循环控制

表数

- 只能被I和自己整除的数,不包括I
 - 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19....

```
int isPrime = 1;
for ( int i = 2; i < n; i + + )
 if ( n % i == 0 )
   isPrime = 0;
   System.out.println(n+"不是素数,i="+i);
   break;
if ( isPrime == 1 )
 System.out.println(n+"是素数");
else
 System.out.println(n+"不是素数");
```

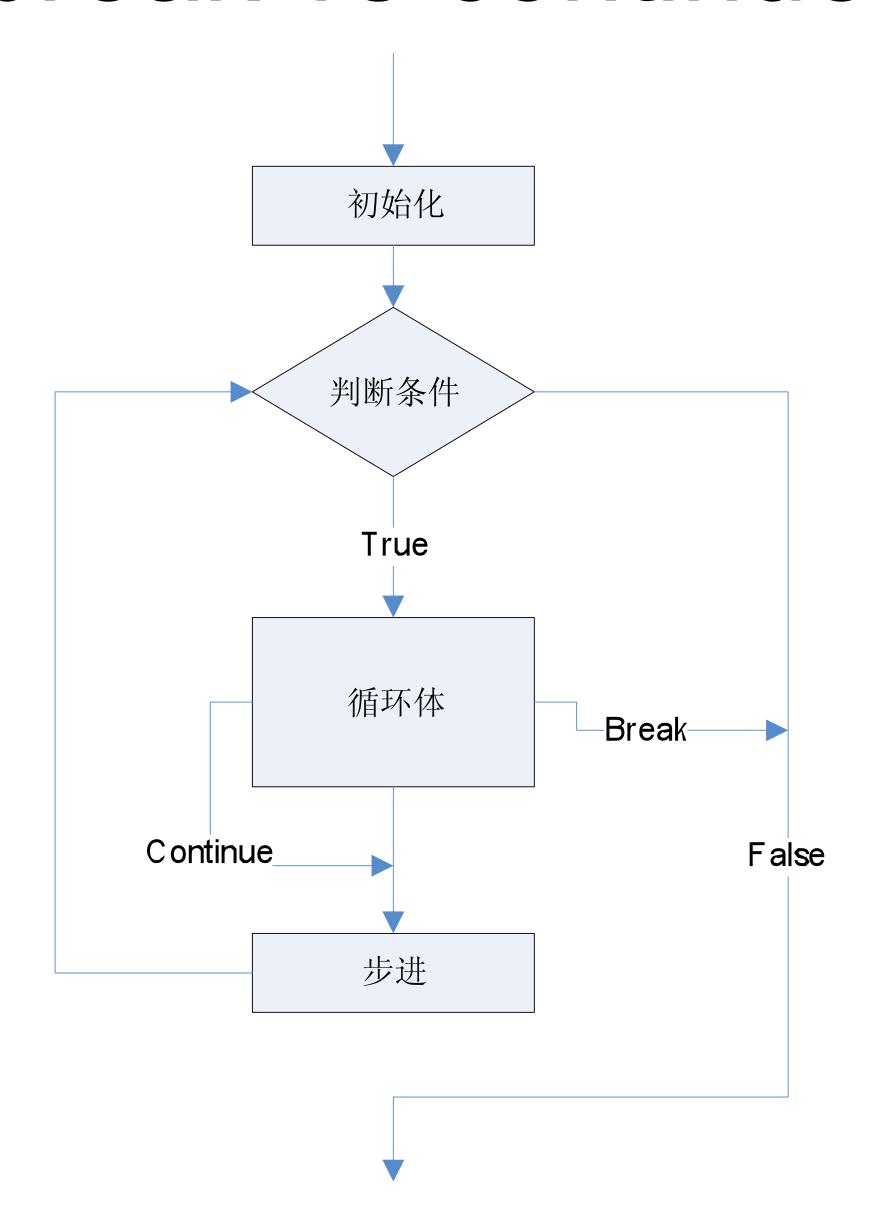
```
int sum = 0;
int number = 0;
while (number < 20) {
   number++;
   sum += number;
   if (sum >= 100)
       break;
System.out.println("The number is " +
number);
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

```
int sum = 0;
int number = 0;
while (number < 20) {
   number++;
   sum += number;
   if (sum >= 100)
       break;
System.out.println("The number is " +
number);
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

break vs continue

- break: 跳出循环
- continue: 跳过循环这一轮剩下的语句进入 下一轮

break vs continue



```
while (number < 20) {
   number++;
   if (number == 10 || number == 11)
      continue;
   sum += number;
}</pre>
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

```
while (number < 20) {
   number++;
   if (number == 10 || number == 11)
      continue;
   sum += number;
}</pre>
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

嵌套的循环

100以内的素数

● 如何写程序输出 I 00以内的素数?

