



# Programming with MATLAB

## For-loops

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# For-loops *aka* iterations

With a *for-loop* you can repeat an operation several times

```
for a = 1:10  
    disp(a)  
end
```

% The variable ***a*** is a “counter” that instructs Matlab how many times to  
% display the value of ***a***  
% No matter whether you write  $a = 1:10$  or  $a = 11:20$  or  $a = 1111:1120$ ,  
% the loop will be executed 10 times

# For-loops *aka* iterations

## Another example

```
for v = 2:2:10  
    disp(v)  
end
```

% The loop will be executed 5 times, because there are 5 elements  
% in the vector 2:2:10  
%  
% Do not forget to always close the loop with an ***end***

# For-loops *aka* iterations

## Another example

```
for v = 1:3  
    v = v + 2;  
end
```

% In the first iteration, the counter **v** will be equal to 1

% In the next line, **v** will be equal to  $v+2$ , so  $1 + 2$ , so  $v = 3$

% Once the loop reaches the end, **v** will be set back to 2

% So, in the second iteration, **v** has a value of 2, and therefore is then set

% to  **$v = 2 + 2 = 4$**

# Debug a for-loop

Let's do the loop execution in slow motion

```
for v = 1:3  
    v = v + 2;  
    keyboard  
end
```

% The function *keyboard* returns the control back to the user (to you)  
% In other words, it temporarily interrupts the execution and waits  
% from you to type in a command  
% This will be reflected in a **K** before the prompt on your command  
% window (**K>>**)  
% You can now evaluate a variable. Type **v** to see the **current** value of **v**  
% Type **dbcont** or **dbquit** to resume or quit execution, respectively

# Debug generally

Use *keyboard* to debug also other programs

```
v = 18;  
if v > 10  
    keyboard  
    disp('I am here')  
else  
    disp('sorry')  
end
```

% Will the keyboard be activated in this example?

% If yes, will you get any message on your command window before

% interruption of the execution?

% If yes, what will this message be?

# Debug generally

Calculate the sum of the first 10 natural numbers

```
mysum = 0;
for z = 1:10
    keyboard
    mysum = z + mysum;
    keyboard
end
```

% The variable ***mysum*** is defined as zero before the loop in order to help  
% us assign in there the values of ***z*** one after each other  
% Use ***keyboard*** to observe the value of ***z*** and of ***mysum*** in each iteration.  
% Do this step-by-step and play around with different values of ***z***

# Let's now *print* something

Use *fprintf* to present formattable stuff on the command window

```
for v = 1:3
    fprintf('the value of our variable is: %d\n', v)
end
```

% The **%d** is a placeholder: We instruct Matlab to place a variable at this  
% position. The **d** indicates that we want to place a **d**ouble (number)  
% Which number? The one mentioned right after the quotes (here, **v**)  
% The statement **/n** instructs Matlab to introduce a new line after the text  
% What happens if we do not specify a variable after the quotes?  
% The placeholder will become invalid and Matlab will ignore everything after  
% the invalid placeholder. **Try these out.**

% Look for help to explore more options:  
% **help fprintf**  
% Also: **help sprintf**



# Back to for-loops

Create the temperature example

```
rng(1)
temperature = randi([-2 15], 1, 14);
for day = 1:length(temperature)
    if temperature(day) >= 1
        disp('temperature is positive')
    elseif temperature(day) == 0
        disp('temperature is zero')
    else
        disp('temperature is negative')
    end
end
end
```

# Back to for-loops

Add keyboards to observe how the loop behaves. For example:

```
for day = 1:length(temperature)
    temperature(day)      % present this variable
    keyboard              % stop the program and think about what you see
    if temperature(day) >= 1
        disp('temperature is positive')
    elseif temperature(day) == 0
        disp('temperature is zero')
    else
        disp('temperature is negative')
    end
end
end
```

# A more complex scenario

Add keyboards to observe how this **nested** loop behaves. Which loop is executed first? What should the result be?

```
for a = 1:10
    for b = 1:8
        c(a, b) = a + b;
    end
end
```

What will happen if you set `a = 2:10`, instead to `a = 1:10`? Think about it first, then try it out.

Have fun!