

计算机考试二级VB常用算法(4)：排序 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/166/2021_2022__E8_AE_A1_E7_AE_97_E6_9C_BA_E8_c97_166247.htm

1、算法说明 1) 十进制正整数m转换为R (2 - 16) 进制的字符串。思路：将m不断除r取余数，直到商为0，将余数反序即得到结果。算法实现：

```
Private Function Tran(ByVal m As Integer, ByVal r As Integer) As String  
Dim StrDtoR As String, n As Integer  
Do While m \ r = m  
n = m Mod r  
m = m \ r  
If n > 9 Then StrDtoR = Chr(65 + n - 10) & StrDtoR  
End If  
Loop  
Tran = StrDtoR  
End Function
```

2) R (2 - 16) 进制字符串转换为十进制正整数。思路：R进制数每位数字乘以权值之和即为十进制数。算法实现：

```
Private Function Tran(ByVal s As String, ByVal r As Integer) As Integer  
Dim n As Integer, dec As Integer  
s = UCase(Trim(s))  
For i% = 1 To Len(s)  
If Mid(s, i, 1) >= "A" Then n = Asc(Mid(s, i, 1)) - Asc("A") + 10  
Else n = Val(Mid(s, i, 1))  
End If  
dec = dec * r + n  
Next i  
Tran = dec  
End Function
```

解题技巧 进制转化的原理要清楚,同时编写代码时候要留意16进制中的A - F字符的处理。 2、实战练习 1)

补充代码 (2002秋二 (9)) 本程序是把给定的二进制整数转换为八进制整数。 Private Sub Command1_Click() Dim a As

String, b As String, c As String Dim L As Integer, m As Integer, n As

Integer a = InputBox("请输入一个二进制数", "输入框") (1) a

= String(L, "0") & a (2) For m = 1 To n / 3 b = Mid(a, 3 * m

- 2, 3) (3) Next m Text1.Text = c End Sub Private Function zh(s

As String) As String Dim i As Integer, n As Integer, p As Integer p =

1 For i = 2 To 0 Step -1 (4) p = p * 8 Next i zh = Str(p) End

Function 2) 补充代码 (2001春二 (7)) 下面程序是把给定的16进制正整数转换为10进制数。 Option Explicit Private Sub Form_Click() Dim St As Integer , Dem As Long St=InputBox("输入一个十六进制数") Dem=Convert(St) Print St. ">=". Dem End Sub Private Function Convert(S As String)As Long Dim N As Integer , I As Integer , Substring As String*1 Dim P As long , K As Long , Asc1 As Integer N= (1) P=16^N For I=1 To N P=P/16 Substring= (2) Select Case Substring Case "0" To "9" K=K P*Val(Substring) Case (3) Asc1=Asc(Substring)-Asc("A") 10 (4) End Select Next I (5) 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com