



Loops III

Lecture 19, Wed Mar 3 2010

borrowing from slides by Kurt Eisel

<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/courses/111-10>

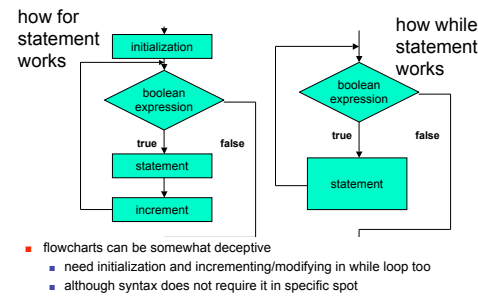
Review: For Statement

```
public class ForDemo
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    for (int counter = 1; counter <= 3; counter = counter + 1)
    {
      System.out.println("The square of " + counter +
        " is " + (counter * counter));
    }
    System.out.println("End of demonstration");
  }
}
```

- Header has three parts, separated by semicolons
 - first: initialization: executed only one time, at start
 - second: boolean expression: evaluated just before loop body, like in while
 - third: increment: executed at end of loop body, arbitrary calculation allowed

2

For Versus while Statement



- flowcharts can be somewhat deceptive
 - need initialization and incrementing/modifying in while loop too
 - although syntax does not require it in specific spot

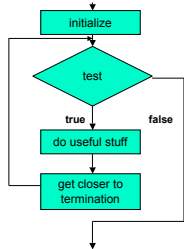
3

For Versus while Statement

- Anything that can be done with one type of loop can be done with another
 - for and while are equivalent
- For statement convenient when
 - loop should be executed specific number of times
 - number can be determined before loop starts
- While statement convenient when
 - don't know yet how many times to execute loop body
 - but can check if it's time to end loop as you go

4

Four Things Needed In Any Loop

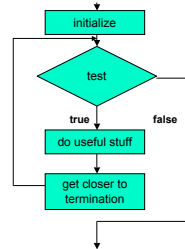


- Give starting values to one or more variables used in loop

how loops work in general

5

Four Things Needed In Any Loop

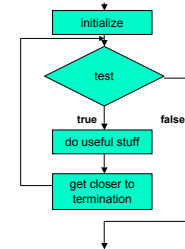


- Give starting values to one or more variables used in loop
- Test to see when looping stops

how loops work in general

6

Four Things Needed In Any Loop

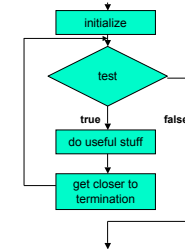


- Give starting values to one or more variables used in loop
- Test to see when looping stops
- One or more useful operations here

how loops work in general

7

Four Things Needed In Any Loop



- Give starting values to one or more variables used in loop
- Test to see when looping stops
- One or more useful operations here
- Change something to move process closer termination

how loops work in general

8

Yet Another Loop Statement

```
public class WhileDemo
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    int limit = 3;
    int counter = 1;
    while (counter <= limit)
    {
      System.out.println("The square of " + counter +
        " is " + (counter * counter));
      counter = counter + 1;
    }
    System.out.println("End of demonstration");
  }
}
```

- while version

9

Yet Another Loop Statement

```
public class ForDemo
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    for (int counter = 1; counter <= 3; counter = counter + 1)
    {
      System.out.println("The square of " + counter +
        " is " + (counter * counter));
    }
    System.out.println("End of demonstration");
  }
}
```

- for version

10

Yet Another Loop Statement

```
public class DoDemo
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    int limit = 3;
    int counter = 1;
    do
    {
      System.out.println("The square of " + counter +
        " is " + (counter * counter));
      counter = counter + 1;
    } while (counter <= limit);
    System.out.println("End of demonstration");
  }
}
```

- do version

11

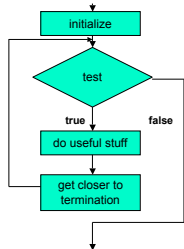
Do Statement

```
public class DoDemo
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    int limit = 3;
    int counter = 1;
    do
    {
      System.out.println("The square of " + counter +
        " is " + (counter * counter));
      counter = counter + 1;
    } while (counter <= limit);
    System.out.println("End of demonstration");
  }
}
```

- do version: not quite equivalent
 - termination test at end, so body executed at least once

12

Four Things Needed In Any Loop

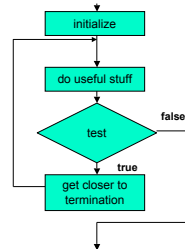


- Give starting values to one or more variables used in loop
- Test to see when looping stops
- One or more useful operations here
- Change something to move process closer termination

how loops work in general

13

Do Statement



- Body always executed at least once

order of four things can change, but need them all

14

Nested Loops

- Very simple for loop

```
public class SimpleLoop
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
    {
      System.out.println(i);
    }
  }
}
```

- What does it do?

15

Nested Loops

- Very simple for loop

```
public class SimpleLoop
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
    {
      for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
      {
        System.out.println(i);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- What does it do? Prints

1
2
3

16

Nested Loops

- Very simple for loop

```
public class SimpleLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(i);
        }
    }
}
```

- What if for every number below, want multiplication table of value times 2, x3, etc?

```
1 2 3
2 4 6
3 6 9
```

17

Nested Loops

- Very simple for loop

```
public class SimpleLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
            {
                System.out.println(i);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- For every number printed by loop above

```
1 2 3
2 4 6
3 6 9
```

18

Nested Loops

- Very simple for loop

```
public class SimpleLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(i);
        }
    }
}
```

- For every number printed by loop above
 - need another loop to print numbers in row

```
1 2 3
2 4 6
3 6 9
```

19

Nested Loops

- Very simple for loop

```
public class SimpleLoop
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    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(i);
        }
    }
}
```

- For every number printed by loop above
 - need another loop to print numbers in row

```
1 2 3
2 4 6
3 6 9
```

How do we do that?

20

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

21

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
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            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

22

Nested Loops

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                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
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}
```

23

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 1

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
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        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
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            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

24

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
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i 1

j 1

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
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            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

25

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 1

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

26

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 2

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

27

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 2

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

28

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 2

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

29

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 3

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

30

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 3

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
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            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

31

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 1

j 3

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i * j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

32

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 4
j 4

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i + j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

1 2 3
2 4 6
3 6 9
—

65

Nested Loops

- Put a loop inside a loop
 - trace to see how it works

i 4
j 4

```
public class NestedLoop
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++)
            {
                System.out.print((i + j) + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

1 2 3
2 4 6
3 6 9
—

Exit!

66

Practice Problem

- Write program using loop to simulate flipping a coin one million times
 - keep track of how many times it's heads up and how many heads down
 - print results
- Make version for each loop type
 - while, for, do

67