James Sherman

Csc 346 intro to java

Written answers for homework chapter 5.

HOMEWORK WRITTEN ANSWERS

5.8 compare/contrast break and continue statements

Break – break is a specialized and reserved word used in most c based languages to assist in loop control. The primary function of break is to act as a conditional modifier to expedite the process of finishing the loop or” breaking” out of a loop. A common example of this is in exception handling in loops using break as a check system to remove current running of an active loop. Another common facet use of break is to stop case statements from continuing onto the next case use. In case statements dynamic control of each case environment is needed and to prevent overstepping the case boundaries and activating the next case break is used to stop this and finish the loop as explained previously.

Continue – continue is a specialized and reserved word used in most c based languages to assist in loop control. Peculiarly, continue is the stark contrast of the break statement as it allows for most use in exception handling and checking. If false checks come in that need to be bypassed continue can be used to further along the processes of the loop. Another major use of these can be in continuous loops and case statements when a next case/loop needs to be ran. This bypasses the use of break and allows further iterations of logical formatting or data pulling. The continue statement is also a veritable means of controlling user input for non-case sensitive strings.

5.9 find and correct statements.

a)

// in the initial written statement I is already 100 and in comparison asking if I greater than or equal to 1. Under this circumstance, the system would have printed infinitely. Secondly change the , symbols to semi colons for correct setup.

For (I = 1; I <= 100; I++)

{

System.out.println(i);

}

b)

A simple fix for the Boolean check problem. All that needs to be added is a break; statement in between case 0: inner statement and before case1: case word. Also for general improvements brackets around the use of case 0 and 1 would show scope and help prevent tiny errors like this from happening.

C)

First, this current code creates an infinite loop and causes major memory lag. Secondly the easiest solution is to set

(int I = 1; I <= 19; I += 2)

D)

Easiest fix for this is simply add <= to the while loop comparator.

While( counter <= 100);

This will allow all numbers of even capacity between 2 – 100 to be printed in even fashion.

5.10

What will the program do?

This program will print a series of 5 @ symbols then make a space. This is based on the inner and outer loop logic. The inner loop will continuously run through its full iteration of printing then go to the outside loop spacing. This is done ten times in total until the full looping system is ran.