```
运算符的分类:
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```
//运算符是的分类:
//功能:
//1. 赋值预算符:=
//2. 算数运算符;+,-,*,/,%,++,--
//3. 复合运算符:+=, -=, *=, /=, %=
//4.比较运算符:<, <=, , >=, >, ==, !=
//5.逻辑运算符:&&, //,!
//6. 条件运算符:?:
//按操作数的个数,分为:
//1. 一元运算符(单目): ++, --. +, -, !
//2.二元运算符(双目):+,-,*,/,%,=,+=,-=,*=,/=,%=,<,<=,,>==,!=
//3. 三元运算符(三目): ?:
代码规范:
//代码规范
//1. 单目运算符和操作数之间不加空格, 三目二目, 操作数之间需要加一个空格
//2. 遇到大括号, 代码要缩进一个 tab键的距离.
//注:tab键的距离在不同的操作系统中,距离也不一样,一般tab键的距离设置成几个空格
//3. 逗号后面加空格
switch
//switch
/*switch (整形表达式/字符表达式/字符串串表达式) {
  case 值1:
     语句1:
     break;
     case 值2:
     语句 2:
     break:
     case 值n:
     语句n:
     break:
     default:
        语句:
        break;
] */
//执行顺序:先计算表达式的结果,然后拿结果和case后的值进行匹配,相同则执行case中的语句,
//如果没有匹配到对应的值,执行default中的语句:
```

用法:

//当遇到break时 跳出switch语句

// 执行顺序:先计算表达式的结果,然后拿结果和case后的值进行匹配,相同则执行case中的语句;如果没有匹配到对应的值,执行default中的 当遇到break时, 跳出switch语句

```
} else {
      System. out. println("这个月28天");
default:
   System. out. println("你是火星的");
循环结构的分类:
 // 循环结构的分类:
 // 1. for循环
 // 2. while循环
 // 3. do... while循环
 // for循环
 for (1; 2; 3) {
   4
 }
 */
 // 1: 循环变量初始化
 // 2: 循环条件
 // 3: 循环变量改变
 // 4: 循环体
 // 执行顺序
 // 第一次: 1243
 // 以后: 243
```

// 注: 当循环条件不满足时,循环结束

```
// 练习: 打印1-100的值

for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {
    System. out. print(i + " ");
}

System. out. println();

// 练习: 打印100-1的值

for (int i = 100; i >= 1; i--) {
    System. out. print(i + " ");
}

System. out. println();

for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {
    System. out. print(101 - i + " ");
}

System. out. println();

// 练习: 打印1-100的奇数

for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i += 2) {
    System. out. print(i + " ");
}

System. out. println();
```

```
// 练习: 打印1-100的奇数
 for (int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} \le 100; \underline{i} + 2) {
       System. out. print(\underline{i} + "");
 System. out. println();
 for (int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} <= 100; \underline{i} ++) {
       if (<u>i</u> % 2 == 1) {
            System. out. print(\underline{i} + "");
      }
 System. out. println();
 for (int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} <= 100; \underline{i} ++) {
       System. out. print(\underline{i}++ + "");
 System. out. println();
 // 快捷键
 // fori
 // 10. fori
// 10 forr
```

随机数;

```
// 隨机数
// 1. 创建随机数工具
Random random = new Random();
// 2.产生随机数
int number = random.nextInt();
System. out. println("number = " + number);
// 随机生成整数
// random.nextInt() -2^31 ~ 2^31-1
// random.nextLong() -2^63 ~ 2^63-1
// random.nextInt(n) [0, n - 1]
// 随机生成[x, y]的整数的公式:
// random. nextInt(y - x + 1) + x
// 随机生成布尔
// random.nextBoolean() true和false
// 随机生成浮点数
// random.nextFloat()
                       [0, 1)
// random.nextDouble()
                       [0, 1)
// random.nextGaussian() [-1, 1]
```

```
// 5-20的随机数
//[5, 20] = [0, 15] + 5
number = random.nextInt(bound: 16) + 5;
System. out. println("number = " + number);
// 练习: 随机产生10个[20, 30]的随机数
for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < 10; \underline{i} ++) {
    number = random.nextInt( bound: 11) + 20;
    System. out. print(number + " ");
}
System. out. println();
// 练习:随机产生10个[25, 37]的随机数,并求最大值,最小值,平均值
int max = 25, min = 37, sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    number = random.nextInt( bound: 13) + 25;
    System. out. print(number + " ");
       if (number > max) {
            \underline{\max} = \underline{\text{number}};
       }
       if (number < min) {</pre>
           min = number;
       }
       sum += number;
   System. out. println();
   System. out. println("max = " + max);
   System. out. println("min = " + min);
   System. out. println("平均值 = " + sum / 10.0);
```

循环嵌套

```
// 循环嵌套, 打印以下内容:
  // 12345
  // 12345
  // 12345
// 外层循环
  for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < 3; \underline{i} + +) {
      // 内层循环
      for (int j = 1; j < 6; j++) {
          // 执行次数 = 外层循环次数 * 内层循环次数
          System. out. print(j + " ");
      System. out. println();
  System. out. println();
  // 外层循环执行一次, 内层循环执行一遍
  // 循环嵌套不能超过3层
  // 外层循环控制行数, 内层循环控制列数
  // 1
  // 12
  // 123
  // 1234
  // 12345
  for (int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} \le 5; \underline{i} + +) {
      for (int j = 1; j \le \underline{i}; j + +) {
          System. out. print(j + " ");
      System. out. println();
  System. out. println();
```

```
// 12345
// 1234
// 123
// 12
for (int \underline{i} = 5; \underline{i} >= 1; \underline{i} --) {
       for (int \underline{j} = 1; \underline{j} \leftarrow \underline{i}; \underline{j} \leftrightarrow \underline{i}) {
              System. out. print(j + " ");
       System. out. println();
System. out. println();
  for (int i = 1; i \le 5; i++) {
         for (int \underline{j} = 1; \underline{j} \leftarrow 6 - \underline{i}; \underline{j} \leftrightarrow +) {
                System. out. print(j + " ");
         System. out. println();
  System. out. println();
      // 九九乘法
      for (int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} \le 9; \underline{i} ++) {
             for (int \underline{j} = 1; \underline{j} \leftarrow \underline{i}; \underline{j} \leftrightarrow \underline{j} + +) {
                    System. out. printf("%dx%d=%d\t", \underline{j}, \underline{i}, \underline{j} * \underline{i});
             System. out. println();
```