for Loop Lesson 1 Outline

1. for Loop Lesson 1 Outline
2. A while Loop That Counts #1
3. A while Loop That Counts #2
4. A while Loop That Counts #3
5. A while Loop That Counts #4
6. Count-Controlled Loops #1
7. Count-Controlled Loops #2
8. Count-Controlled Loop Flowchart
9. Arithmetic Assignment Operators #1
10. Arithmetic Assignment Operators #2
11. Jargon: Syntactic Sugar
12. Increment & Decrement Operators #1
13. Increment & Decrement Operators #2
14. Increment & Decrement Operators #3
15. Increment & Decrement Operators #4
16. for Loop
17. for Loop vs while Loop
18. for Loop Flowchart
19. Three Programs That Behave the Same #1
20. Three Programs That Behave the Same #2
21. Three Programs That Behave the Same #3
22. Three Programs That Behave the Same #4
23. for Loop Example
24. for Loop Behavior #1
25. for Loop Behavior #2
26. for Loop Behavior #3
27. for Loop Behavior #4
28. for Loop Behavior #5
29. for Loop Behavior #6
30. Why Have for Loops?
A **while** Loop That Counts #1

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main ()
{
    const int initial_sum = 0;
    const int increment = 1;
    const int program_success_code = 0;
    const int program_failure_code = -1;
    int initial_value, final_value;
    int count;
    int sum;
```
printf("What value would you like to ");
printf("start counting at?\n");
scanf("%d", &initial_value);
printf("What value would you like to ");
printf("stop counting at,\n");
printf(" which must be greater than ");
printf("or equal to %d?\n", initial_value);
scanf("%d", &final_value);
if (final_value < initial_value) {
    printf("ERROR: the final value %d is less\n", final_value);
    printf(" than the initial value %d.\n", initial_value);
    exit(program_failure_code);
} /* if (final_value < initial_value) */
A while Loop That Counts #3

```c
sum   = initial_sum;
count = initial_value;
while (count <= final_value) {
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + increment;
} /* while (count <= final_value) */
printf("The sum of the integers from");
printf(" %d through %d is %d.\n", 
       initial_value, final_value, sum);
return program_success_code;
} /* main */
```
A while Loop That Counts #4

```bash
% gcc -o whilecount whilecount.c
% whilecount
What value would you like to start counting at? 1
What value would you like to stop counting at, which must be greater than or equal to 1? 0
ERROR: the final value 0 is less than the initial value 1.
% whilecount
What value would you like to start counting at? 1
What value would you like to stop counting at, which must be greater than or equal to 1? 5
The sum of the integers from 1 through 5 is 15.
```
Count-Controlled Loops #1

On the previous slide, we saw a case of a loop that:

- executes a specific number of *iterations*,
- by using a counter variable,
- which is initialized to a particular *initial value*
- and is *incremented* (increased by 1) at the end of each iteration of the loop,
- until it goes beyond a particular *final value*:

```java
sum   = initial_sum;
count = initial_value;
while (count <= final_value) {
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + increment;
} /* while (count <= final_value) */
```
Count-Controlled Loops #2

sum = initial_sum;
count = initial_value;
while (count <= final_value) {
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + increment;
} /* while (count <= final_value) */

We call this kind of loop a **count-controlled loop**.

If we express a count-controlled loop as a *while* loop, then the general form is:

```
counter = initial_value;
while (counter <= final_value) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
    counter = counter + 1;
} /* while (counter <= final_value) */
```

for Loop Lesson 1
CS1313 Spring 2019
Count-Controlled Loop Flowchart

counter = initial_value;
while (counter <= final value) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
    counter = counter + 1;
} /* while (counter <= final value) */
statement_after;
Arithmetic Assignment Operators #1

Some while back, we saw the following:

\[ x = x + y; \]

We learned that this statement increases the value of \( x \) by \( y \). That is, the statement takes the old value of \( x \), adds \( y \) to it, then assigns the result of this addition to \( x \).

This kind of statement is so common that the C language has a special operator for it, called the *addition assignment operator*:

\[ x += y; \]

Note that the two statements above behave identically.
C also has arithmetic assignment operators for the other arithmetic operations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This:</th>
<th>Is identical to this:</th>
<th>Operation Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( x += y; )</td>
<td>( x = x + y; )</td>
<td>Addition assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x -= y; )</td>
<td>( x = x - y; )</td>
<td>Subtraction assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x *= y; )</td>
<td>( x = x * y; )</td>
<td>Multiplication assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x /= y; )</td>
<td>( x = x / y; )</td>
<td>Division assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x %= y; )</td>
<td>( x = x % y; )</td>
<td>Remainder assignment (\texttt{int} only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jargon: Syntactic Sugar

**Syntactic sugar** is a programming language construct that doesn’t add any new capability to the language, but makes the language a bit easier to use. Arithmetic assignment operations are syntactic sugar.
One of the most common addition assignments is:

\[ x = x + 1; \]

We learned that this statement increases the value of \( x \) by 1. That is, the statement takes the old value of \( x \), adds 1 to it, then assigns the resulting sum to \( x \).

For this statement, we could use the addition assignment operator:

\[ x += 1; \]
Increment & Decrement Operators #2

\[ x = x + 1; \]

For this statement, we could use the addition assignment operator:

\[ x += 1; \]

But this statement is **MUCH** more common than

\[ x += y; \]

for generic \( y \), so the C language has another special operator, called the **increment operator**:

\[ x++; \]

(This is also known as the **autoincrement operator**.)
Increment & Decrement Operators #3

\[ x = x + 1; \]
\[ x += 1; \]

**Increment operator:**
\[ x++; \]

Also:
\[ x = x - 1; \]
\[ x -= 1; \]
\[ x--; \]

This is known as the *decrement operator* (and also as the *autodecrement operator*).
### Increment & Decrement Operators #4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This:</th>
<th>is identical to this:</th>
<th>is identical to this:</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x++;</td>
<td>x += 1;</td>
<td>x = x + 1;</td>
<td>Increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x--;</td>
<td>x -= 1;</td>
<td>x = x - 1;</td>
<td>Decrement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the increment and decrement operators are syntactic sugar, just like the arithmetic assignment operators.
A **for loop** has this form:

