



# Loops

## Part 02

# Looping Statements

- For-statement
- Counting Loop
- Special kind of While-Statement
- Arguments require 3 parts, separated by semicolons
  - Init: This initialization of a counting variable. Only runs once.
  - Boolean Expression: Just like before
  - Update: Updates the counting variable after all other statements in the body have run
- Putting curly braces “{}” to denote the body of the for-statement is strongly encouraged
- Do not put a semicolon “;” after the parenthesis
- Spoken
  - “Do that for this many times”

## Syntax

```
for(<<Init>> ; <<Boolean expression>> ; <<Update>>)  
{  
    //Body of the for-statement  
}  
//Outside Body of the for-statement
```

## Examples

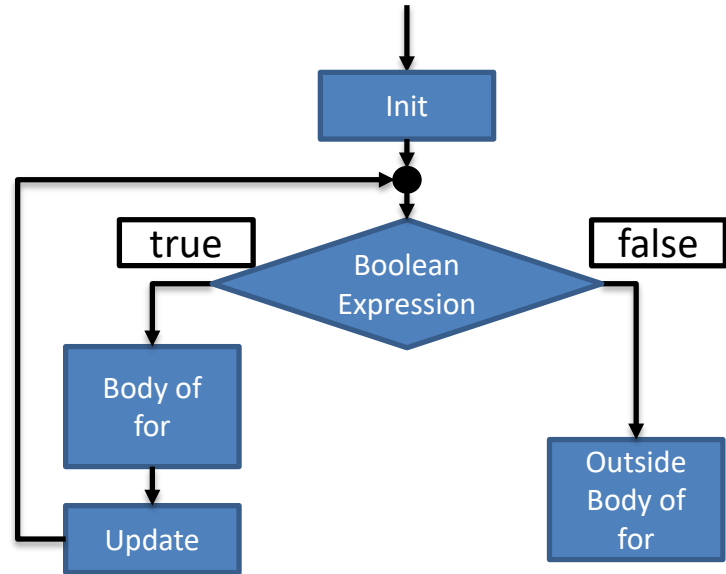
```
for(int i=0; i<10; i++)  
{  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

# Looping Statements

## Syntax

```
for(<<Init>> ; <<Boolean expression>> ; <<Update>>)  
{  
    //Body of the for-statement  
}  
//Outside Body of the for-statement
```

## General For-Statement Flow Chart



# Looping Statements

## For-Loop

```
for(<<Init>> ; <<Boolean expression>> ; <<Update>>)  
{  
    //Body of the for-statement  
}  
//Outside Body of the for-statement
```

## While-Loop

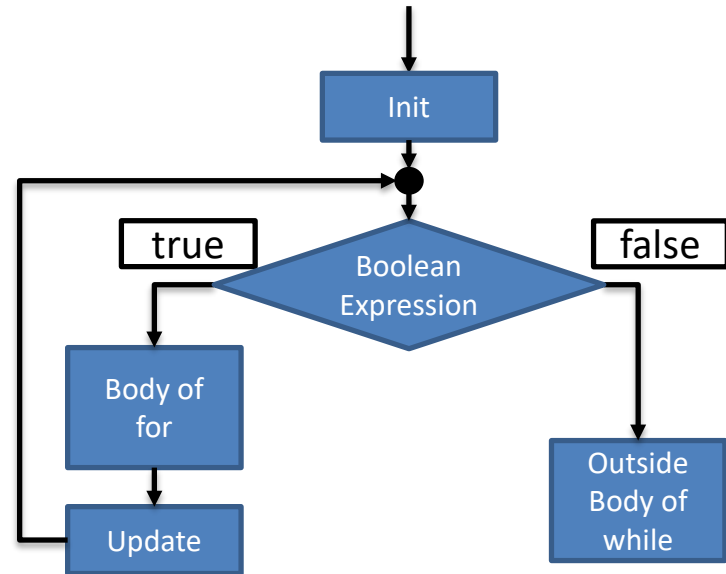
```
<<Init>>;  
while(<<Boolean expression>>)  
{  
    //Body of the while-statement  
    <<Update>>;  
}  
//Outside Body of the while-statement
```

# Looping Statements

## Syntax

```
for(<<Init>> ; <<Boolean expression>> ; <<Update>>)  
{  
    //Body of the for-statement  
}  
//Outside Body of the for-statement
```

## General For-Statement Flow Chart

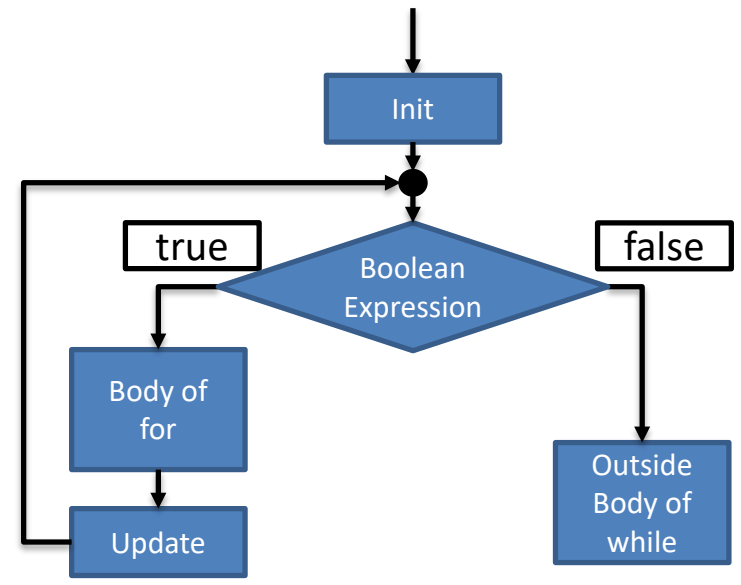


# Looping Statements

## Syntax

