Arrays工具：

数组的工具类 Arrays

```
 int[] a = {1,2,1,3,4,5};
 //数组转字符串
System.out.println(a);
//Arrays.toString(一维数组)
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a));
//Arrays.deepToString(二维数组)
// System.out.println(Arrays.deepToString(a));
```

数组排序(升序)

```
Arrays.sort(a);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a));
```

数组排序(降序)

```
Comparator<Integer> comparator = new MyRule<>();
Integer[] b = {1,2,1,3,4,5};
Arrays.sort(b,comparator);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(b));
//自定义重写方法
public class MyRule<T> implements Comparator<T> {

 @Override
 public int compare(T o1, T o2) {
  if (o1 instanceof Integer && o2 instanceof Integer) {
  Integer a1 = (Integer) o1;
  Integer a2 = (Integer) o2;
  if (a1 > a2) {
  //如果返回1 在哪 排序方向就在哪
  return -1;
  } else if (a1 < a2) {
  return 1;
  } else {
  return 0;
  }
  }
  return 0;
  }
}
```

二分法（折半查找法）

```
//前提：数组升序的
int i = Arrays.binarySearch(a, 4);
System.out.println(i);
```

数组转集合

```
List<String> strings = Arrays.asList("哈哈", "呵呵", "嘻嘻");
System.out.println(strings);
```

向数组填充数据

```
int c[]= new int[10];
Arrays.fill(c,666);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(c));
```