1、

public class Ch511{

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("计算绝对值的结果: " + Math.abs(-1));

System.out.println("求大于参数的最小整数: " + Math.ceil(5.6));

System.out.println("求小于参数的最大整数: " + Math.floor(-3.2));

System.out.println("对小数进行四舍五入后的结果: " + Math.round(-4.6));

System.out.println("求两个数的较大值: " + Math.max(2.1, -2.1));

System.out.println("求两个数的较小值: " + Math.min(2.1, -2.1));

System.out.println("生成一个大于等于0.0小于1.0随机值: " + Math.random());//[0,1)

}

}

2、

public class Ch512 {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Random r = new Random(); // 不传入种子

// 随机产生10个[0,100)之间的整数

for (int x = 0; x < 10; x++) {

System.out.println(r.nextInt(100));

}

}

}

3、

public class Ch513{

public static void main(String args[]) {

Random r = new Random(13); // 创建对象时传入种子

// 随机产生10个[0,100)之间的整数

for (int x = 0; x < 10; x++) {

System.out.println(r.nextInt(100));

}

}

}

4、

public class Ch515 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Random r1 = new Random(); // 创建Random实例对象

System.out.println("产生float类型随机数: " + r1.nextFloat());

System.out.println("产生0~100之间int类型的随机数:" + r1.nextInt(100));

System.out.println("产生double类型的随机数:" + r1.nextDouble());

}

}

5、

public class Ch515 {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int a = 20;

Integer in = new Integer(a);

System.out.println(in);

}

}

6、

public class Ch416{

public static void main(String args[]) {

Integer num = new Integer(20);

int a = 10;

int sum = num.intValue() + a;

System.out.println("sum=" + sum);

}

}

7、

public class Ch517 {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int w = Integer.parseInt("20");

int h = Integer.parseInt("10");

for (int i = 0; i < h; i++) {

StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();

for (int j = 0; j < w; j++) {

sb.append("\*");

}

System.out.println(sb.toString());

}

}

}