

INTRODUCTION TO JAVA

Java 1.0







LOOPS









LOOP OVERVIEW

- There may be situation when you need to execute a block of code several number of times
- A loop statement allows us to execute a statement or group of statements multiple times
- Looping statements available:
 - 1. while
 - 2. for
 - 3. do...while





LOOP STRUCTURE

- There is a control variable, called the loop counter
- Loop variable must be initialized
- The increment or decrement of the control variable, which is modified each time the iteration of the loop occurs



 The loop condition that determines if the looping should continue or the program should break from it





WHILE LOOP

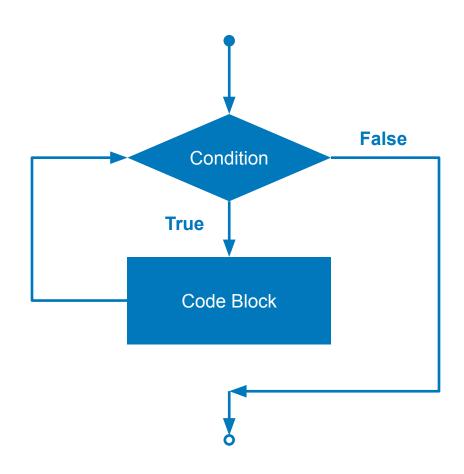
- Repeats a statement or block of statements while its controlling Boolean expression is true
- Boolean expression is evaluated before the first iteration of the loop, hence executed zero or many times
- Usually used when number of iterations depends







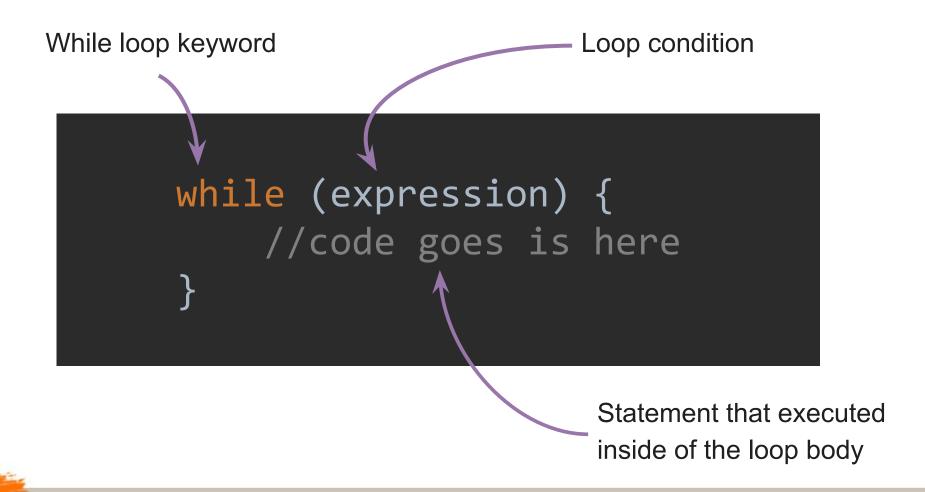
WHILE LOOP FLOWCART







WHILE LOOP SYNTAX





WHILE LOOP EXAMPLE

Code

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 5) {
    System.out.print("i = " + i + "; ");
    i++;
}</pre>
```



```
i = 0; i = 1; i = 2; i = 3; i = 4;
Process finished with exit code 0
```





FOR LOOP

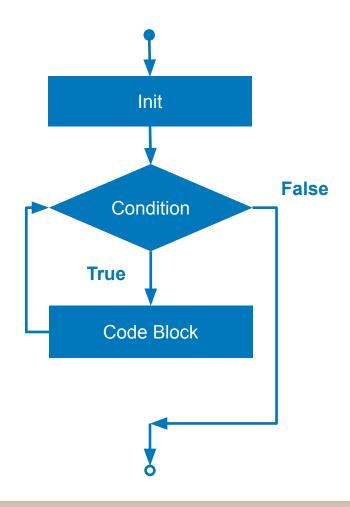
- Control structure that allows us to repeat certain operations by incrementing or decrementing and evaluating a loop counter
- Boolean expression is evaluated before the first iteration of the loop, hence executed zero or many times
- Usually used when number of iterations are known in advance







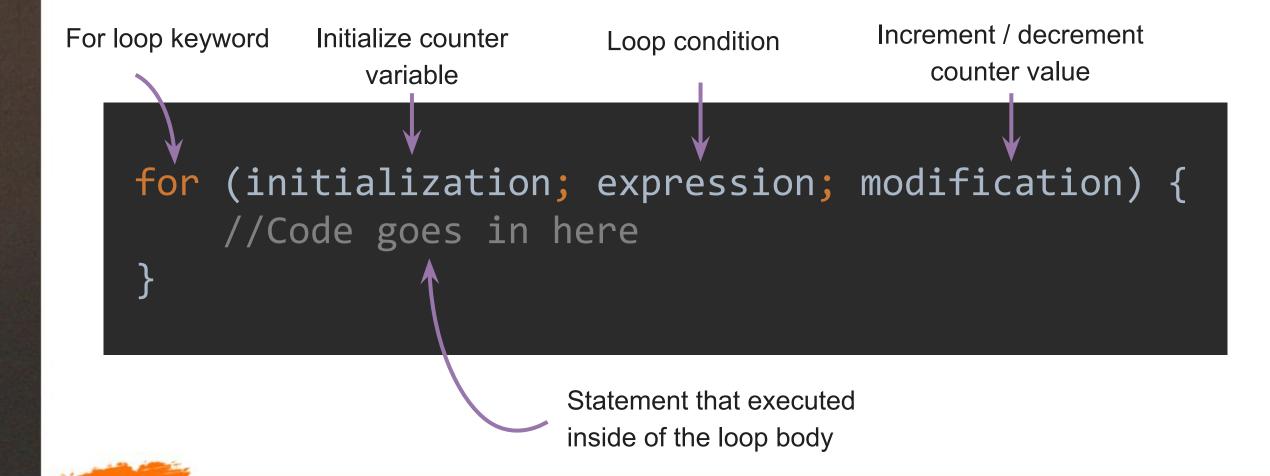
FOR LOOP FLOWCART







FOR LOOP SYNTAX





FOR LOOP EXAMPLE

Code

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    System.out.print("i = " + i + "; ");
}</pre>
```



```
i = 0; i = 1; i = 2; i = 3; i = 4;
Process finished with exit code 0
```