嵌套的循环

• 循环里面还是循环

```
for ( int n = 2; n<100; n++ )
    int isPrime = 1;
     for ( int i = 2; i < n; i + + )
      if (n \% i == 0)
        isPrime = 0;
        break;
     if ( isPrime == 1 )
      System.out.print(n+" ");
     else
// System.out.println(n+"不是素数");
```

多重循环

```
for ( int n1=0; n1<10; ++n1 )
{
  for ( int n2=0; n2<50; ++n2 )
   {
    System.out.println(n1+":"+n2);
  }
}</pre>
```

九九乘法表

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 9; i++)
   for (int j = 1; j \le 9; j++)
      System.out.println("\t"+(i * j));
   System.out.println();
```

前50个素数

● 如何写程序输出前50个素数

嵌套循环时的break

奏硬币

● 如何用I角、2角和5角的硬币凑出I0元以 下的金额呢?

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
   int amount = in.nextInt();
   for ( int one = \emptyset; one <=amount; ++one )
     for (int five = 0; five <= amount/5; ++five)
      for ( int ten = 0; ten \leq amount/10; ++ten )
        for ( int twenty = 0; twenty <= amount/20; ++twenty )
          if (one+five*5+ten*10+twenty*20 == amount)
           System.out.println(one+"张1元,"+five+"张5元,"+ten+"张10元,"+twenty+"张20元-
>"+amount);
```

从嵌套中break?

```
for (;;) {
  for (;;) {
    if ( ... ) break;
  }
}
```

break和continue

• 只能对它所在的那层循环做

接力break

```
boolean exit=false;
for (;;) {
 for (;;) {
   if ( ... ) { exit=true; break; }
 if (exit) break;
```

逻辑类型

- 关系运算的结果是一个逻辑值, true或 false。这个值可以保存在一个对应的逻辑 类型的变量中, 这样的变量类型是boolean
- 布尔 (Boolean) 是为了纪念George Boole 对逻辑计算的贡献
 - boolean flag = true;
 - boolean tooHigh, tooSmall, tooRough;
 - boolean done = false;

goto

```
for (;;) {
  for (;;) {
    if ( ... ) goto OUT;
  }
}
OUT: ...
```

Break和continue

- 在循环前可以放一个标号来标示循环:
 - label:
- 带标号的break和continue对那个循环起作用

```
public class Cash2 {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
   int amount;
   do {
     System.out.println("请输入金额(1-100): ");
     amount = scan.nextInt();
   } while ( amount <1 \mid \mid amount > 100 );
   Outer:
   for ( int one = 0; one <=amount; ++one )
     for ( int five = 0; five <= amount/5; ++five )
       for ( int ten = 0; ten \leq amount/10; ++ten )
         for ( int twenty = 0; twenty <= amount/20; ++twenty )
           if ( one+five*5+ten*10+twenty*20 == amount ) {
             System.out.println(one+"张1元,"+five+"张5元,"+ten+"张10
元,"+twenty+"张20元->"+amount);
             break Outer;
```

逻辑运算

```
int isPrime = 1;
for ( int i = 2; i < n; i + + )
 if ( n % i == 0 )
   isPrime = 0;
   System.out.println(n+"不是素数,i="+i);
   break;
if ( isPrime == 1 )
 System.out.println(n+"是素数");
else
 System.out.println(n+"不是素数");
```

逻辑类型

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逻辑运算

逻辑运算是对逻辑量进行的运算,只有逻辑量可以参与运算

运算符	描述	示例	结果
	逻辑非	!a	如果a是true结果就是false, 如果a是false结果就是true
&&	逻辑与	a && b	如果a和b都是true,结果就 是true;否则就是false
	逻辑或	a b	如果a和b有一个是true,结果为true; 两个都是false,结果为false

TRY

如果要表达数学中的区间,如: x ∈ (4,6)或x ∈ [4,6],应该如何写Java的表达式?

TRY

如果要表达数学中的区间,如: x ∈ (4,6)或
 x ∈ [4,6],应该如何写, 次
 像 4 < x < 6这样的式子,不是像4 < x < 6这样的式子,因为4 < x的人。
 与ava能接受的式子,因为4 < x的结果是一个逻辑值,逻辑值是不能和数值6做关系计算的。

TRY

x > 4 & x < 6

如果要表达数学中的区间,如:x∈(4,6)或x∈[4,6],应该如何写, 次 (6)或 (8,4 < x < 6)这样的式子,不是像 (4 < x < 6)这样的式子,因为4 < x的 (4)或能接受的式子,因为4 < x的结果是一个逻辑值,逻辑值是不能和数值6做关系计算的。

try

- age > 20 && age < 30
- index <0 || index > 99
- ! age<20

优先级

- •!>&&>|
 - !done && (count > MAX)

优先级

优先级	运算符	结合性	
1	()	从左到右	
2	! + - ++	从右到左(单目的+和-)	
3	* / %	从左到右	
4	+ -	从左到右	
5	<<=>>=	从左到右	
6	== !=	从左到右	
7	&&	从左到右	
8		从左到右	
9	= += -= *= /= %=	从右到左	

try

- 下面哪个表达式的值是true?
 - ! (4<5)</pre>
 - ! false
 - (2>2) || ((4==4) && (1<0))
 - (2>2) || (4==4) && (1<0)
 - (34!=33) &&!false