

第3章 演算子と分岐文

Java 运算符[演算子]

- 运算符用于对变量和值执行运算。
- 在下面的示例中，我们使用 + 运算符将两个值相加：

```
int sum1 = 100 + 50;           // 150 (100 + 50)
int sum2 = sum1 + 250;         // 400 (150 + 250)
int sum3 = sum2 + sum2;        // 800 (400 + 400)
```

- Java运算符分为以下几组：
 - 算术运算符[算術演算子]
 - 赋值运算符[代入演算子]
 - 比较运算符[比較演算子]
 - 逻辑运算符[論理演算子]
 - 按位运算符[ビット演算子]

尝试代码：
Operators.java

算术运算符[算術演算子]

- 算术运算符用于执行常见的数学运算。

Operator	Name	Description	Example
+	Addition	Adds together two values	$x + y$
-	Subtraction	Subtracts one value from another	$x - y$
*	Multiplication	Multiplies two values	$x * y$
/	Division	Divides one value by another	x / y
%	Modulus	Returns the division remainder	$x \% y$
++	Increment	Increases the value of a variable by 1	++x
--	Decrement	Decreases the value of a variable by 1	--x

思考：++x和x++这两种写法有什么区别？

赋值运算符[代入演算子]

- 赋值运算符用于为变量赋值。

Operator	Example	Same As
=	x = 5	x = 5
+=	x += 3	x = x + 3
-=	x -= 3	x = x - 3
*=	x *= 3	x = x * 3
/=	x /= 3	x = x / 3
%=	x %= 3	x = x % 3
&=	x &= 3	x = x & 3
=	x = 3	x = x 3
^=	x ^= 3	x = x ^ 3
>>=	x >>= 3	x = x >> 3
<<=	x <<= 3	x = x << 3

比较运算符[比較演算子]

- 比较运算符用于比较两个值：

Operator	Name	Example
==	Equal to	<code>x == y</code>
!=	Not equal	<code>x != y</code>
>	Greater than	<code>x > y</code>
<	Less than	<code>x < y</code>
>=	Greater than or equal to	<code>x >= y</code>
<=	Less than or equal to	<code>x <= y</code>

逻辑运算符[論理演算子]

- 逻辑运算符用于确定变量或值之间的逻辑：

Operator	Name	Description	Example
&&	Logical and	Returns true if both statements are true	<code>x < 5 && x < 10</code>
	Logical or	Returns true if one of the statements is true	<code>x < 5 x < 4</code>
!	Logical not	Reverse the result, returns false if the result is true	<code>!(x < 5 && x < 10)</code>

布尔表达式

- 布尔表达式是返回一个布尔值[ブーリアン型]true或false的Java表达式。
- 比如：
 - $x > y$
 - $19 > 9$
 - $10 == 10$
 - $(1 == 2) \&\& (2 == 2)$
- 练习：以下代码输出什么？

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 1;  
        int y = 2;  
        System.out.println((x > y) || x > (y + 1) && (x < 0));  
    }  
}
```

Q&A

You Have
Questions
We Have
Answers

if语句

- 先看句法:

```
if (condition) {  
    // block of code to be executed if the condition is true  
}
```

- condition通常是一个布尔表达式，如果condition结果为true，则运行花括号{}里面的程序，否则跳过此花括号。
- 练习：以下代码会输出什么？

```
int x = 20;  
int y = 18;  
if (x > y) {  
    System.out.println("I'm Bruce Wayne.");  
}  
System.out.println("I'm batman!");
```

if...else...语句

- 先看句法:

```
if (condition) {
    // block of code to be executed if the condition is true
} else {
    // block of code to be executed if the condition is false
}
```

- 如果condition结果为true, 则只运行第一个花括号里的程序, 结果为false, 则只运行第二个花括号里的程序。
- 翻译成自然语言就是: 如果...就..., 否则就...
- 练习: 以下代码会输出什么?

```
int time = 20;
if (time < 18) {
    System.out.println("Good day.");
} else {
    System.out.println("Good evening.");
}
```

if...else...语句

- 先看句法:

```
if (condition1) {  
    // block of code to be executed if condition1 is true  
} else if (condition2) {  
    // block of code to be executed if the condition1 is false and condition2 is true  
} else {  
    // block of code to be executed if the condition1 is false and condition2 is false  
}
```

- 如果condition1是false，则检查condition2，这里的else if可以写任意次，如果某一个condition是true则运行它对应的花括号，其他花括号不运行，如果所有condition都是false，则运行最后一个else的花括号。

```
int time = 22;  
if (time < 10) {  
    System.out.println("Good morning.");  
} else if (time < 20) {  
    System.out.println("Good day.");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Good evening.");  
}  
// Outputs "Good evening."
```

简写if...else (三元运算符[条件 (三項) 演算子])

- 先看句法:

```
variable = (condition) ? expressionTrue : expressionFalse;
```

- 多用于有条件的给变量赋值

```
int time = 20;  
if (time < 18) {  
    System.out.println("Good day.");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Good evening.");  
}
```



```
int time = 20;  
String result = (time < 18) ? "Good day." : "Good evening.";  
System.out.println(result);
```

switch语句

• 先看句法:

```
switch(expression) {
    case x:
        // code block
        break;
    case y:
        // code block
        break;
    default:
        // code block
}
```

再看例子:

```
int day = 4;
switch (day) {
    case 1:
        System.out.println("Monday");
        break;
    case 2:
        System.out.println("Tuesday");
        break;
    case 3:
        System.out.println("Wednesday");
        break;
    case 4:
        System.out.println("Thursday");
        break;
    case 5:
        System.out.println("Friday");
        break;
    case 6:
        System.out.println("Saturday");
        break;
    case 7:
        System.out.println("Sunday");
        break;
}
// Outputs "Thursday" (day 4)
```

- 到达break关键字时，它将跳出switch块。（可无）
- 如果没有匹配的情况下，default关键字指定一些代码来运行。（可无）

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THANK YOU