66, 77, and 88.

4. Write a statement that assigns the value 13 to the fifth position of the array `numbers`.

5. Write a statement that displays the value stored in the third position of the array `numbers`.

6. Write a statement that displays the number of elements in the array named `numbers`.

7. Write a SINGLE statement that stores the value 99 into the last position of an array named `grades` no matter how many elements it has.

8. Write a `for` loop that assigns the integer values 1 through 10 to the first ten positions of an array named `scores`. You can assume that the array `scores` has already been declared and constructed to have 10 elements.

9. Write a statement that declares a constructs a two-dimensional array of `int`'s named `sportsScores` that has exactly 5 rows and 4 columns.

10. Write a statement that assigns the value 13 to the element in the third row and the second column of the two-dimensional array named `sportsScores`.

11. On the back of this worksheet, write a static method named `findPosition` that accepts two parameters, an `int` named `key` and an array of `int`'s named `numbers`. The method must return the subscript position within `numbers` in which `key` is found. Return the value -1 if `key` is not stored in the array.

```
public static int findPosition(int key, int[] numbers)
{
```