

# Loops

- A loop is a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached.
- Loops are handy because they save time and make code more readable.
- There are for loop, while loop, and do while loop

When to use for loop and while loop ?

- When we know how many time the loop is going to run then use for loop
- And when we don't know how many time the loop is going to run then use while loop

## Java For Loop

When you know exactly how many times you want to loop through a block of code, use the **for** loop instead of a **while** loop:

### Syntax

```
for (statement 1; statement 2; statement 3) {  
    // block of code to be executed  
}
```

### First Program

```
package Loops_for;  
  
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
//print no from 1 - 5  
public class Loops {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int num = sc.nextInt();  
        for (int i = 1; i<=num; i++) {  
            System.out.print(i+" ");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Fibonacci series

```
package Loops_for;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Fibonacci {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter a number: ");
        int num = sc.nextInt();

        int a = 0;
        int b = 1;

        for (int i = 1 ; i <= num-2 ; i++) {
            int fibo = a + b;
            a = b;
            b = fibo;
            System.out.println(fibo);
        }
    }
}
```

## Sum of Natural Number

```
package Loops_for;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class SumNumber {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter a number: ");
        int num = sc.nextInt();

        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1 ; i<=num ; i++) {
            sum+=i;
        }
        System.out.println(sum);
    }
}
```

## Table of N number

```
package Loops_for;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Table {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter a number: ");
    }
}
```

```

        int num = sc.nextInt();

        for (int i = 1; i<=10; i++){
            int table = num*i;
            System.out.println(table);
        }
    }
}

```

## Java While Loop

A while loop evaluates the condition. If the condition is True , the code inside the while loop is executed. This process continues until the condition is False.

### Syntax

```

while (condition) {
    // block of code to be executed
}

```

### First Code

```

package Loops_while;

public class Loops {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num = 1;
        while (num<=10) {
            System.out.println(num);
            num++;
        }
    }
}

```

## Count occurrence of number

```
package Loops_while;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class CountOccurance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter a number");
        int num = 83457377;

        int count = 0;
        while (num > 0) {

            int rem = num % 10;

            if (rem == 1) {
                count++;
            }
            num /= 10;
        }
        System.out.println(count);
    }
}
```

## Print Fibonacci number

```
package Loops_while;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Fibonacci {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("enter a number");
        int num = sc.nextInt();

        int a = 0;
        int b = 1;
        int count = 2;

        while (count <= num) {
            int fibo = a + b;
            System.out.println(fibo);
            a = b;
            b = fibo;
            count++;
        }
    }
}
```

## Reverse the number

```
package Loops_while;

public class ReverseNumber {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num = 123456789;
        int ans=0;
        while (num > 0) {
            int rem = num % 10;
            num = num / 10;
            ans = ans * 10 + rem;

        }
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```

## The Do/While Loop

The do/while loop is a variant of while loop. But the fact is that the loop will execute atleast once, before checking the condition is true.

### Syntax

```
do {
    // code block to be executed
}
while (condition);
```

```
package Loops_dowhile;

public class Loops {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num = 1;
        do {
            System.out.println("hello world");
            num++;
        }while (num != 4);
    }
}
```