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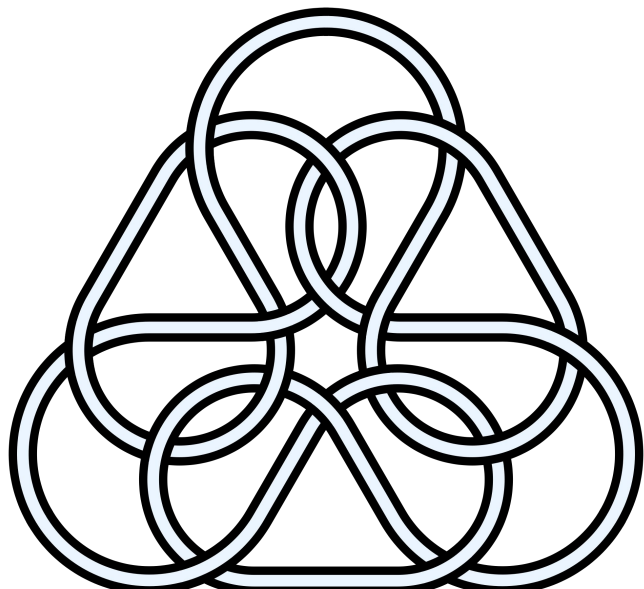
# For Loops

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# WHILE LOOP REVIEW

- Three main parts of a while loop
  - 1) Initialization
  - 2) Terminating Condition
  - 3) Update



# COUNTER

- Three main parts of a loop
  - 1) **Initial condition**

```
int j= 0;
while (j < 10) {
    printf("Skip Day Penalty\n");
    j = j + 1;
}
```



# COUNTER

- Three main parts of a loop
  - 2) **Terminating Condition**

```
int j= 0;
while (j < 10) {
    printf("Skip Day Penalty\n");
    j = j + 1;
}
```



# COUNTER

- Three main parts of a loop
  - 3) **Update**

```
int j= 0;
while (j < 10) {
    printf("Skip Day Penalty\n");
    j = j + 1;
}
```



# FOR LOOPS

- For Loops combine all three steps into one line of code

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    printf("Skip Day Penalty\n");  
}
```



# FOR LOOPS

- Mainly used for iterating over a *finite* set

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    printf("Skip Day Penalty\n");  
}
```



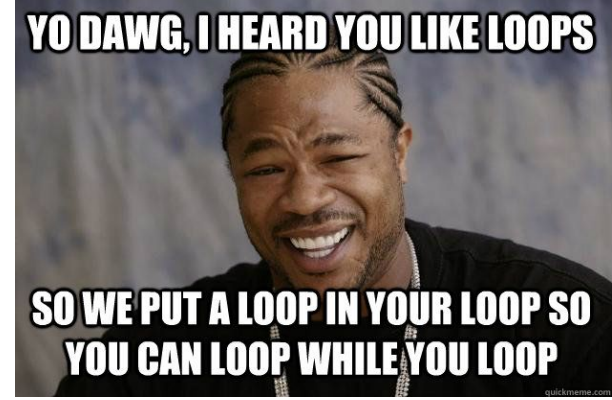
# FOR LOOPS

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    /*Code here*/  
}
```

- A for loop still has all three parts of a loop

1) Initialization

a) **i = 0**





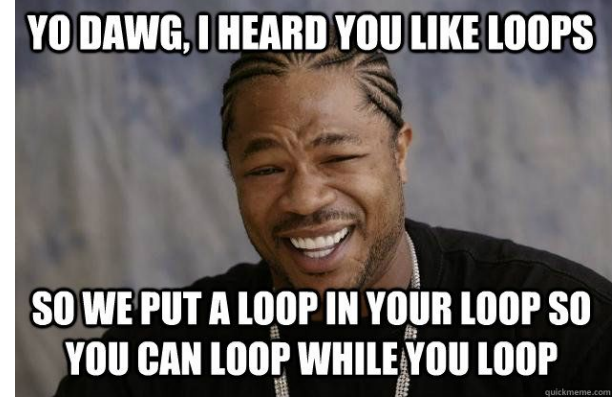
# FOR LOOPS

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    /*Code here*/  
}
```

