## JAVAGURU INTRODUCTION TO JAVA

# LESSON 6

# LOOPING STATEMENTS

#### **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

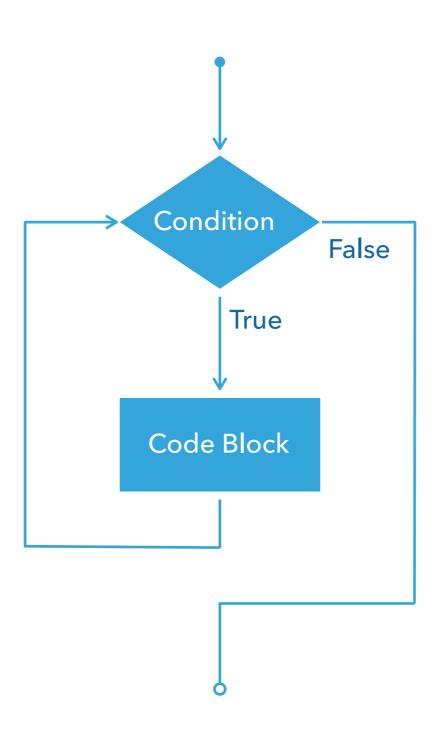
## **COMMON LOOPS STRUCTURE**

- 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

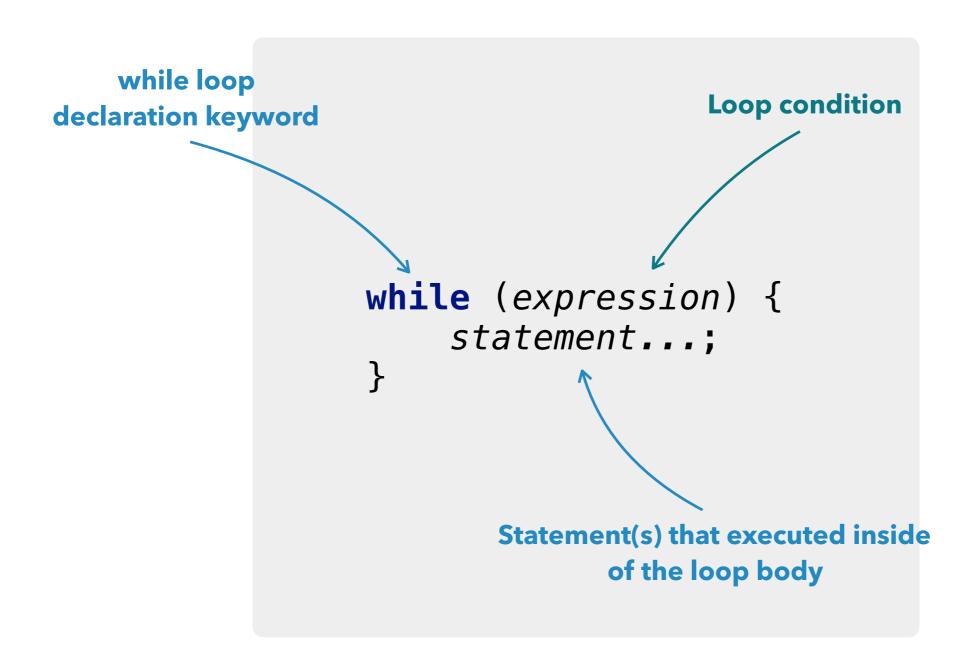
#### WHILE LOOP: SUMMARY

- 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: FLOWCHART



## WHILE LOOP: SYNTAX



#### WHILE LOOP: CODE EXAMPLE

#### Code

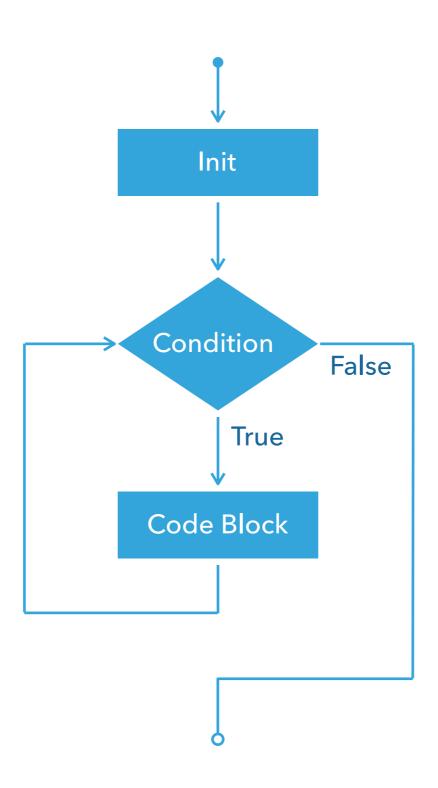
```
int i = 0;
while (i < 5) {
    System.out.print("i = " + i + "; ");
    i++;
}</pre>
```

