

# JAVA.LANG.MATH.RINT METHOD

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/lang/math\\_rint.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/lang/math_rint.htm)

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## Description

The **java.lang.Math.rint** method returns the double value that is closest in value to the argument and is equal to a mathematical integer. If two double values that are mathematical integers are equally close, the result is the integer value that is even. Special cases:

- If the argument value is already equal to a mathematical integer, then the result is the same as the argument.
- If the argument is NaN or an infinity or positive zero or negative zero, then the result is the same as the argument.

## Declaration

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

```
public static double rint(double a)
```

## Parameters

- **a** -- a double value.

## Return Value

This method returns the closest floating-point value to a that is equal to a mathematical integer.

## Exception

- NA

## Example

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

```
package com.tutorialspoint;
import java.lang.*;
public class MathDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // get two double numbers
        double x = 1654.9874;
        double y = -9765.134;
        // find the closest integers for these double numbers
        System.out.println("Math.rint(" + x + ")=" + Math.rint(x));
        System.out.println("Math.rint(" + y + ")=" + Math.rint(y));
    }
}
```

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

```
Math.rint(1654.9874)=1655.0
Math.rint(-9765.134)=-9765.0
```

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