

## Lesson 3.13 — while Loops

### Overview

#### Objectives — *Students will be able to...*

- **Trace** while loops to predict:
  - The number of times the body executes
  - The output of the code
- **Differentiate** between while loops, if statements, and for loops

#### Assessments — *Students will...*

- **Complete** Practice questions

#### Homework — *Students will...*

- **Read** BJP 5.1 “Random Numbers”
- **Complete** self-check questions #1-4 and exercise 2

### Materials & Prep

- **Projector and computer**
- **Whiteboard and markers**
- **Classroom copies** of WS 3.13

### Pacing Guide

Section	Total Time
Bell-work and attendance	5min
Introduction & think-pair-share	15min
Student practice activity	35min

### Procedure

#### Bell-work and Attendance [5 minutes]

#### Introduction & Think-Pair-Share [15 minutes]

1. Ask students to offer pseudocode that explains how they might track damage to a Pokemon.
  - (Student answers should include some of these steps: Start with initial HP, and while HP is greater than 0, ask how much damage, subtract it, and end print with “Pokemon fainted!”) Point out that this process has no predetermined length (indefinite looping), so you need to use a new type of loop called a while loop.
  - If students need additional examples of indefinite looping, use a simpler example, asking students how they would double a number until it was bigger than N.
2. Engage students in the introduction today by having students complete the graphic organizer on WS 3.13 as you review the structure, flow, and syntax of the while loop.
3. Compare and contrast the while and for loops (see code snippets below): both are control structures that send the flow of control through a loop, but scope differs, so the loops execute in different ways.
  - Have students point out where i is declared.
  - Introduce the concept of definite vs. indefinite loops and ask students when they might want to use an indefinite loop (they will probably have wanted to use this structure in their earlier programming projects—prompt them with this if no one volunteers an example).

- ```
// while loop:
int i = 0;
while (i < 10) {
    System.out.println (i);
    i++;
}

// for loop:
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    System.out.println (i);
}
```

- Columns represent variables
- Rows represents values variables during each iteration

- Trace the above code using the trace table below.

| n | sum | digit | output |
|---|-----|-------|--------|
|---|-----|-------|--------|

```
int n = 91;
int factor = 2;
while (n % factor != 0) {
    factor ++;
}
System.out.println("First factor is " + factor);
```

- ### Student Practice Activity [35 minutes]

- ## Accommodation and Differentiation

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If you have students that finished the classwork ahead of time, encourage them to explore do/while loops (which are NOT part of the AP subset).

## Common Mistakes

Loops common mistakes: <http://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/JavaReview/LoopBasics/lMistakes.html>

## Video

- CSE 142, *While Loop* (11:21-15:55) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hpDQ9tdrj1Y&start=681>

## Forum discussion

Lesson 3.13 while Loops (TEALS Discourse account required)