This is an example of using a "matrix" - in this case, an array of elements - each of which is an array of integers.

There will be a "hard coded" array named data - which might be "diagrammed" as follows:

```
data
    1     2     5     9     3     21
```

Each element of the inner array is of type int.
Here is the code for creating the "matrix" named data:

```java
static public void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] data = {{1,2}, {5,9}, {3,21}};
}
```

Note: there is no output from this program
Here is the code for creating the "matrix" named data and then printing it using the "content" method.

```java
static public void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] data = { {1,2} , {5,9} , {3,21} };
    out.println("data=\"+
```
Here is the code for creating the "matrix" named data and then printing it using the "content" method. And then ALSO printing out each ELEMENT of data. Since each of these ELEMENTS of data are THEMSELVES arrays, the "content" method is used to print them ALSO.

```java
class Example {
    static public void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] data = { {1,2}, {5,9}, {3,21} };
        System.out.println("data="+content(data));
        for (int[] item : data) {
            System.out.println("item="+content(item));
        }
    }
}
```

data is the array whose elements are going to be printed.

Command to print just the one item using the "content" method.

Each value of item is an array of integers

item sequences through the elements of data
Here is the code for creating the "matrix" named data and then printing a lot of information about it. In particular printing the product of the first two elements of each element of data.

```java
static public void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] data = {{1,2}, {5,9}, {3,21}};
    out.println("data="+content(data));
    for(int[] item : data) {
        out.println("item="+content(item));
        int term = item[0] * item[1];
        out.println("term="+term);
    }
}
```

Thus this command prints out the product of the first two (in this case the only two) elements of each little array taken out of the big array named data.

Since item is an array of integers, it has elements item[0] and item[1] which are integers and so can be multiplied.