



# Motivations

Suppose that you need to print a string (e.g., "Welcome to Java!") a hundred times. It would be tedious to have to write the following statement a hundred times:

```
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

So, how do you solve this problem?



# Opening Problem

Problem:

100  
times

```
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

...

...

...

```
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```



# Introducing while Loops

```
int count = 0;  
while (count < 100) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java");  
    count++;  
}
```

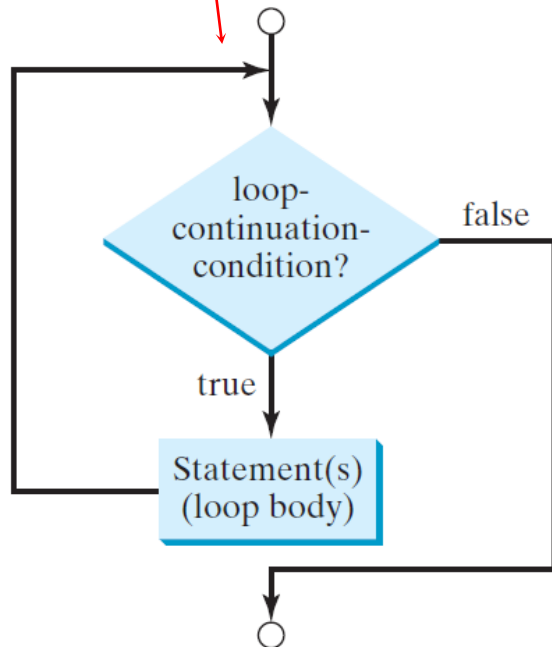


# Objectives

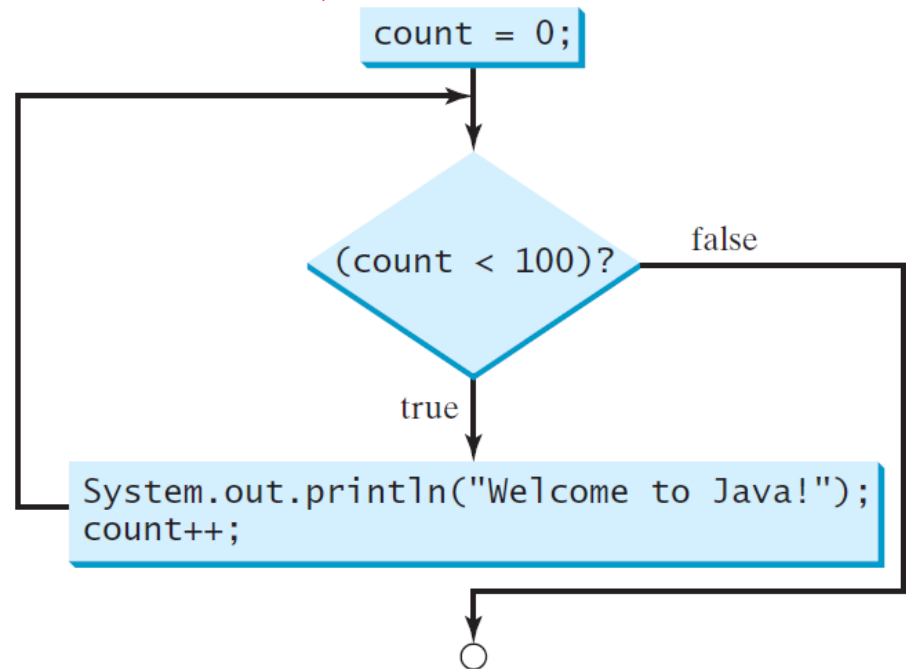
- To write programs for executing statements repeatedly using a **while** loop (§5.2).
- To follow the loop design strategy to develop loops (§§5.2.1–5.2.3).
- To control a loop with a sentinel value (§5.2.4).
- To obtain large input from a file using input redirection rather than typing from the keyboard (§5.2.5).
- To write loops using **do-while** statements (§5.3).
- To write loops using **for** statements (§5.4).
- To discover the similarities and differences of three types of loop statements (§5.5).
- To write nested loops (§5.6).
- To learn the techniques for minimizing numerical errors (§5.7).
- To learn loops from a variety of examples (**GCD**, **FutureTuition**, **Dec2Hex**) (§5.8).
- To implement program control with **break** and **continue** (§5.9).
- To write a program that displays prime numbers (§5.11).

# while Loop Flow Chart

