# CSE 142

Iteration – Introduction to Loops



## Outline for Today

- Iteration – repeating operations
- Iteration in Java – while statement
- Shorthand for definite (counting) iterations – for statement
- Nested loops



## Programming a Teller Machine

- Suppose you are working on the code for a automated teller machine (ATM). Your code should give out the right number of bills when the user withdraws money. The ATM contains $20 and $5 bills.
- Problem: Hand out the right number of $20 and $5 bills to make up *d* dollars. Assume that *d* is a multiple of $5.
  - Best solution would use as many $20s as possible
  - Design an algorithm for this with your neighbors



## ATM Algorithm for Dispensing Money

- Design your solution(s) here



## ATM Algorithm

- Additional notes



## Iteration/Repetition

- The ATM cash algorithm is an example of an *iteration* or repetition – repeatedly perform some operation
- A few more examples
  - Bake the roast until it has an internal temperature of 220 degrees
  - While there are still donuts in the box, eat one
  - Lather, rinse, repeat
  - Simulations/games – science, entertainment
    Repeatedly update actions of objects in the simulation
  - Video – display frames repeatedly

## Iteration in Java

- Basic form – while statement

```
while ( condition ) {
  list of statements
}
```

- Terminology
  - *condition* is sometimes called the *loop condition*
  - *list of statements* is often called the *loop body*



## Iteration in Java

- Meaning of

```
while ( condition ) {
  list of statements
}
```

- Repeatedly do the following:
  - Evaluate the *condition*
  - If the *condition* is false, the loop terminates – continue with the statement following the loop body (after '}')
  - Execute the list of statements and repeat
- Note: condition is only reevaluated after finishing the *complete* execution of the loop body – not concurrently as loop body statements are executed



## Flow Chart

- Another way to visualize loop execution



## Exercise – Write Numbers and Squares

- Suppose we want to write a table of numbers and their squares for the numbers 1 to 5
- Brute force ("+" used to combine strings)

```
System.out.println(1 + " squared = " + 1*1);
System.out.println(2 + " squared = " + 2*2);
System.out.println(3 + " squared = " + 3*3);
System.out.println(4 + " squared = " + 4*4);
System.out.println(5 + " squared = " + 5*5);
```

- How could we improve this?



## What We're Really Trying to Do

- We really want to repeatedly execute

```
System.out.println(k + " squared = " + k*k);
```

  with k taking on the values 1 through 5 on successive repetitions
- Solution (?)

```
k = 1;
while (k <= 5) {
  System.out.println(k + " squared = " + k*k);
}
```

  - Does this work? How can we tell?



## Tracing Loops

- You can "desk-check" a loop (or other code) by hand simulating the steps the computer performs
- Check:

## Exercise

- In arithmetic, n! ("n factorial") is defined to be
  1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * ... * (n-1) * n
- Exercise: write a loop to compute 7! and check it
  - Hint(?): try writing this out by hand, then figure out what statements can be repeated while some values in them change



## Loop to Calculate 7!

- Your code here



## Check: Trace



## Counting Loops – For Statement

- The loops we've seen so far all execute a *definite* number of times with some variable taking on a sequence of values
- Java, like most other languages, provides a special statement to make this convenient – the *for statement*

```
for (initialization; condition; update) {
   list of statements
}
```



## Counting Loops

- Example: Print the numbers 1 through 100
  - With a while loop

```
int k = 1;
while (k <= 100) {
  System.out.println(k);
  k = k + 1;
}
```

  - With a for loop

```
for (int k = 1; k <= 10; k = k + 1) {
  System.out.println(k);
}
```

- These mean exactly the same thing



## For Loops and While Loops

- A for statement is a convenient shorthand for an equivalent while statement

```
for (initialization; condition; update) {
   list of statements
}
```

has (for our purposes) exactly the same meaning as

```
initialization;
while ( condition ) {
   list of statements
   update
}
```

  - Note that the update executes after the loop body

## For Statement Flow Chart



## Factorial as a Method

- A calculation like factorial is a logically coherent operation. It makes sense to package it as a method. Complete the implementation below using a for statement

```
/** Return the value n! */
public int factorial(int n) {




}
```



## Shortcut

- In loops like

```
for (int k = 1; k <= 10; k = k + 1) {
   ...
}
```

  the update "k = k + 1" is so common that Java provides a shorthand way to write it: "k++"
- Equivalent loop

```
for (int k = 1; k <= 10; k++) {
   ...
}
```



## Double Your Money

- Problem: Suppose you have invested $1000 at 3% annual interest (meaning that each year, 3% of the present value of the investment is added to it). How many years will it take to double the original investment?
- Analysis: repeatedly increase the investment value by 3% until it reaches $2000. Count how many times this has to be done.



## A Non-Counting Iteration

- In this problem, the operation needs to be repeated until something happens (value >= $2000)
  - We don't know how long this will take
- This is an *indefinite iteration* – the number of repetitions needed is not known in advance
- A while loop is appropriate here



## Double Your Money

- Your Code Here

## Nested Loops

- How would you print the following figure?

```
*****
*****
*****
```

  - Useful information:

    System.out.print("*"); will print a single "*"

    System.out.println("*"); will print a single "*", then move to the beginning of the next output line

- How would your answer need to be changed if we changed the number of rows or columns?



## Analysis



## Solution



## Check – Trace the Code



## Another Problem: A Multiplication Table

- How would we print the following table?

```
      1   2   3   4
  1   1   2   3   4
  2   2   4   6   8
  3   3   6   9  12
```

- Analysis



## Multiplication Table Code

- Your Solution Here

## Multiplication Table Check

- Trace your code here



## Summary

- All interesting programs contain iteration – repetition of statements
- Basic loop– while statement
  - Method of choice for *indefinite iterations*
- Useful shorthand for definite iterations – for statement
- Nested loops