1 Write the following code fragment as a for loop.

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 10) {
  ellipse(i, i, i, i);
  i++;
}</pre>
```

2 Write the following code fragment as a while loop.

```
for (int i = 0; i < width; i = i + 5)
  line(i, 0, i, height);</pre>
```

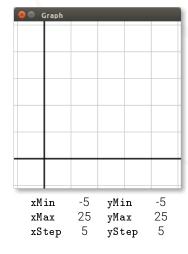
3 A common error beginning programmers face with the for-loop is illustrated in the code segment below:

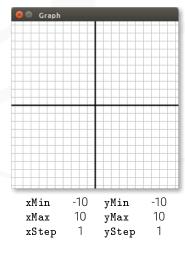
```
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i = i + 5);
line(i, 0, i, height);</pre>
```

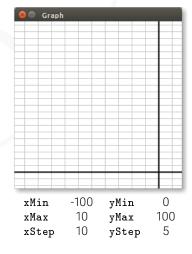
- (a) Identify the error in the code above.
- (b) This type of error is actually a *semantic* error. That is, Processing accepts the code as valid; however, it will not do what appears to be intended by the programmer. What happens when the above code fragment is run and why?
- 4 Use nested loops to create a grid of Processing Bees based on your work on the Processing Bee program from Assignment #3.

Note: Your program should include as many bees as possible based on the width and height of the drawing canvas. You may include some padding between consecutive bees for aesthetic reasons if you wish.

- 5 Redesign your Dartboard program from Assignment #3 to use loops wherever possible in order to drastically reduce the number of individual lines of code.
- 6 Although the Processing drawing canvas has a pixel coordinate statement wherein the top-left coordinate is always (0, 0) and the bottom-right coordinate is always (width, height), it is often important to offer different "views" of data, requiring a transformation of the coordinate system. Implement a program that will store values for xMin, xMax, xStep, yMin, yMax, and yStep and produces a coordinate grid, including coordinate axis. This will allow us to produce a "window" system similar to many popular graphing calculators. See below for a number of examples.







(3)

(3)

(5)

(5)

(10)

(20)