- A for loop still has all three parts of a loop

2) Update

a) **i++**



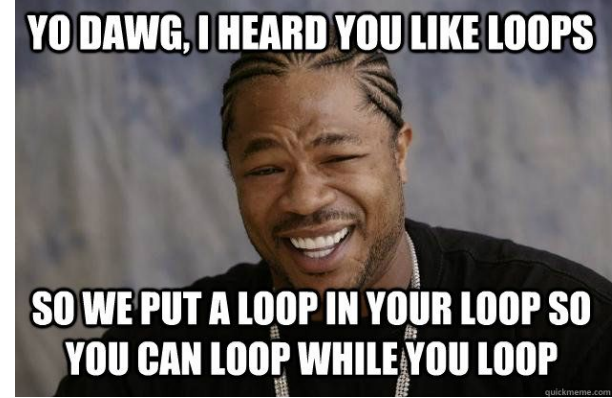
# FOR LOOPS

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    /*Code here*/  
}
```

- A for loop still has all three parts of a loop

## 3) Termination

a) **i < 10**

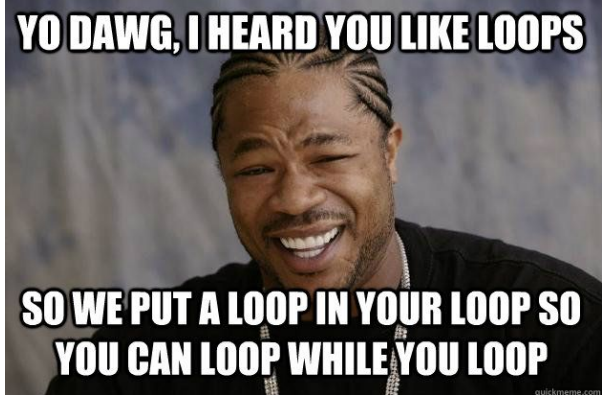


# FOR LOOPS

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    /*Code here*/  
}
```

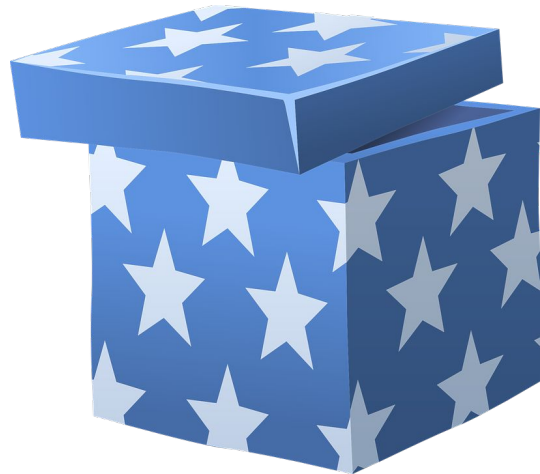
- Final format

```
For (initialization; termination; update) {  
    /*Code here*/  
}
```



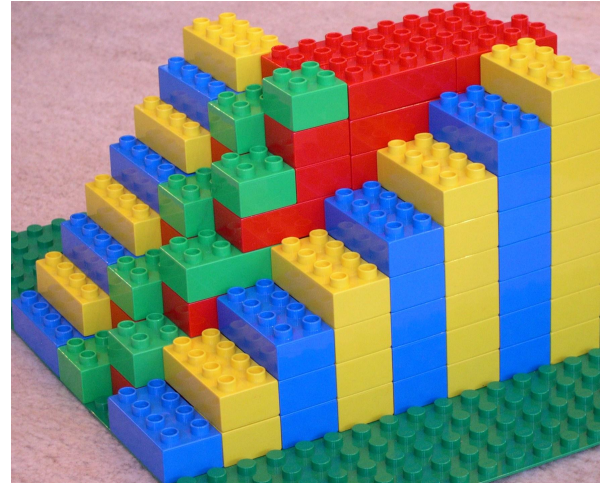
# FOR LOOP

- Modify the box of \*'s → use *for* loops instead of *while* loops



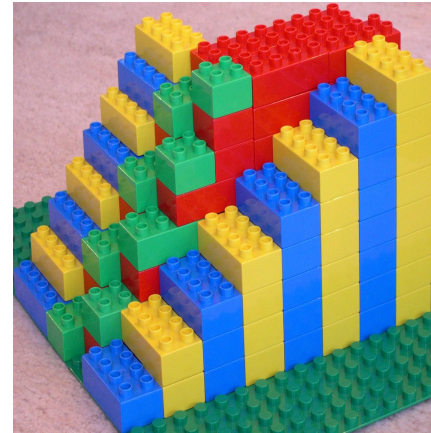
# COMBINING LOOPS AND IF STATEMENTS

- Loops and if statements can be combined as many times as necessary
- Ex: `mystery_while.c`
- What will this code print?
  - Task: write the output



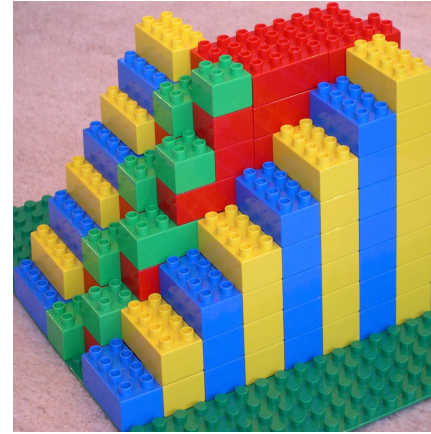
# COMBINING LOOPS AND IF STATEMENTS

- Loops and if statements can be combined as many times as necessary
- For each while loop:
  - Find the initialization
  - Find the update
  - Find the terminating condition



# COMBINING LOOPS AND IF STATEMENTS

- For loops combine all three into one step
- Ex: `mystery_for.c`
- What will this code print out?
- Where are the initialization / update / terminating steps?



# CODING CHALLENGE

Using for loops (and if statements), draw a triangle of a user-specified width and height to the screen. The triangle will look like the code example below. Submit this code to the “Illuminati” repository.

```
Enter a width: 5
Enter a height: 5
*
**
***
****
*****
```

