Counting, “For” Loops in Java

- The for loop is commonly used because it is a more compact way to write a counting loop than a while loop.

While loop:

int j = 1; 🡨initialization

while ( j <= 10) 🡨 condition

{

System.out.println( j ); 🡨 loop actions

j++; 🡨 increment

}

For loop:

For ( int j = 1; j <= 10; i++;)

{

System.out.println( j );

}

Initialization only happens one time during a “for loop”.

When we declare a variable in a for loop, it only exists for the iteration of the for loop. Most of the time, this is fine. But sometimes, we want to print the variable after the for loop.

\*\*The for loop increment happens\*\*

A. once, at the end of the loop's execution

B. once, before anything else in the loop

C. once per iteration, at the beginning of the loop body.

D. once per iteration, following the execution of the loop body.