

# Control Statements

# 'for' Loop ...

## General form

```
for(initialization; condition; iteration) {  
    // body  
}
```

## example:

```
for( n=10; n>0; n--) {  
    System.out.println(n);  
}
```

# 'for' Loop (cont..)

- Usually variables that controls the '*for*' loop is needed only inside the loop block
  - Thus variable declaration may be done inside the *initialization* portion

```
for(int n=10; n>0; n--) {  
    System.out.println(n);  
}
```

- Scope of variable ends when 'for' loop finished execution

# Jump Statements

# 'break' to exit a loop

- Using 'break' to exit a loop
  - bypassing the conditional expression and remaining code

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

Output

i: 0  
i: 1  
i: 2  
i: 3  
i: 4

# 'break' as GoTo

- Java doesn't have 'goto' statement
  - but 'break' statement provide a 'civilized' form of 'goto'

*break label;*

```
outer: for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {  
    System.out.println("i" + i);  
    for (int j=0; j<100; j++) {  
        if(j == 10) break outer; // exit both loops  
        System.out.println(j + " ");  
    }  
}
```

- Output: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

# 'break' as 'goto' (cont..)

- You can't break any label which is not defined for an enclosing block

```
one: for(int i=0; i<3 ; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}  
for(int j=0; j<100 ; j++) {  
    if(j == 10) break one;    // WRONG  
    System.out.println(j);  
}
```

# Continue

- Might want to continue running the loop, but stop processing remainder of the loop

```
for(int i=0; i<10; i++) {  
    System.out.print(i+ " ");  
    if (i % 2 == 0) continue;  
    System.out.println(" ");  
}
```

Output

0 1

2 3

4 5

6 7

8 9



# 'continue' as 'goto'

```
outer: for(int i=0; i<5; i++) {  
    for(int j=0; j<5; j++) {  
        if( j > i) {  
            System.out.println( );  
            continue outer;  
        }  
        System.out.print ( i * j );  
    }  
}
```

0  
0 1  
0 2 4  
0 3 6 9  
0 4 8 12 16