C Programs: Loops
For Loops

Loops

Loops are control structures that tell CPU to repeat a sequence of actions a number of times.

C facilitates repetition of the same set of instructions in the program via three types of loops.

**counting loops.** Used when the programmer knows exactly how many repetitions of the loop is needed.

**precondition loops.** Used when the exact number of repetitions is not known. A loop termination condition is checked before each loop iteration (thus it is possible for the loop to not run at all).

**postcondition loops.** Used when the exact number of repetitions is not known. A loop termination condition is checked after each loop iteration (therefore, the loop will repeat at least once).

The for loop

Syntax.

```c
for ( <initExpr>; <repeatExpr>; <updateExpr>) <statementBlock>
```

- `<initExpr>`: initialization expression. Usually, an assignment
- `<repeatExpr>`: loop repetition expression. Usually, a comparison
- `<updateExpr>`: expression that updates program state before every iteration. Usually an assignment and an increment/decrement
- `<statementBlock>`: statement (simple or compound) to be executed

Example.
sum = 0;
for (i = 0; i<=10; i++) {
    sum = sum+i;
}

Semantics The components of the loop are executed in the following order:

<initExpr> /* executes before the first iteration of the loop */
<statementBlock>
$updateExpr$ /* executes before every iteration of the loop */
/* except for the first iteration */
if (<repeatExpr>) {
    <statementBlock>
    <updateExpr>
    if (<repeatExpr>) {
        ...
    }
}

That is, <statementBlock> and <updateExpr> execute for as long as <repeatExpr> evaluates to true.

Example.

for (i=1; i<=10;i++) {
    printf("%d
",i);
    scanf("%d",&x);
    scanf("%d",&y);
    r = x*x + y*y;
    printf("%d
", r);
}

Nested Loops

For loops can nest inside each other.

The following loop outputs the distance to the (0,0) for each point inside the 10x10 square.

int i,j;
float dist;
for(i=0; i<=10;i++) {
    for(j=0; j<=10;j++) {
        dist = sqrt(i*i+j*j);
        printf("%d,%d = %f
",i,j,dist);
    }
}

The loop below draws a chessboard using the "#" character to represent black squares.

int i,j;
for (i=1;i<=8;i++) {
    for (j=1;j<=8;j++) {
if ((i+j) % 2 == 0) {
    printf(" ");
} else {
    printf("#");
}
printf("\n");