

# JAVA.LANG.MATH.MIN METHOD

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/lang/math\\_min\\_long.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/lang/math_min_long.htm)

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## Description

The **java.lang.Math.min**(*longa*, *longb*) returns the smaller of two long values. That is, the result is the value closer to negative infinity. If the arguments have the same value, the result is that same value. If either value is NaN, then the result is NaN. Unlike the numerical comparison operators, this method considers negative zero to be strictly smaller than positive zero. If one argument is positive zero and the other is negative zero, the result is negative zero.

## Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.Math.min** method

```
public static long min(long a, long b)
```

## Parameters

- **a** -- an argument
- **b** -- another argument

## Return Value

This method returns the smaller of a and b.

## Exception

- **NA**

## Example

The following example shows the usage of lang.Math.min method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class MathDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // get two long numbers
        long x = 987597651;
        long y = 154287641;

        // print the smaller number between x and y
        System.out.println("Math.min(" + x + ", " + y + ")=" + Math.min(x, y));
    }
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result:

```
Math.min(987597651, 154287641)=154287641
```

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