

JAVA.UTIL.ARRAYS.EQUALSCHAR[], CHAR[] METHOD

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

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Description

The **java.util.Arrays.equalschar[]a, char[]a2** method returns true if the two specified arrays of chars are equal to one another. Two arrays are equal if they contain the same elements in the same order. Two array references are considered equal if both are null.

Declaration

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

```
public static boolean equals(char[] a, char[] a2)
```

Parameters

- **a** -- This is the array to be tested for equality.
- **a2** -- This is the other array to be tested for equality.

Return Value

This method returns true if the two arrays are equal, else false.

Exception

- **NA**

Example

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

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.util.Arrays;

public class ArrayDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // initializing three char arrays
        char[] arr1 = new char[] { 'x', 'y', 'b', 'a' };
        char[] arr2 = new char[] { 'y', 'x', 'a', 'b', 'z' };
        char[] arr3 = new char[] { 'x', 'y', 'b', 'a' };

        // comparing arr1 and arr2
        boolean retval=Arrays.equals(arr1, arr2);
        System.out.println("arr1 and arr2 equal: " + retval);

        // comparing arr1 and arr3
        boolean retval2=Arrays.equals(arr1, arr3);
        System.out.println("arr1 and arr3 equal: " + retval2);
    }
}
```

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

```
arr1 and arr2 equal: false
arr1 and arr3 equal: true
```

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