DO WHILE LOOP

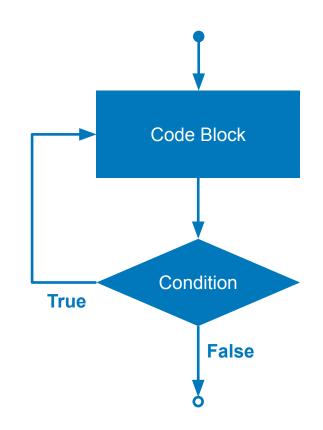
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DO WHILE LOOP FLOWCART

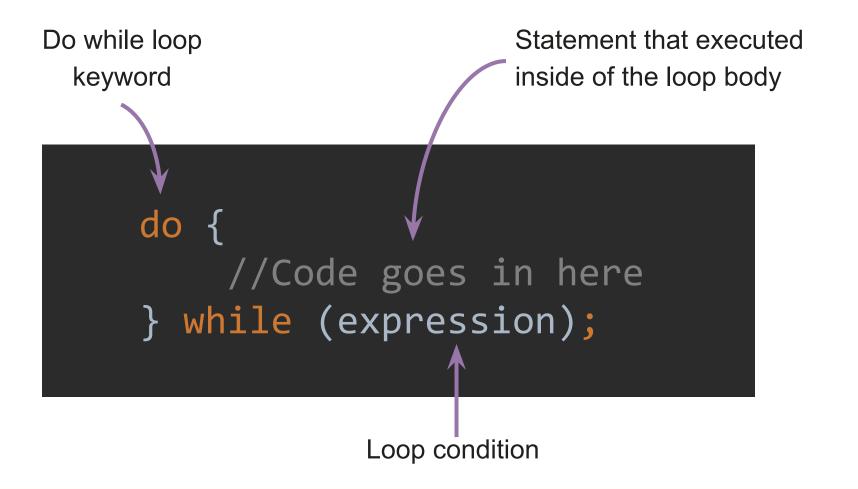








DO WHILE LOOP SYNTAX







DO WHILE LOOP EXAMPLE

Code

```
int i = 0;
do {
    System.out.print("i = " + i + "; ");
    i++;
} while (i < 5);</pre>
```



```
i = 0; i = 1; i = 2; i = 3; i = 4;
Process finished with exit code 0
```







BRANCHING STATEMENTS IN LOOPS

- Branching statements are used to change normal flow of execution based on some condition
- Branching statements available in loops:
 - 1. break
 - 2. continue







BREAK STATEMENT

- Terminates the innermost for, while, do...while statement
- When the break statement encountered, the loop is immediately terminated and the program control resumes at the next statement following the loop







BREAK STATEMENT EXAMPLE

Code

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    if (i == 3) {
        break;
    }
    System.out.print("i = " + i + "; ");
}</pre>
```



```
i = 0; i = 1; i = 2;
Process finished with exit code 0
```



CONTINUE STATEMENT

- In a for loop, the continue keyword causes control to immediately jump to the modification statement
- In a while or do...while loop, causes control to immediately jump to the Boolean expression







CONTINUE STATEMENT EXAMPLE

Code

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



```
i = 1; i = 3; i = 5; i = 7; i = 9;
Process finished with exit code 0
```





REFERENCES

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_loop_control.htm
- https://www.baeldung.com/java-loops
- https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html