```plaintext
for (counter = initial_value; counter <= final_value; counter++) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
}
/* for counter */
```
for Loop vs while Loop

A **for loop** has this form:

```c
for (counter = initial_value;
     counter <= final_value; counter++) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
} /* for counter */
```

A **for loop** behaves **exactly the same** as a count-controlled **while** loop:

```c
counter = initial_value;
while (counter <= final_value) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
    counter = counter + 1;
} /* while (counter <= final_value) */
```
for (counter = initial_value; counter <= final_value; counter++) {
  statement1;
  statement2;
  ...
} /* for counter */

statement_after;

Notice that the for loop flowchart is identical to the while loop flowchart on slide 8.
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    int count;
    int sum;

    sum = 0;
    count = 1;
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + 1;
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + 1;
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + 1;
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + 1;
    sum = sum + count;
    count = count + 1;
    sum = sum + count;
    printf("count = %d\n", count);
    printf("sum   = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
} /* main */
Three Programs That Behave the Same #2

#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    int count;
    int sum;

    sum = 0;
    count = 1;
    while (count <= 5) {
        sum = sum + count;
        count += 1;
    }

    printf("count = %d\n", count);
    printf("sum   = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
Three Programs That Behave the Same #3

#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    int count;
    int sum;

    sum = 0;
    for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
        sum = sum + count;
    } /* for count */
    printf("count = %d\n", count);
    printf("sum   = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
} /* main */
Three Programs That Behave the Same #4

% gcc -o manycountstmts manycountstmts.c
% manycountstmts
count = 6
sum  = 15

% gcc -o while_loop while_loop.c
% while_loop
count = 6
sum  = 15

% gcc -o for_loop for_loop.c
% for_loop
count = 6
sum  = 15
for Loop Example

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    int count;
    int product;

    product = 1;
    for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
        product = product * count;
    }
    printf("After the loop: count = %d, product = %d\n", count, product);
    return 0;
}
```

% gcc -o product_loop product_loop.c
% product_loop

After the loop: count = 6, product = 120
for Loop Behavior #1

for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
    product = product * count;
} /* for count */

1. The **loop initialization** is performed; typically, the **loop control variable** (also known as the **loop counter** or the **loop index**) is assigned an **initial value** (also known as the **lower bound**).

We refer to each trip through the body of the loop as an **iteration**.
for Loop Behavior #2

```
for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
    product = product * count;
} /* for count */
```

2. The loop **continuation condition** is evaluated, and if the loop continuation condition evaluates to false (0), then the for loop body is skipped, and the program continues on from the first statement after the for loop’s block close. But, if the loop continuation condition evaluates to true (1), then enter the loop body.

We refer to each trip through the body of the loop as an **iteration**.
for Loop Behavior #3

```java
for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
    product = product * count;
}
/* for count */
```

3. Each statement inside the **loop body** is executed in sequence.

We refer to each trip through the body of the loop as an **iteration**.
for Loop Behavior #4

```java
for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
    product = product * count;
} /* for count */
```

4. When the end of the loop body is reached (indicated by the block close associated with the block open of the for statement), the loop counter is changed by the loop change statement, typically (though not always) by incrementing.

We refer to each trip through the body of the loop as an iteration.
for Loop Behavior #5

for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
    product = product * count;
} /* for count */

5. The program jumps back up to step 2, evaluating the condition again.

We refer to each trip through the body of the loop as an iteration.
for Loop Behavior #6

```c
int product = 1;
int count;
for (count = 1; count <= 5; count++) {
    product = product * count;
} /* for count */
```

The above program fragment behaves identically the same as:

```c
/* Program Trace */
int product = 1;  /* product = 1 */
int count;        /* count is undefined */
count = 1;        /* count == 1, product == 1 */
product *= count; /* count == 1, product == 1 */
count++;          /* count == 2, product == 1 */
product *= count; /* count == 2, product == 2 */
count++;          /* count == 3, product == 3 */
product *= count; /* count == 3, product == 6 */
count++;          /* count == 4, product == 6 */
product *= count; /* count == 4, product == 24 */
count++;          /* count == 5, product == 24 */
product *= count; /* count == 5, product == 120 */
count++;          /* count == 6, product == 120 */
```
Why Have for Loops?

If a count-controlled loop can be expressed as a while loop, then why have for loops at all?

Imagine that a count-controlled loop has a very long loop body, for example longer than a screenful of source code text. In that case, the change statement (for example, incrementing the loop counter variable) could be very far away from the initialization and the condition. In which case, looking at the while statement, you couldn’t immediately understand its count-controlled behavior. But by putting all of the count-control code in a single for statement, you can look at just the for statement and immediately understand the count-control behavior.