```
while (loop-continuation-condition) {  
    // loop-body;  
    Statement(s);  
}
```



```
int count = 0;  
while (count < 100) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
    count++;  
}
```



# Trace while Loop

```
int count = 0;
```

Initialize count

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```



# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

(count < 2) is true





# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

Print Welcome to Java



# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

Increase count by 1  
count is 1 now



# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

(count < 2) is still true since count  
is 1



# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

Print Welcome to Java



# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

Increase count by 1  
count is 2 now



# Trace while Loop, cont.

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

(count < 2) is false since count is 2  
now



# Trace while Loop

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < 2) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
```

```
    count++;
```

```
}
```

The loop exits. Execute the next statement after the loop.



# Problem: Repeat Addition Until Correct

Recall that Listing 3.1 `AdditionQuiz.java` gives a program that prompts the user to enter an answer for a question on addition of two single digits.

Using a loop, you can now rewrite the program to let the user enter a new answer until it is correct.



RepeatAdditionQuiz

Run





# Problem: Guessing Numbers

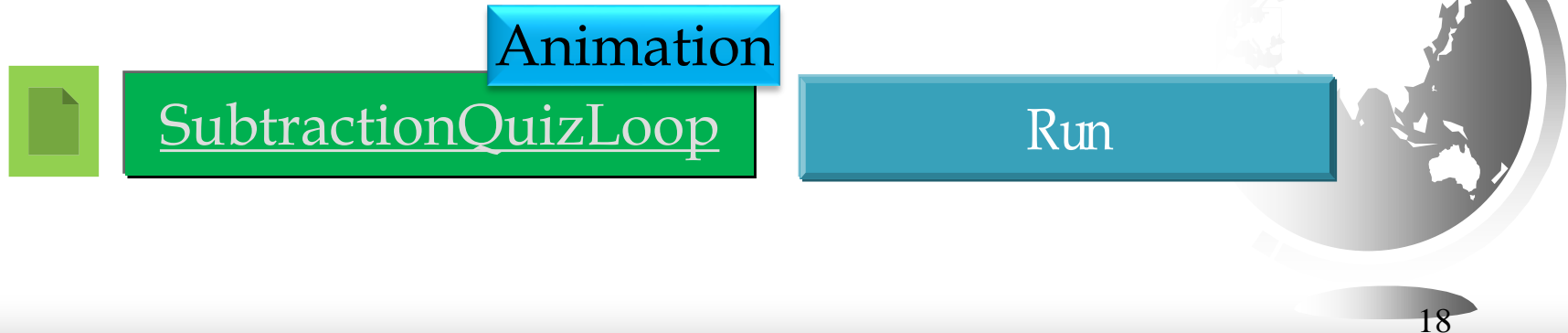
Write a program that randomly generates an integer between 0 and 100, inclusive. The program prompts the user to enter a number continuously until the number matches the randomly generated number. For each user input, the program tells the user whether the input is too low or too high, so the user can choose the next input intelligently.

Here is a sample run:

 GuessNumberOneTime GuessNumber

# Problem: An Advanced Math Learning Tool

The Math subtraction learning tool program generates just one question for each run. You can use a loop to generate questions repeatedly. This example gives a program that generates five questions and reports the number of the correct answers after a student answers all five questions.



# Ending a Loop with a Sentinel Value

Often the number of times a loop is executed is **not predetermined**. You may use **an input value to signify the end of the loop**. Such a value is known as a *sentinel value* (报警阈值).

Write a program that reads and calculates the sum of an unspecified number of integers. The input 0 signifies the end of the input.



