# Chapter 9

Repeating with Loops

#### Chapter Breakdown

- 9.1 Iteration
- 9.2 for loops
- 9.3 Iterating over collections
- 9.4 Breaking down the for statement
- 9.5 The Accumulator Pattern
- 9.6 while loops
- 9.7 terminating a loop with break
- 9.8 choosing which loop to use



## 9.1 Iteration

#### Iteration Station

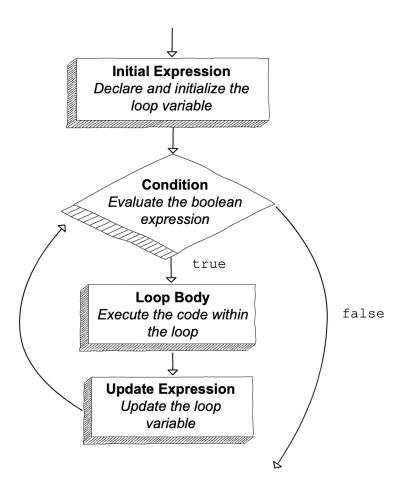
- Repeated execution of a sequence of statements is called **iteration**
- Two iteration types that we will use
  - for Loops
  - while Loops
- Iteration helps you **DRY** your code.



# 9.2 for Loops

#### for loop

- Used for repeating specific tasks a specific number of times.
- Contains:
  - Initial expression
  - loop Condition
  - Update expression
- The body is executed each time the loop condition returns true



## 9.3 Iterating over Collections

## Live Coding Time!



Write a program that prints each character of your name on a different line.

```
1  // create a string variable containing your name
2  
3  // write a for loop that prints each character in your name on a different line
```

repl.it 2



Write a program that prints the name of each member of your family on a different line.

```
1  // create an array variable containing the names
2  // write a for loop that prints each name on a different line
```

repl.it ♂

## 9.4 Breaking down the for statement

## for Loop anatomy

Initial Expression



Executed once, most often than not declares the **loop variable**. Ex: i = 0, j = 5, counter = 10

• Loop Condition



**Boolean statement**, always breaks down to true or false. If True the loop executes, if false loop execution stops. *Ex: i < str.length*, *j > 20*, counter <= array.length

• Update expression



Executes after every iteration of the loop. Can increment or decrement the loop. *Ex: i++, j--, Counter + 2* 

### 9.5 The Accumulator Pattern

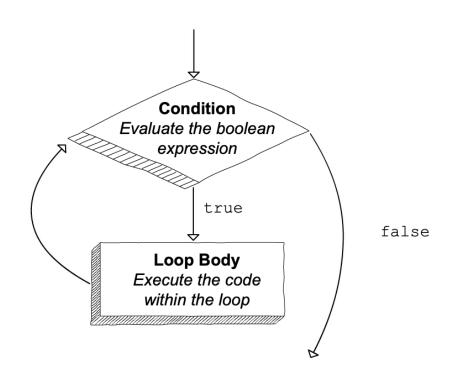
#### The Accumulation Pattern is a programming pattern.

A Pattern is a common approach to solve a group of similar programming problems

# 9.6 while loops

## while Loops

- Much more general mechanism for iterations.
- Used when you don't know how many iterations you will have
- No initial or update expressions
- Beware the infinite loop!



# You can use a while loop to replace a for loop. But you can't use a for loop to replace a while loop!

# 9.7 Terminating a loop with break

#### **Breaks**

- Can be used to "break" out of a loop
  - It immediately terminates the execution of a loop



## 9.8 Choosing which loop to use

#### WHOS LOOP IS IT ANYWAY?

# for

You use a for loop when you have a definite iteration. When you know exactly how many iterations there are going to be!

# while

You use a while loop when you have indefinite iteration. When you don't know exactly how many iterations you will need!