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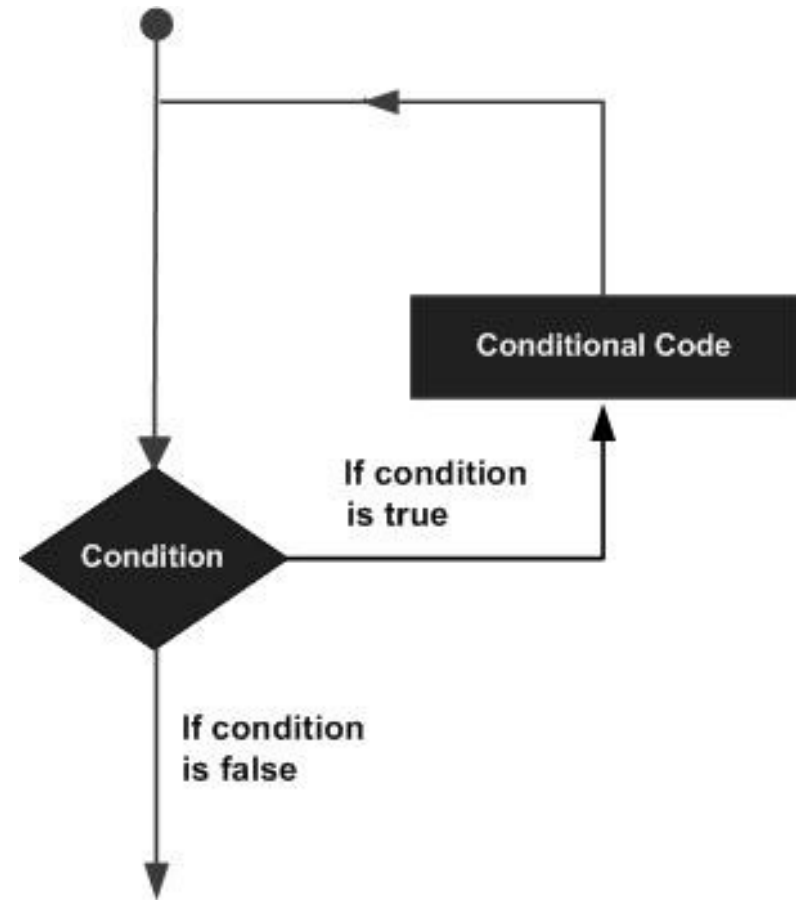
# LOOP CONTROL



youtube: Zooming | <https://github.com/Soba-Arjun/>

# Loop Control

- Statements are executed sequentially.
- Statement 1 >> statement 2 >> ...
- Types of loops
  1. For loop
  2. While loop
  3. Do while loop
  4. Nested for loop



# Loop Control – For Loop

- It uses when a number of iteration is fixed.

## Syntax:

```
for (init; condition; incr/decr)
{
    // code to be executed
}
```

## Example:

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



# Loop Control – While Loop

- It uses when a number of iteration is not fixed.

## Syntax:

```
while(condition)
{
    // code to be executed
}
```

## Example:

```
int i=1;
while(i<10)
{
    System.out.println(i);
    i++;
}
```



# Loop Control – Do While Loop

- It uses when a number of iteration is not fixed and execute at least one.

## Syntax:

```
do
{
    // code to be executed
}
while(condition)
```

## Example:

```
int i=1;
do
{
    System.out.println(i);
    i++;
}
while(i<10)
```



# Loop Control – Nested For Loop

- Loop inside of another loop.
- Inner loop executes completely whenever outer loop executes.

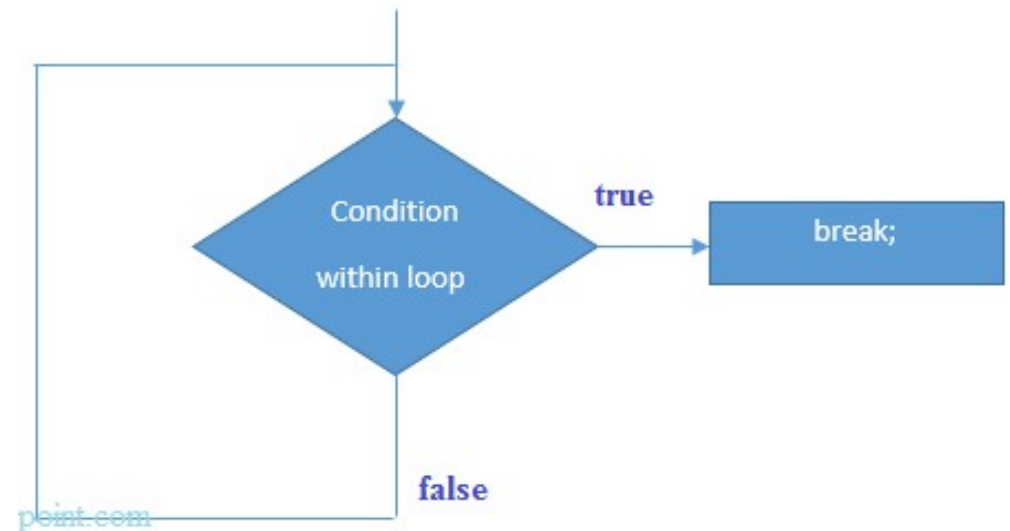
## Example:

```
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)  
{  
    for(int j=0;j<=i;i++)  
    {  
        System.out.println(" * ");  
    }  
    System.out.println(); //new line  
}
```



# Loop Control Statement ( break; )

- Loop terminated immediately when break statement encountered.



# Loop Control Statement ( **continue;** )

- It uses when we need to jump from the current iteration.

**Example:**

```
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)  
{  
    if(int i==5)  
    {  
        continue;  
    }  
    System.out.println(i);}
```