SentinelValue

Run

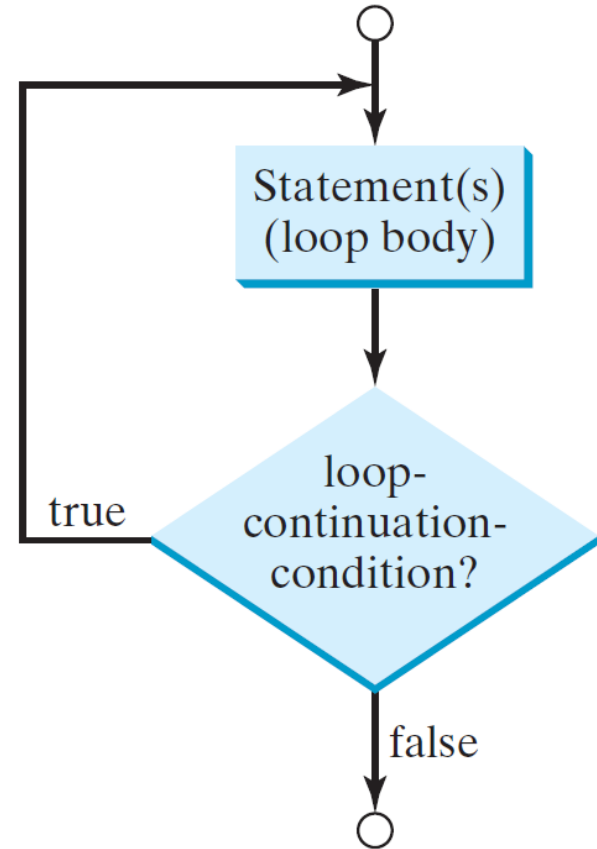
# Caution

**Don't use floating-point values for equality checking in a loop control.** Since floating-point values are approximations for some values, using them could result in imprecise counter values and inaccurate results. Consider the following code for computing  $1 + 0.9 + 0.8 + \dots + 0.1$ :

```
double item = 1; double sum = 0;
while (item != 0) { // No guarantee item will be 0
    sum += item;
    item -= 0.1;
}
System.out.println(sum);
```



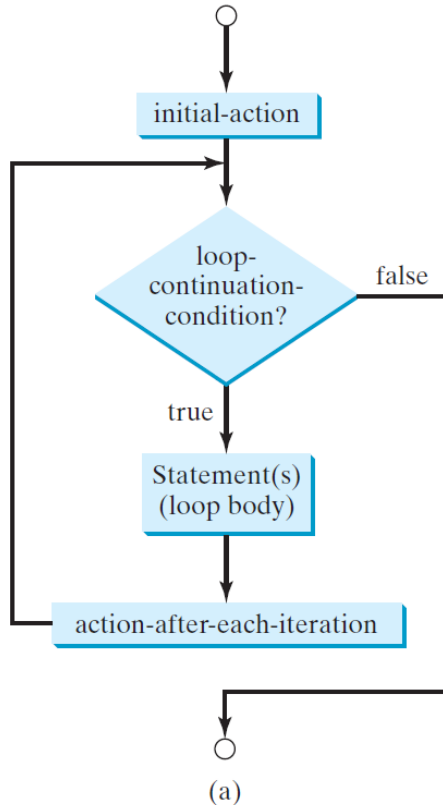
# do-while Loop



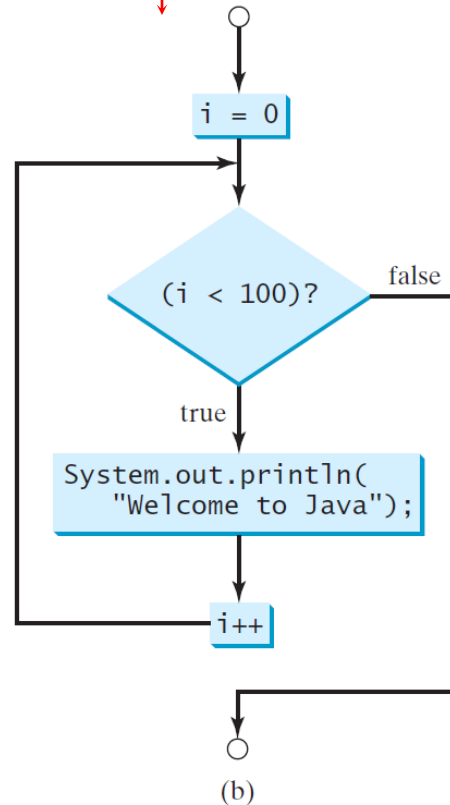
```
do {  
    // Loop body;  
    Statement(s) ;  
} while (loop-continuation-condition) ;
```

