**赋值运算符**

下面是Java语言支持的赋值运算符：

操作符 描述 例子

= 简单的赋值运算符，将右操作数的值赋给左侧操作数 C = A + B将把A + B得到的值赋给C

+ = 加和赋值操作符，它把左操作数和右操作数相加赋值给左操作数 C + = A等价于C = C + A

- = 减和赋值操作符，它把左操作数和右操作数相减赋值给左操作数 C - = A等价于C = C - A

\* = 乘和赋值操作符，它把左操作数和右操作数相乘赋值给左操作数 C \* = A等价于C = C \* A

/ = 除和赋值操作符，它把左操作数和右操作数相除赋值给左操作数 C / = A，C 与 A 同类型时等价于 C = C / A

（％）= 取模和赋值操作符，它把左操作数和右操作数取模后赋值给左操作数 C％= A等价于C = C％A

<< = 左移位赋值运算符 C << = 2等价于C = C << 2

>> = 右移位赋值运算符 C >> = 2等价于C = C >> 2

＆= 按位与赋值运算符 C＆= 2等价于C = C＆2

^ = 按位异或赋值操作符 C ^ = 2等价于C = C ^ 2

| = 按位或赋值操作符 C | = 2等价于C = C | 2

实例

下面的简单示例程序演示了赋值运算符。复制并粘贴下面的Java程序并保存为Test.java文件，然后编译并运行这个程序：

Test.java 文件代码：

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int a = 10;

int b = 20;

int c = 0;

c = a + b;

System.out.println("c = a + b = " + c );

c += a ;

System.out.println("c += a = " + c );

c -= a ;

System.out.println("c -= a = " + c );

c \*= a ;

System.out.println("c \*= a = " + c );

a = 10;

c = 15;

c /= a ;

System.out.println("c /= a = " + c );

a = 10;

c = 15;

c %= a ;

System.out.println("c %= a = " + c );

c <<= 2 ;

System.out.println("c <<= 2 = " + c );

c >>= 2 ;

System.out.println("c >>= 2 = " + c );

c >>= 2 ;

System.out.println("c >>= 2 = " + c );

c &= a ;

System.out.println("c &= a = " + c );

c ^= a ;

System.out.println("c ^= a = " + c );

c |= a ;

System.out.println("c |= a = " + c );

}

}

以上实例编译运行结果如下：

c = a + b = 30

c += a = 40

c -= a = 30

c \*= a = 300

c /= a = 1

c %= a = 5

c <<= 2 = 20

c >>= 2 = 5

c >>= 2 = 1

c &= a = 0

c ^= a = 10

c |= a = 10