

JAVA.UTIL.ARRAYS.COPYOFRANGE METHOD

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/arrays_copyofrange_byte.htm

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Description

The **java.util.Arrays.copyOfRange***byte[]**original, int**from, int**to* method copies the specified range of the specified array into a new array. The final index of the range *to*, which must be greater than or equal to *from*, may be greater than *original.length*, in which case *byte0* is placed in all elements of the copy whose index is greater than or equal to *original.length* - *from*. The length of the returned array will be *to* - *from*.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.util.Arrays.copyOfRange** method

```
public static byte[] copyOfRange(byte[] original, int from, int to)
```

Parameters

- **original** -- This is the array from which a range is to be copied.
- **from** -- This is the initial index of the range to be copied, inclusive.
- **to** -- This is the final index of the range to be copied, exclusive.

Return Value

This method returns a new array containing the specified range from the original array, truncated or padded with zeros to obtain the required length.

Exception

- **ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException** -- If *from* < 0 or *from* > *original.length*
- **IllegalArgumentException** -- If *from* > *to*.
- **NullPointerException** -- If *original* is null.

Example

The following example shows the usage of **java.util.Arrays.copyOfRange** method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.util.Arrays;

public class ArrayDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // intializing an array arr1
        byte[] arr1 = new byte[] {5, 62, 15};

        // printing the array arr1
        System.out.println("Printing 1st array:");
        for (int i = 0; i < arr1.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(arr1[i]);
        }

        // copying array arr1 to arr2 with range from index 1 to 7
        byte[] arr2 = Arrays.copyOfRange(arr1, 1, 7);

        // printing the array arr2
        System.out.println("Printing new array:");
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(arr2[i]);  
}  
}
```

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

Printing 1st array:

5
62
15

Printing new array:

62
15
0
0
0
0

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