```java
package cn.sxt.array2;
/**
 * 测试数组的拷贝
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 *
 */
public class TestArrayCopy {
	public static void main(String args[]) {
		testBasicCopy2();
		String[] s= {"阿里","京东","尚学堂","百度","亚马逊"};
		System.out.println("**************");

		s=removeElement(s,2);
		System.out.println("**************");

		s=extendRange(s);
	}

	public static void testBasicCopy() {
		String[] s1={"a","b","c","d","e"};
		String[] s2=new String[10];
		System.arraycopy(s1, 2, s2,6, 3);
		for(int i=0;i<s2.length;i++) {
			System.out.println(i+"--"+s2[i]);
		}
	}

	//测试从数组中删除某个元素（本质上还是数组的拷贝）
	public static void testBasicCopy2() {
		String[] s1={"a","b","c","d","e"};
```

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            System.arraycopy(s1, 3, s1,2, s1.length-3);
            s1[s1.length-1]=null;
            for(int i=0;i<s1.length;i++) {
              System.out.println(i+"--"+s1[i]);
        }
    }

    //测试数组中指定索引位置的元素，并将原数组返回
      public static   String[] removeElement(String[] s,int index) {
          System.arraycopy(s,index,s,index-1,s.length-index);
          s[s.length-1]=null;
          for(int i=0;i<s.length;i++) {
                    System.out.println(s[i]);
          }
          return s;
      }


      //数组扩容并添加一个元素(本质上是：先定义一个更大的数组，然后将原数组原封不动的拷贝到新数组中）
      public static String[] extendRange(String[] s1) {
          //String[] s1= {"aa","bb","cc"};
          String[] s2=new String[s1.length+10];
          System.arraycopy(s1,0,s2,0,s1.length);      //将s1所有元素拷贝到s2
          System.arraycopy(s2,1,s2,2,s2.length-2);
          s2[1]="腾讯";

          for(String temp:s2) {
                    System.out.println(temp);
```

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            }
            return s2;

        }

}
```