/\*1.数组排序：{1,23,6,74,8,19,104}按从小到大排序  
  
import java.util.Arrays;  
  
public class text {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 int[] a = {1,23,6,74,8,19,104};  
 Arrays.sort(a);  
 for(int i = 0 ; i < a.length ; i++){  
 System.out.println(a[i]);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
 \*/  
  
  
/\*2.数组{1,2,3,4,5,5,5,5,5,6,7,8,9}，去掉数组中的5生成新的数组。  
import java.util.ArrayList;  
  
public class text {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 int [] a = {1,2,3,4,5,5,5,5,5,6,7,8,9};  
 ArrayList b = new ArrayList();  
 for(int i = 0 ; i < a.length ; i++){  
 if(a[i] != 5){  
 b.add(a[i]);  
 }  
 }  
 System.out.println(b);  
  
 }  
}  
  
 \*/  
  
/\*3.数字a{1,3,5,7,9}b{2,4,6,8,10},将两个数组合并，并按照从小到大的顺序排序，生成新数组\*/  
  
  
import java.util.Arrays;  
  
public class text {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 int a [] = {1,3,5,7,9};  
 int b [] = {2,4,6,8,10};  
 int aLength = a.length;  
 int blength = b.length;  
  
 a = Arrays.*copyOf*(a, aLength+blength); //数组扩容  
 System.*arraycopy*(b, 0, a, aLength, blength); //从a的第alength个元素开始把b从第0个元素拷贝blength个过来给a  
 Arrays.*sort*(a);  
 System.*out*.println(Arrays.*toString*(a));  
 }  
}  
  
  
/\*1.字符串：“HelloWorld!”，在字符串前面拼接自己的名字。  
public class text {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 String a = "HelloWorld";  
 String b = "温振鑫";  
  
 String c = b + a;  
  
 System.out.println(c);  
 }  
}  
\*/  
  
/\*2.字符串“1,2,3,4,5,6,7”，根据“，”分开，将其转化为字符串数组，并在控制台打印。  
  
public class text {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 String a = "1,2,3,4,5,6,7";  
 String[] b = a.split("\\,");  
 for(int i = 0 ; i < b.length ; i++){  
 System.out.print(b[i]);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
 \*/  
  
/\*3.计算HelloWorld!中出现了几次l。  
  
public class text{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 String a = "HelloWorld!";  
 int count = 0;  
 char[] b = a.toCharArray();  
 for(int i = 0 ; i < a.length() ; i++){  
 if(b[i] == 'l'){  
 count++;  
 }  
 }  
 System.out.println(count);  
 }  
}  
  
 \*/