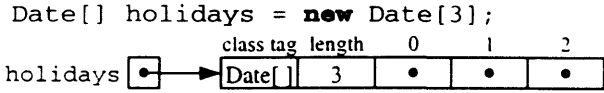
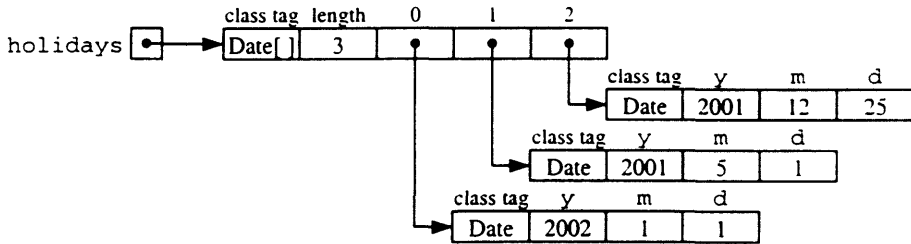


Now assume that a class `Date` has been declared, such that each `Date` object has fields `y`, `m`, and `d`, and is equipped with a method `advance`. The following code allocates (but does not initialize) an array of three `Date` objects, named `holidays`:



The following code assigns a `Date` object to each component of `holidays`, and then updates one of these objects using the method `advance`:

```
int thisYear = 2000;
...
holidays[0] = new Date(thisYear+1, 1, 1);
holidays[1] = new Date(thisYear+1, 5, 1);
holidays[2] = new Date(thisYear+1, 12, 25);
...
holidays[0].advance(365);
```



3.1.1 Subarrays

A **subarray** is a sequence of consecutive components forming part of a larger array. Throughout this book we shall use the notation:

$$a[l...r]$$

to denote a subarray of a consisting of the components $a[l]$ through $a[r]$. This is illustrated in Figure 3.3.

The **length** of a subarray is the number of components in the subarray. The length of subarray $a[l...r]$ is $r - l + 1$.

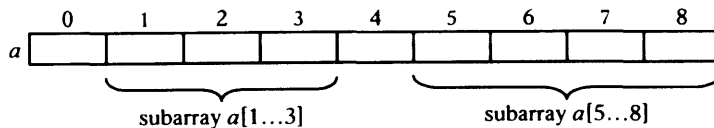


Figure 3.3 Subarrays.