```
<<Init>>;  
while(<<Boolean expression>>)  
{  
    //Body of the while-statement  
    <<Update>>;  
}  
//Outside Body of the while-statement
```

## General For-Statement Flow Chart



Example



Nested Example

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
    {
        System.out.print("*");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = DOES NOT EXIST
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

# Closer Look

```
→ for(int i=0;i<length;i++)  
{  
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)  
    {  
        System.out.print("*");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2  
width = 3;  
i = DOES NOT EXIST  
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

# Closer Look

```
→ for(int i=0; i<length; i++)  
{  
    for(int j=0; j<width; j++)  
    {  
        System.out.print("*");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2  
width = 3;  
i = 0  
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

# Closer Look

```
→ for(int i=0, i<length; i++)  
{  
    for(int j=0; j<width; j++)  
    {  
        System.out.print("*");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2  
width = 3;  
i = 0  
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    →for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)  
{  
    → for(int j=0; j<width;j++)  
        {  
            System.out.print("*");  
        }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2  
width = 3;  
i = 0  
j = 0
```

## Console

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    → for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 0
```

## Console



# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
    {
        → System.out.print("*");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 0
```

## Console

```
*
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    →for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 1
```

## Console

```
*
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    → for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 1
```

## Console

```
*
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
    {
        → System.out.print("*");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 1
```

## Console

```
**
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    →for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 2
```

## Console

```
**
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    →for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 2
```

## Console

```
**
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
    {
        → System.out.print("*");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 2
```

## Console

```
***
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    →for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 3
```

## Console

```
***
```



# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    →for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = 3
```

## Console

```
***
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
    {
        System.out.print("*");
    }
    → System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 0
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

```
***
```

# Closer Look

```
→ for(int i=0;i<length;i++)  
{  
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)  
    {  
        System.out.print("*");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2  
width = 3;  
i = 1  
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

```
***
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    → for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 1
j = 0
```

## Console

```
***
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    → for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
        {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 1
j = 0
```

## Console

```
***
```

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
{
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)
    {
        →System.out.print("*");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

## Variable Values

```
length = 2
width = 3;
i = 1
j = 0
```


## Console

```
***
*
```

A Few Steps Later

# Closer Look

```
for(int i=0;i<length;i++)  
{  
    for(int j=0;j<width;j++)  
    {  
        System.out.print("*");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```



## Variable Values

```
length = 2  
width = 3;  
i = DOES NOT EXIST  
j = DOES NOT EXIST
```

## Console

```
***  
***
```



# Loop Usages

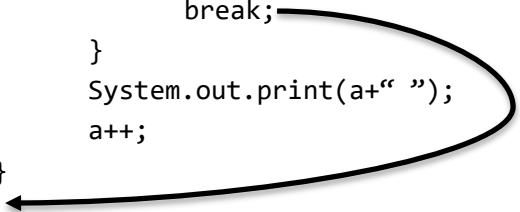
- **While**
  - Body runs 0 to many times
  - Great for “ask-before-iterating”
- **Do-While**
  - Body runs 1 to many times
  - Great for “ask-before-iterating”
- **For-Loop**
  - Body runs a countable number of times
  - Great for “count-controlled” situations

# Break Statement

- The statement “break” immediately stops a loop.
- Once the break statement is reached the it will run the next statements outside the body of the loop.
  - “Jumps out of the loop”
- For nested loops it stops the loop whose body the break statement is found.

## Break Example

```
int a = 0;
while(true)
{
    if(a >= 5)
    {
        break;
    }
    System.out.print(a+" ");
    a++;
}
//Output: 0 1 2 3 4
```

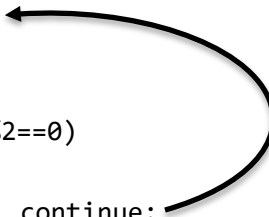


# Continue Statement

- The statement “continue” stops the current loop iterations and starts a new one.
- Once the continue statement is reached it immediately starts the loop again.
  - “Jumps back to the start of the loop and continues”
- For nested loops it continues the loop whose body the continue statement is found.

## Continue Example

```
int a = 0;
while(a<10)
{
    a++;
    if(a%2==0)
    {
        continue;
    }
    System.out.print(a+ " ");
}
//Output: 1 3 5 7 9
```



# Sentinel Values

- Special value(s) used signal the end of an algorithm.
- We can use these to stop loops.
- Sentinel values should be selected so that they are distinct from other valid values.

## Sentinel Value Example

```
//Find the average of positive values
int value = 0;
int sum = 0;
int count = 0;
while(true)
{
    value = keyboard.nextInt();
    if(value < 0)//The sentinel values are negative
    {
        break;
    }
    sum += value;
    count++;
}
int average = sum / count;
System.out.println(average);
//If the input was 2 4 6 8 10 -1 then it would output 6
```