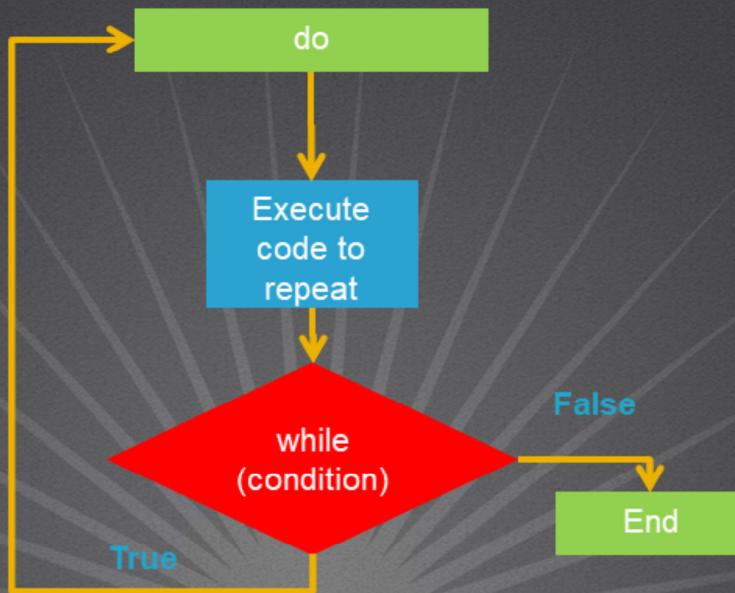


## FLOW DIAGRAM DO WHILE LOOP



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Sometimes it is desirable that the code to be repeated can be executed at least once before the end of the loop. For this, the do-while loop has been created.

In short, it is sometimes desirable to evaluate the condition at the end of the loop instead of at the beginning. Because of this, this loop evaluates the code to be repeated at least once. And in each iteration, the code to be repeated is executed first, and then the condition is evaluated to know if the loop continues or not.

## SYNTAX DO WHILE LOOP

Don't have a semicolon

```
do{  
    //Body of the loop do-while  
    //Sentences to repeat  
}while(condition);  
//End of the do-while loop and the program continues
```

**boolean**  
type  
condition

Ends with semicolons

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The do-while loop in Java, it is not obligatory to use curly braces in case there's only one line to execute. For example:

```
do  
    System.out.println ("Sentence to repeat");  
while (condition);  
// End the loop
```

But if the while loop is going to execute more than one code statement, then it must carry curly braces. e.g:

```
do{  
    System.out.println ("Sentence 1");  
    System.out.println ("Sentence 2");  
    System.out.println ("Sentence n");  
} while (condition);  
// End the loop
```

As we can see, because the condition of the cycle of while is evaluated at the end, the block of code to be repeated will be executed at least once, even if this condition is not true.

In the exercises that we are going to develop later, we will put this do-while loop into practice.