# for Loops

```
for (initial-action; loop-  
    continuation-condition; action-  
    after-each-iteration) {  
    // loop body;  
    Statement(s);  
}
```



```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {  
    System.out.println(  
        "Welcome to Java!");  
}
```



# Trace for Loop

```
int i;
```

Declare i

```
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println(  
        "Welcome to Java!");  
}
```



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println(  
        "Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

Execute initializer  
i is now 0





# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println( "Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

(i < 2) is true  
since i is 0



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

Print Welcome to Java

System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

Execute adjustment statement  
i now is 1



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

(i < 2) is still true  
since i is 1



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

Print Welcome to Java

System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

Execute adjustment statement  
i now is 2



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");  
}
```

(i < 2) is false  
since i is 2



# Trace for Loop, cont.

```
int i;  
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Java");  
}
```

Exit the loop. Execute the next statement after the loop





# Note

The **initial-action** in a **for** loop can be a list of zero or more **comma-separated expressions**. The **action-after-each-iteration** in a **for** loop can be a list of zero or more **comma-separated statements**. Therefore, the following two **for** loops are correct. They are rarely used in practice, however.

```
for (int i = 1; i < 100; System.out.println(i++));
```

```
for (int i = 0, j = 0; (i + j < 10); i++, j++) {
```

```
    // Do something
```

```
}
```



# Note

If the loop-continuation-condition in a for loop is omitted, it is implicitly true. Thus the statement given below in (a), which is an infinite loop, is correct. Nevertheless, it is better to use the equivalent loop in (b) to avoid confusion:

```
for ( ; ; ) {  
    // Do something  
}
```

(a)

Equivalent

```
while (true) {  
    // Do something  
}
```


(b)

# Caution

Adding a semicolon at the end of the for clause before the loop body is a common mistake, as shown below:

Logic  
Error

```
for (int i=0; i<10; i++);  
{  
    System.out.println("i is " + i);  
}
```



# Caution, cont.

Similarly, the following loop is also wrong:

```
int i=0;
while (i < 10); ← Logic Error
{
    System.out.println("i is " + i);
    i++;
}
```

In the case of the do loop, the following semicolon is needed to end the loop.

```
int i=0;
do {
    System.out.println("i is " + i);
    i++;
} while (i<10); ← Correct
```



# Which Loop to Use?

The three forms of loop statements, while, do-while, and for, are **expressively equivalent**; that is, **you can write a loop in any of these three forms**. For example, a while loop in (a) in the following figure can always be converted into the following for loop in (b):

```
while (loop-continuation-condition) {  
    // Loop body  
}
```

(a)

Equivalent

```
for ( ; loop-continuation-condition; )  
    // Loop body  
}
```

(b)

A for loop in (a) in the following figure can generally be converted into the following while loop in (b) except in certain special cases (see Review Question 3.19 for one of them):

```
for (initial-action;  
     loop-continuation-condition;  
     action-after-each-iteration) {  
    // Loop body;  
}
```

(a)

Equivalent

