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| Circle Language Spec: Execution Control |

## For (range)

There are three forms of For loop, as mentioned in the article *For*. This article explains the form of For loop where a contiguous range of values is gone through.

A contiguous range of values, usually numbers, starts at one value and ends at another value. On every loop, the value is increased by one or by a step smaller or langer than that. You can also go through for instance floating point numbers or dates.

The For command takes an initial value (From) as an argument, a last value (Till) and optionally the Step to take on loop. The step is 1 by default, but can also be a smaller step, like 0.5 or a larger step, like 2. The step can also be a negative, like -1, going through numbers in a reversed order.

The For command will also hold a read only parameter Variable, which is the current value of the numbers gone through.

The most important parameter, though, is a command reference to the actual command to loop. This is the Loop parameter, which is a command reference.

There is also a local object, called the Variable. The variable will hold the current value of the loop. The Variable will be passed to the Loop procedure as a parameter.

The implementation of this kind of For command uses machine instructions to increment the Variable and a conditional jump command to jump back to start another loop and call and return instructions to call the command to loop (or whatever other appropriate instructions forgotten about).