# 第5章循环

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# 5.1 循环语句

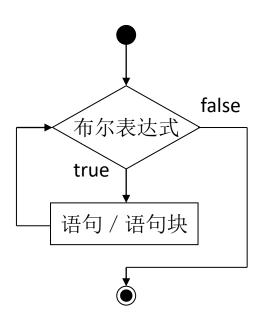
- ◆while循环
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# 5.2 while循环

### ◆语法

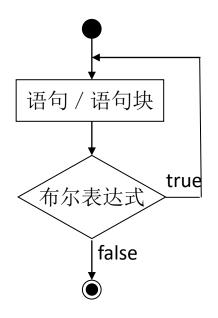
while (*loop-continuation-condition*) statement or block

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 100) {
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
    i++;    //必须有语句改变循环条件
}</pre>
```



### 5.3 do-while循环

◆语法 do statement or block while (loop-continuation-condition);



do-while循环体至少被执行一次。

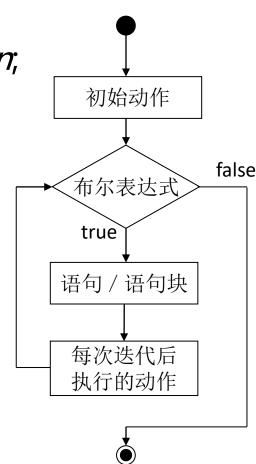
# 5.4 for循环

#### ◆语法

for (*initial-action*; *loop-continuation-condition*; *action-after-iteration*)

statement or block

```
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
}</pre>
```



### 5.4 for循环

### 注意

◆for循环头中的每个部分可以是零个或多个以逗句分隔的表达式。

```
for (int i = 0, j = 0; i + j < 10; i++, j++) {

System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

◆如果for循环中的loop-continuation-condition被省略,则隐含为真。

```
for (;;) { while(true) { //do something 等价于 //do something }
```

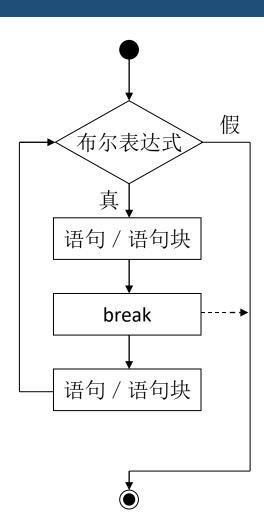
# 5.5 break和continue

### break语句

◆语法

break;

立即结束包含它的最内层的循环。



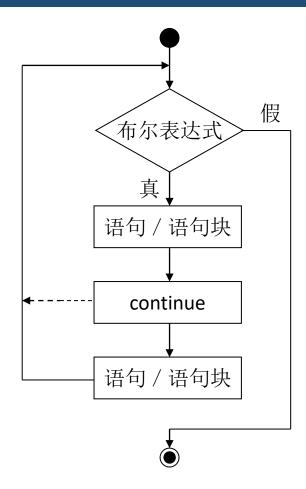
# 5.5 break和continue

### continue语句

◆语法

continue;

结束当前迭代,程序控制转到循环体的结尾



# 5.6 增强的for循环

### 增强的for循环

◆JDK 1.5引入新的for循环,可以不用下标就可以依次访问数组元素。语法:

```
for(elementType value : arrayRefVar) {
}

例如
for(int i = 0; i < myList.length; i++) {
    sum += myList[i];
}

⇔
for(double value : myList) {
    sum += value;
}
```