```
initial-action;  
while (loop-continuation-condition) {  
    // Loop body;  
    action-after-each-iteration;  
}
```

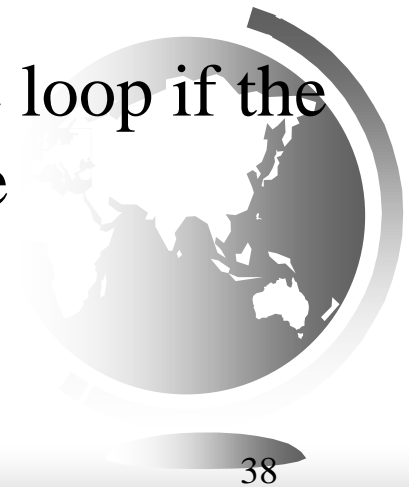
(b)

# Recommendations

Use the one that is most intuitive and comfortable for you. In general, a **for** loop may be used if **the number of repetitions is known**, as, for example, when you need to print a message 100 times.

A **while** loop may be used if the number of repetitions is **not known**, as in the case of reading the numbers until the input is 0.

A **do-while** loop can be used to replace a while loop if the loop body has to be **executed before testing** the continuation condition.



# Nested Loops

Problem: Write a program that uses nested for loops to print a multiplication table.



MultiplicationTable

Run

# Minimizing Numerical Errors

**Numeric errors involving floating-point numbers are inevitable.** This section discusses how to minimize such errors through an example.

Here is an example that sums a series that starts with 0.01 and ends with 1.0. The numbers in the series will increment by 0.01, as follows:  $0.01 + 0.02 + 0.03$  and so on.



TestSum

Run



```
1 public class TestSum {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         // Initialize sum  
4         float sum = 0;  
5  
6         // Add 0.01, 0.02, ..., 0.99, 1 to sum  
7         for (float i = 0.01f; i <= 1.0f; i = i + 0.01f)  
8             sum += i;  
9  
10        // Display result  
11        System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);  
12    }  
13 }  
14
```

< Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console x

<terminated> TestSum [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_141\jre\bin  
The sum is 50.499985

# Problem:

## Finding the Greatest Common Divisor

Problem: Write a program that prompts the user to enter two positive integers and finds their greatest common divisor.

Solution: Suppose you enter two integers 4 and 2, their greatest common divisor is 2. Suppose you enter two integers 16 and 24, their greatest common divisor is 8. So, how do you find the greatest common divisor? Let the two input integers be  $n1$  and  $n2$ . You know number 1 is a common divisor, but it may not be the greatest common divisor. So you can check whether  $k$  (for  $k = 2, 3, 4$ , and so on) is a common divisor for  $n1$  and  $n2$ , until  $k$  is greater than  $n1$  or  $n2$ .



GreatestCommonDivisor

Run

# Problem: Predicting the Future Tuition

Problem: Suppose that the tuition for a university is \$10,000 this year and tuition increases 7% every year. In how many years will the tuition be doubled?



FutureTuition

Run



# Problem: Predicating the Future Tuition

```
double tuition = 10000; int year = 0 // Year 0  
tuition = tuition * 1.07; year++;      // Year 1  
tuition = tuition * 1.07; year++;      // Year 2  
tuition = tuition * 1.07; year++;      // Year 3  
...
```



# Case Study: *Converting Decimals to Hexadecimals*

Hexadecimals are often used in computer systems programming (see Appendix F for an introduction to number systems). How do you convert a decimal number to a hexadecimal number? To convert a decimal number  $d$  to a hexadecimal number is to find the hexadecimal digits  $h_n, h_{n-1}, h_{n-2}, \dots, h_2, h_1$ , and  $h_0$  such that

$$d = h_n \times 16^n + h_{n-1} \times 16^{n-1} + h_{n-2} \times 16^{n-2} + \dots + h_2 \times 16^2 + h_1 \times 16^1 + h_0 \times 16^0$$

These hexadecimal digits can be found by successively dividing  $d$  by 16 until the quotient is 0. The remainders are  $h_0, h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{n-2}, h_{n-1}$ , and  $h_n$ .

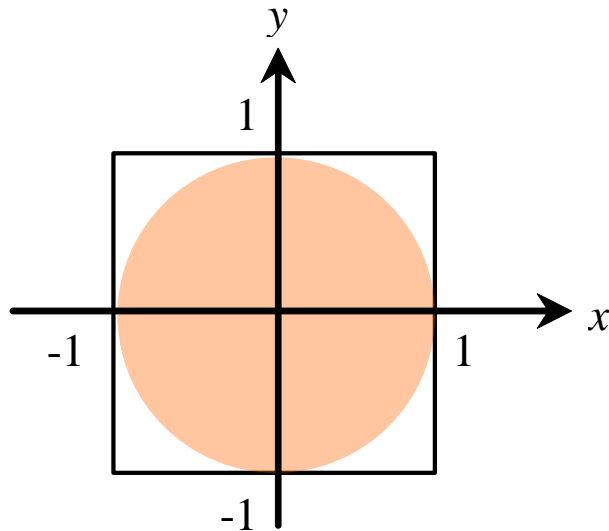


Dec2Hex

Run

# Problem: *Monte Carlo Simulation*

The Monte Carlo simulation refers to a technique that uses random numbers and probability to solve problems. This method has a wide range of applications in computational mathematics, physics, chemistry, and finance. This section gives an example of using the Monte Carlo simulation for estimating  $\pi$ .



$$\text{circleArea} / \text{squareArea} = \pi / 4.$$

$\pi$  can be approximated as  $4 * \text{numberOfHits} / \text{numberOfTrials}$



MonteCarloSimulation

Run

# Using break and continue

Examples for using the break and continue keywords:

☞ TestBreak.java



TestBreak

Run

☞ TestContinue.java




TestContinue

Run



# break

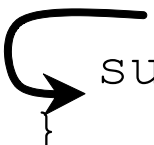
```
public class TestBreak {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int sum = 0;  
        int number = 0;  
  