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

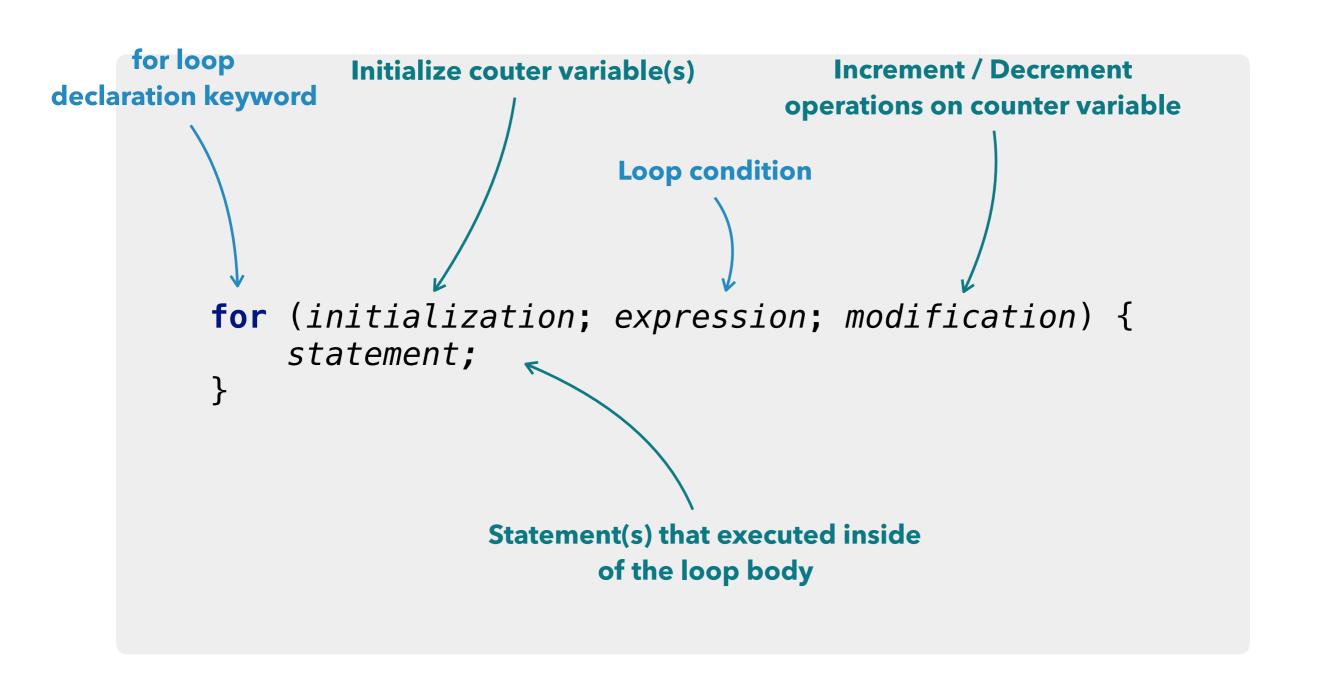
## FOR LOOP: SUMMARY

- 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: FLOWCHART



## FOR LOOP: SYNTAX



#### FOR LOOP: CODE EXAMPLE

#### Code

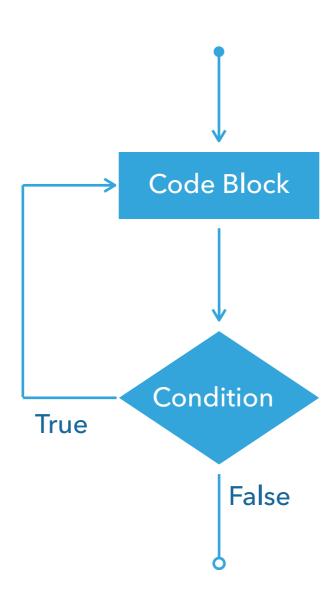
```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    System.out.print("i = " + i + "; ");
}</pre>
```

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

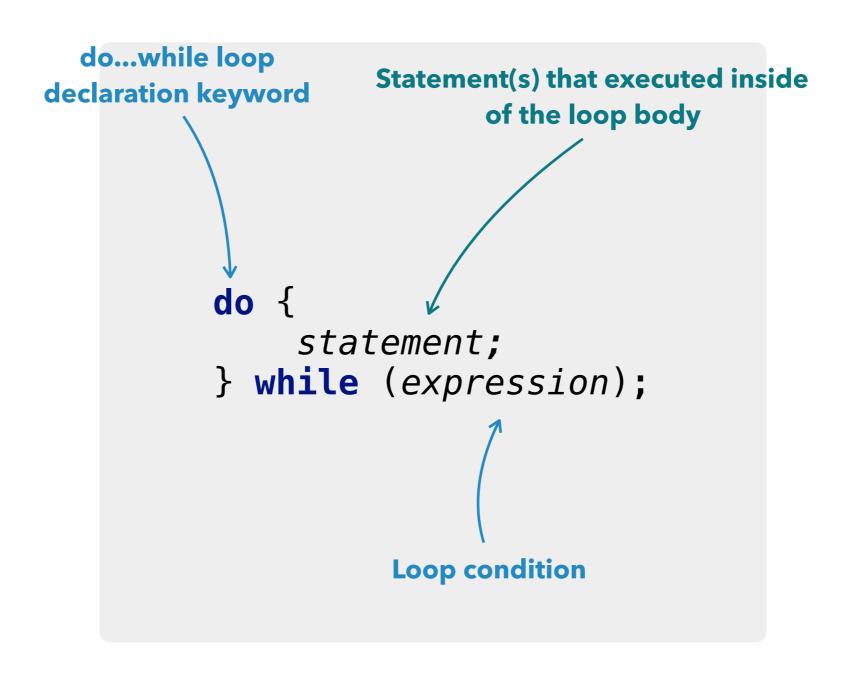
## **DO WHILE LOOP: SUMMARY**

- Repeats a statement or block of statements while its controlling boolean expression is true
- Boolean expression is evaluated after the first iteration of the loop, hence executed one or many times
- Usually used when number of iterations are known in advance

## **DO WHILE LOOP: FLOWCHART**



## **DO WHILE LOOP: SYNTAX**



#### DO WHILE LOOP: CODE 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 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: OVERVIEW**

- 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: OVERVIEW**

- 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://www.developer.com/java/data/using-differenttypes-of-java-loops-looping-in-java.html
- https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/ branch.html