LOOPS!

Brandon Seah

Perl Course 2017

ITERATION ≠ RECURSION

- Iteration Repeating an action
- Recursion Including a function inside its own definition

RECURSION EXAMPLE

```
sub factorial_recurse {
    my ($N) = @_;
    if ($N == 0) {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return $N * factorial_recurse($N-1);
    }
}
```

Can rapidly eat up a lot of memory!

HOW TO ITERATE?

- Use a counter
- Over an array

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.

I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of being and ideal grace. ...

Elizabeth Barrett Browning

File: loops_template.pl

Pop quiz: How do I count the ways?

USING WHILE LOOP

```
my @ways = ...; # From above
my $i = 0; # Initialize counter
while ($i < scalar(@ways)) {
    print "I love thee ". $ways[$i]."\n";
    $i++;
}</pre>
```

Over the **index** of an array

THREE THINGS A COUNTER NEEDS

- Initialize (Where to start?)
- Stop condition (When to stop?)
- Increment (How much per step?)

USING FOR LOOP

```
my @ways = ...; # From above
for (my $i=0; $i < scalar(@ways); $i++) {
    print "I love thee ". $ways[$i]."\n";
}</pre>
```

- All three things are in one line
- Does \$i exist outside the loop?

HOW DO I LOVE THEE? USING FOREACH LOOP

```
my @ways = ...; # From above
foreach my $current_way (@ways) {
   print "I love thee ". $currentWay."\n";
}
```

- No counters or indices! (Implicit)
- Does \$current_way exist outside the loop?

FOR VS FOREACH

No difference!

But foreach sounds like English

ALL TOGETHER

```
my @ways = ...; # From above
my $i = 0; # Initialize counter
while ($i < scalar(@ways)) {</pre>
   print "I love thee ". $ways[$i]."\n";
   $i++;
for (my $j=0; $j< scalar(@ways); $j++) {
    print "I love thee ". $ways[$j]."\n";
foreach my $current way (@ways) {
   print "I love thee ". $currentWay."\n";
```

REVIEW

- Iteration with and without counter
- Scope of variable in loop
- foreach is easier for arrays

EXERCISES

First make array of integers from 1 to 10:

```
my @integers = 1..10;
```

Use while, for, and foreach to do the following:

- Return the square of each integer
- Return the running sum
- Return the running product (i.e. factorial series)