        while (number < 20) {  
            number++;  
            sum += number;  
            if (sum >= 100)  
                break;  
        }  
        System.out.println("The number is " + number);  
        System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);  
    }  
}
```





# continue

```
public class TestContinue {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int sum = 0;  
        int number = 0;  
  
        while (number < 20) {  
            number++;  
            if (number == 10 || number == 11)  
                continue;  
            sum += number;  
        }  
  
        System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);  
    }  
}
```



# break

☞ 与C++不同，Java还提供了带标签的break语句

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
int n;
read_data:
while (. . .) // this loop statement is tagged with the label
{
    . . .
    for (. . .) // this inner loop is not labeled
    {
        System.out.print("Enter a number >= 0: ");
        n = in.nextInt();
        if (n < 0) // should never happen-can't go on
            break read_data;
        // break out of read_data loop
        . . .
    }
}
// this statement is executed immediately after the labeled break
if (n < 0) // check for bad situation
{
    // deal with bad situation
}
else
{
    // carry out normal processing
}
```

# break

- 👉 可以将标签用到任何语句中，甚至在if或块语句中

```
label:
{
    . . .
    if (condition) break label; // exits block
    . . .
}
// jumps here when the break statement executes
```

- 👉 需要注意的是：智能跳出语句块，而不能跳入语句块。

```

3 public class TestBreak {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         for(int j=0; j<5; j++){
6             for(int i=0; i<5; i++){
7                 if(i == 0){
8                     System.out.println(i);
9                     break; //(1)
10                }
11            }
12            System.out.println("跳出1层for循环到这啦");
13            if(j == 0){
14                System.out.println("终结者");
15                break; //(2)
16            }
17        }
18    }
19 }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

<terminated> TestBreak [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.

0

跳出1层for循环到这啦

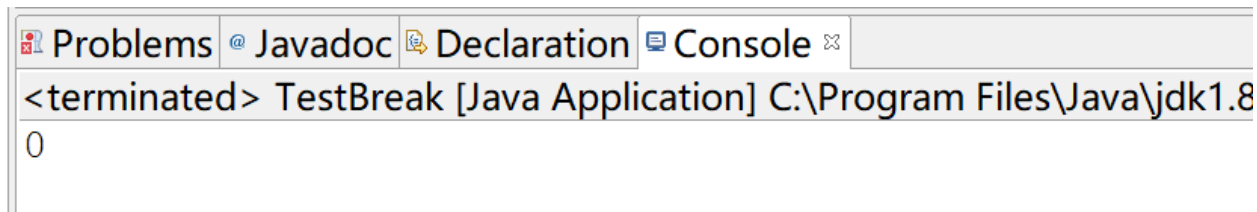
终结者



