

JAVA.LANG.STRINGBUFFER.GETCHARS METHOD

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/lang/stringbuffer_getchars.htm

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Description

The **java.lang.StringBuffer.getChars** method copy the characters from this sequence into the destination character array **dst**.

The first character to be copied is at index **srcBegin**. The last character to be copied is at index **srcEnd - 1**. The total number of characters to be copied is **srcEnd - srcBegin**. The characters are copied into the subarray of **dst** starting at index **dstBegin** and ending at index: **dstbegin + srcEnd - srcBegin - 1**

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.StringBuffer.getChars** method

```
public void getChars(int srcBegin, int srcEnd, char[] dst, int dstBegin)
```

Parameters

- **srcBegin** -- This start copying at this offset.
- **srcEnd** -- This stop copying at this offset.
- **dst** -- This is the array to copy the data into.
- **dstBegin** -- This is the offset into dst.

Return Value

This method does not return any value.

Exception

- **NullPointerException** -- if dst is null
- **IndexOutOfBoundsException** -- this is thrown if any of the following is true:

```
srcBegin is negative  
dstBegin is negative  
the srcBegin argument is greater than the srcEnd argument.  
srcEnd is greater than this.length().  
dstBegin + srcEnd - srcBegin is greater than dst.length
```

Example

The following example shows the usage of **java.lang.StringBuffer.getChars** method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;  
  
import java.lang.*;  
  
public class StringBufferDemo {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        StringBuffer buff = new StringBuffer("java programming");  
        System.out.println("buffer = " + buff);  
  
        // char array  
        char[] chArr = new char[]{'t', 'u', 't', 'o', 'r', 'i', 'a', 'l', 's'};  
  
        // copy the chars from index 5 to index 10 into subarray of chArr
```

```
// the offset into destination subarray is set to 3
buff.getChars(5, 10, chArr, 3);
// print character array
System.out.println(chArr);
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result:

```
buffer = java programming
tutnrogrs
```

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