

JAVA.LANG.SYSTEM.ARRAYCOPY METHOD

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

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Description

The **java.lang.System.arraycopy** method copies an array from the specified source array, beginning at the specified position, to the specified position of the destination array. A subsequence of array components are copied from the source array referenced by **src** to the destination array referenced by **dest**. The number of components copied is equal to the **length** argument.

The components at positions **srcPos** through **srcPos + length - 1** in the source array are copied into positions **destPos** through **destPos + length - 1**, respectively, of the destination array.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.System.arraycopy** method

```
public static void arraycopy(Object src, int srcPos, Object dest, int destPos, int length)
```

Parameters

- **src** -- This is the source array.
- **srcPos** -- This is the starting position in the source array.
- **dest** -- This is the destination array.
- **destPos** -- This is the starting position in the destination data.
- **length** -- This is the number of array elements to be copied.

Return Value

This method does not return any value.

Exception

- **IndexOutOfBoundsException** -- if copying would cause access of data outside array bounds.
- **ArrayStoreException** -- if an element in the src array could not be stored into the dest array because of a type mismatch.
- **NullPointerException** -- if either src or dest is null.

Example

The following example shows the usage of java.lang.System.arraycopy method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class SystemDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int arr1[] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
        int arr2[] = { 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };

        // copies an array from the specified source array
        System.arraycopy(arr1, 0, arr2, 0, 1);
```

```
System.out.print("array2 = ");  
System.out.print(arr2[0] + " ");  
System.out.print(arr2[1] + " ");  
System.out.print(arr2[2] + " ");  
System.out.print(arr2[3] + " ");  
System.out.print(arr2[4] + " ");  
}  
}
```

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

```
array2 = 0 10 20 30 40
```

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