```

3 public class TestBreak {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         first:for(int j=0; j<5; j++){
6             second:for(int i=0; i<5; i++){
7                 if(i == 0){
8                     System.out.println(i);
9                     break first;
10                }
11            }
12            System.out.println("跳出1层for循环到这啦");
13            if(j == 0){
14                System.out.println("终结者");
15                break;
16            }
17        }
18    }
19 }

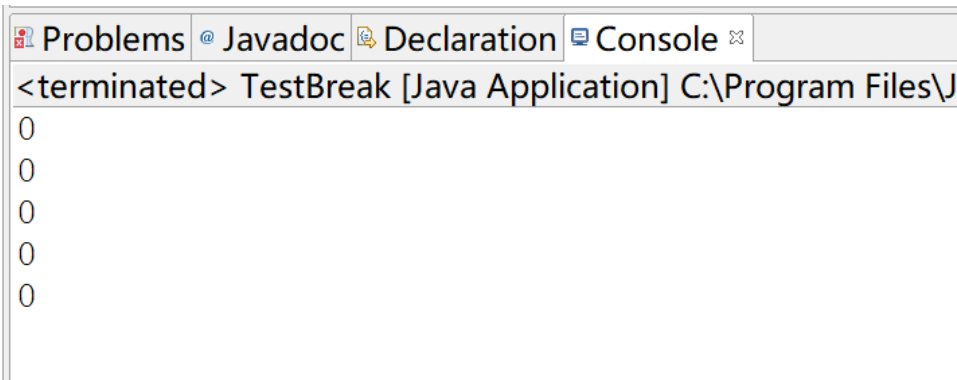
```



```

3 public class TestBreak {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         first: for (int j=0; j<5; j++) {
6             second: for (int i=0; i<5; i++) {
7                 if (i == 0) {
8                     System.out.println(i);
9                     continue first;
10                }
11            }
12            System.out.println("跳出1层for循环到这啦");
13            if (j == 0) {
14                System.out.println("终结者");
15                break;
16            }
17        }
18    }
19 }

```



# Guessing Number Problem Revisited

Here is a program for guessing a number. You can rewrite it using a break statement.



GuessNumberUsingBreak

Run



# Problem: Displaying Prime Numbers

Problem: Write a program that displays the first 50 prime numbers in five lines, each of which contains 10 numbers. An integer greater than 1 is *prime* if its only positive divisor is 1 or itself. For example, 2, 3, 5, and 7 are prime numbers, but 4, 6, 8, and 9 are not.

Solution: The problem can be broken into the following tasks:

- For number = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ..., test whether the number is prime.
- Determine whether a given number is prime.
- Count the prime numbers.
- Print each prime number, and print 10 numbers per line.



PrimeNumber

Run



# for-in 语法

- ☞ Java 5引入了更加简洁的for语法，用于数组和容器。

```
// control/ForInFloat.java
import java.util.*;
public class ForInFloat {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Random rand = new Random(47);
        float[] f = new float[10];
        for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            f[i] = rand.nextFloat();
        for(float x : f)
            System.out.println(x);
    }
}
```

```
/* 输出:
0.72711575
0.39982635
0.5309454
0.0534122
0.16020656
0.57799757
0.18847865
0.4170137
0.51660204
0.73734957
*/
```

```
// control/ForInString.java
public class ForInString {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for(char c : "An African Swallow".toCharArray())
            System.out.print(c + " ");
    }
}
```

```
/* 输出:
A n   A f r i c a n   S w a l l o w
*/
```



# range()方法

- ☞ Java 8中，可以利用range()方法来建立流。【后面会详细讲stream相关内容】

```
// IntStream range implementation using Java
import java.util.*;
//import the package for IntStream
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
public class RangeExample {
    // main method
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        // Create an IntStream
        IntStream st = IntStream.range(32, 45);
        // Display the elements in the range mentioned as 32 and 45 where 32 is included and 45 is excluded
        System.out.println("The elements are:");
        st.forEach(System.out::println);
    } }
```

# Debugging Loops in IDE Tools

Supplements II.C, II.E, and II.G.

