## 原 声明一个int型数组,接收8个学生的学习成绩,用一个循环让用户输入\*计算学生的总分、平均分、最高分、最低分

2018年06月14日 09:11:33 健健CSDN 阅读数:562 更多

```
public class Test5 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// TODO Auto-generated method stub

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int[] arr = new int[8];

double sum=0, average=0;

int max=0, min=1000;

System.out.println("请输入八个学生的成绩");

for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {

arr[i] = sc.nextInt();

sum+arr[i];

average = sum/arr.length;

if( arr[i] > max) {

max = arr[i];

}

if(arr[i] < min) {

min = arr[i];

}

System.out.println("总分" + sum);

System.out.println("产均分" + sverage);
```

```
void lx01(){
   //1、声明一个int型的数组,循环接收8个学生的成绩,
   //计算这8个学生的总分及平均分、最高分和最低分。
   //声明数组
   double arr[]= new double [8];
   //声明max,avg,min,sum
   double max= 0,avg = 0,min = 150,sum = 0;
   System.out.println("请输入10个数字");
   Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
   for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
       //将输入的数字存入数组
       arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
        //计算总分和平均分
        sum += arr[i];
    System.out.println("总分为:"+sum);
   avg = sum/8;
   System.out.println("平均分:"+avg);
   //计算最高分和最低分
   for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
       if (max<arr[i]) {</pre>
          max = arr[i];
       min = min>arr[i]?arr[i]:min;
   System.out.println("最大值:"+max);
   System.out.println("最小值:"+min);
```

## 1.while循环

```
//while循环
       /*while(条件表达式){
        语句
      ] */
      //执行顺序: 先计算条件表达式的结果, 如果 true, 执行语句; false, 循
环结束。
      //输出1-100的偶数
//
        int i = 1:
        while (i <= 100) {
//
           if (i % 2 == 0) {
//
               System.out.println(" " + i);
//
            }
//
//
           i++;
//
//
Random random = new Random();
int min = 10, max = 18, i=0;
while (i < 10) {
    int number = random.nextInt();
    number = random.nextInt(9)+10;
```

System.out.println(" " + number);

System.out.println(" "+i);

if (number > max) {
 max=number;

if (number < min) {
 min=number;</pre>

System.out.println("min= "+min); System.out.println("max= "+max);

3

i++;

```
//练习:输入一个数,求它是几位数:
  Scanner scanner=new Scanner(System.in);
  System out. println("输入一个数");
  int number = scanner.nextInt();
  int count=0:
     while (number != 0) {
        number /= 10;
       count++;
     }
  System.out.println(count+"位数");
2.do...while
//do....while
  do {
     语句
  ]while (条件表达式);
//执行顺序:先执行语句,在计算条件表达式,如果true,执行语句;false,结束循环.
//循环的选择
//1. 知道循环的次数. 用 for循环
//2.知道循环的条件,用while循环.和do....while循环
//3, do... while循环至少执行一次循环体
//结束循环
//break:跳出本层循环
//continue:跳过本次循环
  for (int i = 1; i < 10; i++) {
      if (<u>i</u> == 3) {//break
         continue:
      System. out. printf("吃到第%d个包子\n", i);
  }
```

## 3.数组

```
//数组的定义.
//1. 动态初始化
//格式:
//数据类型[]数组名=new 数据类型[元素个数];
int[] array = new int[10];
//2.静态初始化
//数据类型[]数组名=[元素1.元素2,....];
int[] array2 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
//知道元素个数,使用动态 初始化
//知道确切值,使用静态 初始化
//动态初始化数组数组的元素有默认值
//1. byte, short, int, long:0
//2. float, double: 0. 0
//3. char: "\u00000"
//4.boolean:false
//5. 引用类型:mu11
//数组的使用():
//0. 获取数组的元素个数
//格式:数组名. length
 int length = array. length;
 System.out.println(length);
 System. out. println(array2. length);
//1. 获取数组的元素
//格式:数组名[索引/下标]
//下标的范围 [0, length-1]
```

//数组:用于存储/相同类型数据/的/有序/集合

```
//1. 获取数组的元素
//格式:数组名[索引/下标]
//下标的范围[0, length-1]

System. out. println(array[0]);
System. out. println(array[1]);
System. out. println(array[2]);
System. out. println(array[3]);
System. out. println(array[4]);
//数组越界

System. out. println(array[5]);
//遍历数组,依次访问数组的每个元素
for (int i = 0; i < array2. length; i++) {

}
//array2. for i
```

```
//练习:创建一个8个元素的整形数组,随机为数组的元素赋值,[6,10],求最大值
Random random=new Random();
int[]array4=new int[8];
int max=6;
for (int i = 0; i <array4.length; i++) {
    array4[i]=random.nextInt(5)+6;
    if (array4[i]>max) {
        max=array4[i];
    }
}
System.out.println();
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(array4));
System.out.println("最大值所在下标");
for (int i = 0; i < array4.length; i++) {
    if (array4[i])==max) {
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}
```

```
//数组排序
//1. 冒泡排序
int[] b = {5, 2, 4, 3, 1};
//外层循环控制比较的趟数
for (int i = 0; i < b. length - 1; i++) {
    //内层循环控制比较的次数
    for (int \underline{j} = 0; \underline{j} < b. length -1 - \underline{i}; \underline{j} + +) {
         //比较两个相邻两个元素
         if (b[j] > b[j + 1]) {
             int temp = b[j];
             b[j] = b[j + 1];
             b[j+1] = temp;
System. out. println(Arrays. toString(b));
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 //练习:10个元素数组,随机赋值[66,99],对数组进行排序(从小多大)
  int[] c = new int[10];
 //创建数组
 Random random = new Random();
  for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < c. length -1; \underline{i}++) {
      c[i] = random.nextInt(bound: 34) + 66;
      System. out. println(Arrays. toString(c));
      //排序
      for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < c. length -1 - \underline{i}; \underline{i} + +) {
           for (int \underline{j} = 0; \underline{j} < c. length-1-\underline{i}; \underline{j}++) {
                if(c[j]>c[j-1]){
                     int temp1=c[j];
                    c[j]=c[j+1];
                    c[j+\underline{i}] = temp1;
```