

JAVA.UTIL.ARRAYS.COPYOFRANGE METHOD

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

Copyright © tutorialspoint.com

Description

The **java.util.Arrays.copyOfRange***char[]original, intfrom, intto* 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 '\\u000' 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 char[] copyOfRange(char[] 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 null characters 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
        char[] arr1 = new char[] {'p', 's', 'r'};

        // printing the array
        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 of index from 1 to 3
        char[] arr2 = Arrays.copyOfRange(arr1, 1, 3);

        // 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:

p
s
r

Printing new array:

s
r

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/jax.js