1. 练习一下Properties中load，getProperty，setProperty，store的用法。

package com.test8;

import java.io.BufferedInputStream;

import java.io.FileInputStream;

import java.io.FileNotFoundException;

import java.io.FileOutputStream;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStream;

import java.io.OutputStream;

import java.util.HashSet;

import java.util.Iterator;

import java.util.Properties;

import java.util.Set;

public class Home1 { // propertise类常用的操作

public static String GetValueByKey(String filePath, String key) {// 根据key读取value

Properties pps = new Properties();

try {

InputStream in = new BufferedInputStream(new FileInputStream(filePath));// 读取文件

pps.load(in);

} catch (Exception e) {

}

String value = pps.getProperty(key);

return value;

}

public static void Get(String filePath) {//读取Properties全部信息

try {

Properties pps = new Properties();

InputStream in = new BufferedInputStream(new FileInputStream(filePath));

pps.load(in);

//hash遍历

Iterator en = (Iterator) pps.propertyNames();

while (en.hasNext()) {

String strKey=(String)en.next();

String strValue=pps.getProperty(strKey);

System.out.println(strKey+"="+strValue);

}

} catch (Exception e) {

// TODO: handle exception

}

}

public static void Write(String filePath, String pValue,String pkey) {

try {

Properties pps=new Properties();

InputStream in=new FileInputStream(filePath);

pps.load(in);

OutputStream out=new FileOutputStream(filePath);

pps.setProperty("123", "aaa");

pps.setProperty("133", "a2a");

pps.store(out, "Update");

} catch (Exception e) {

// TODO Auto-generated catch block

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{

String value=GetValueByKey("D:\\test.properties", "1001");

Write("D:\\test.properties", "张三", "1001");

}

}

1. 练习StringBufer的用法。

**package** com.test8;

**public** **class** Home2 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

String stb = "HelloWord";

StringBuffer stb1 = **new** StringBuffer();

stb1.append(stb);

stb1.insert(9, "A");

System.***out***.println(stb1);

stb1.toString();

System.***out***.println(stb1.indexOf("d"));

System.***out***.println(stb1.substring(0, 5));

System.***out***.println(stb1.replace(0, 5, "Hi"));

stb1.setCharAt(6, 'a');

System.***out***.println(stb1.delete(0, 2));

System.***out***.println(stb1.reverse());

}

}

1. 练习Math函数取正，求平均值等用法。

**package** com.test8;

**public** **class** Home3 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

System.***out***.println(Math.*ceil*(10.2));

System.***out***.println(Math.*floor*(10.6));

System.***out***.println(Math.*rint*(10.5));

System.***out***.println(Math.*round*(10.3));

System.***out***.println(Math.*max*(3.5, 4.6));

System.***out***.println(Math.*min*(2.5, 3.5));

System.***out***.println(Math.*abs*(-15));

System.***out***.println(Math.***PI***);

System.***out***.println(Math.***E***);

System.***out***.println(Math.*toDegrees*(1.0));

System.***out***.println(Math.*toRadians*(2.3));

System.***out***.println(Math.*sin*(60.0));

System.***out***.println(Math.*cos*(3.00));

System.***out***.println(Math.*tan*(90.0));

System.***out***.println(Math.*exp*(2));

System.***out***.println(Math.*log*(2));

System.***out***.println(Math.*log10*(10));

System.***out***.println(Math.*pow*(2, 10));

}

}

1. 随机生成10个[0-50)之前的不重复的整数，或者随机打印出学生的姓名。

**package** com.test8;

**import** java.util.ArrayList;

**import** java.util.HashSet;

**import** java.util.List;

**import** java.util.Random;

**import** java.util.Set;

**public** **class** Home4 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Random R1 = **new** Random(10);

Set<Integer> set=**new** HashSet<>() ;

**while**(set.size()<10){

set.add(R1.nextInt(50));

}

System.***out***.println(set);

Random R2 = **new** Random();

List <String> list=**new** ArrayList<>();

list.add("曲言男");

list.add("鲁正正");

list.add("罗平平");

list.add("刘燕莹");

list.add("王潇");

list.add("杨旭");

System.***out***.println(list.get(R2.nextInt(list.size())));

}

}