

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and small circles on a dark blue background, resembling a circuit board or a neural network.

# ARRAYS CLASS

Java Arrays API

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# LIMITATIONS OF ARRAYS

- You cannot resize an existing array

```
int[] a = new int[4];  
a.length = 10;           // error
```

- You cannot compare arrays with == or equals

```
int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
int[] a2 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
if (a1 == a2) { ... }           // false!  
if (a1.equals(a2)) { ... }      // false!
```

- An array does not know how to print itself

```
int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
System.out.println(a1); // [I@98f8c4]
```

# ARRAYS CLASS

- Addresses limitations of arrays in java
- Part of the `java.util` package, which **must be imported**.
- Useful array manipulation methods

`Arrays.<methodName>(<parameters>)`

Return	Method	Description
int	<code>binarySearch(array, value)</code>	Returns the index of the given value in a sorted array (returns negative number if value doesn't exist)
boolean	<code>equals(array1, array2)</code>	Returns true if arrays contain the same values in the same order
void	<code>fill(array, value)</code>	Sets every element to the value
void	<code>sort(array)</code>	Sorts the array into ascending order
String	<code>toString(array)</code>	Returns a String containing the array elements, like: [3, 8, 7, 9, 2]
String	<code>deepToString(array)</code>	Returns a String containing the array elements of multidimensional arrays
array of same type as parameter	<code>copyOf(original, newLength)</code>	Copies the specified array, truncating or padding with auto-initialization value (if necessary) so the copy has the specified length.



# ADDRESSING LIMITATIONS OF ARRAYS

- You cannot resize an existing array

```
int[] a = new int[4];  
a.length = 10;           // error
```

## ✓ Using `Arrays.copyOf`

```
int[] a = new int[4];  
a = Arrays.copyOf(a, 10);
```

- You cannot compare arrays with `==` or `equals`

```
int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
int[] a2 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
if (a1 == a2) { ... }           // false!  
if (a1.equals(a2)) { ... }      // false!
```

## ✓ Using `Arrays.equals`

```
int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
int[] a2 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
if (Arrays.equals(a1, a2)) { ... } // true!
```

- An array does not know how to print itself

```
int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
System.out.println(a1); // [I@98f8c4]
```

## ✓ Using `Arrays.toString`

```
int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};  
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a1));
```