

# Control Structures: Loops

Wolfgang Schreiner

Research Institute for Symbolic Computation (RISC)

Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria

[Wolfgang.Schreiner@risc.jku.at](mailto:Wolfgang.Schreiner@risc.jku.at)

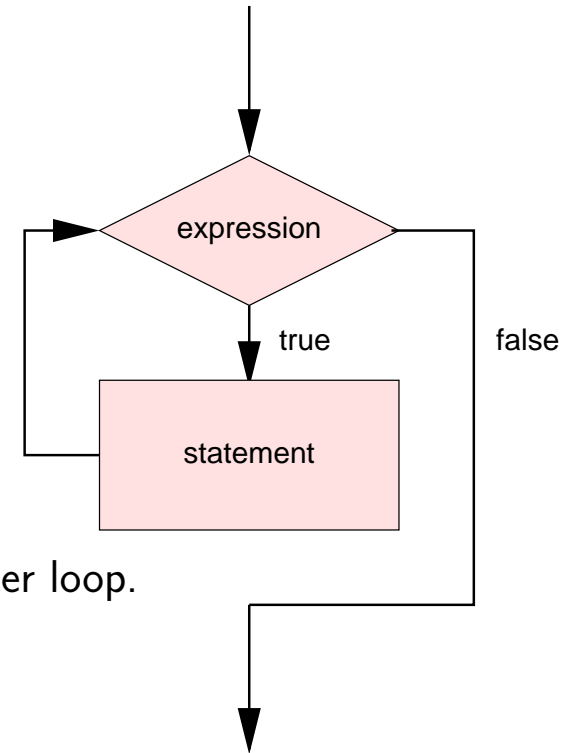
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## The while Statement

```
while (boolean expression)  
  statement
```

### ● Unbounded loop

- Boolean expression (the **loop condition**) is evaluated.
- If result is true, the statement (the **loop body**) is executed.
- If result is false, execution continues with first statement after loop.
- **Processes is repeated until loop condition becomes false.**



**Programmer must ensure that loop condition eventually becomes false.**

## Finite Loop

```
int limit = 3;
int i = 0;
int s = 0;
while (i < limit)
{
    s = s+i;
    i = i+1;
}
```

Loop body is executed three times.

## Finite Loop

```
int n = 8;
int i = 0;
while (n % 2 == 0)
{
    n = n/2;
    i = i+1;
}
```

Loop body is executed three times.

## Finite Loop

```
int n = 7;  
int i = 0;  
while (n % 2 == 0)  
{  
    n = n/2;  
    i = i+1;  
}
```

Loop body is executed zero times.

## Infinite Loop

```
int n = 0;
int i = 0;
while (n % 2 == 0)
{
    n = n/2;
    i = i+1;
}
```

Loop body is executed an infinite number of times.

## Assertions

```
while (expression)  
{  
    assert expression;  
    ...  
}  
assert !expression;
```

- Loop condition holds at begin of every iteration.
- Loop condition does not hold after the loop.

Automatic knowledge about loop.

## Loop Invariants

```
while (expression)  
{  
    assert expression && invariant;  
    ...  
}  
assert !expression && invariant;
```

- Invariant holds at begin of every iteration.
- Invariant holds after the loop.

Knowledge about loop provided by programmer.



## Example: Exponentiation

$r := a^b$ :

```
int r = 1;
int i = 0;
while (i < b)
{
    r = r*a;
    i = i+1;
}
```

- In iteration  $i$ , we have  $r = a^i$  and  $i \leq b$ .
- After the loop, we have  $i \geq b$ ; this implies  $i = b$  and  $r = a^b$ .

Algorithmic idea for program.

## Assertions

`power(a, i)` denotes  $a^i$ .

```
int r = 1;
int i = 0;
while (i < b)
{
    assert i < b && r == power(a,i) && i <= b;
    r = r*a;
    i = i+1;
}
assert i >= b && r == power(a,i) && i <= b;
```

Can express algorithmic idea by program assertions.

## More Loop Control

`break`

- Terminates enclosing loop.
- Continues with the first statement after the loop.

`continue`

- Skips the rest of the loop body.
- Continues with the evaluation of the loop condition and possibly the next loop iteration.

## Example: Input Check

```
int i = 0;
int r = 1;
while (i < n)
{
    int a = Input.readInt();
    if (!Input.isOkay()) break;
    if (a < 0) continue;
    r = r*a;
    i = i+1;
}
```

Premature loop termination and skip over rest of loop body.

## Example: Avoiding Extra Loop Control

```
int i = 0;
int r = 1;
boolean okay = true;
while (i < n && okay)
{
    int a = Input.readInt();
    okay = Input.isOkay();
    if (okay && a >= 0)
    {
        r = r*a;
        i = i+1;
    }
}
```

**break and continue are convenient but not necessary.**

## Example: Stream Processing

```
while (true)
{
    int i = Input.readInt();
    if (Input.hasEnded()) break;
    if (!Input.isOkay())
    {
        String error = Input.getError();
        handle error case
        Input.clearError();
        continue;
    }
    handle input i
}
handle case that input stream has ended
```

Typical form of processing stream of input values.

## Example: Interactive Input

```
int i;
while(true)
{
    System.out.print("Enter input: ");
    i = Input.readInt();
    if (Input.isOkay() && other condition on i) break;
    if (Input.hasEnded())
    {
        System.out.println("End of input!");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    System.out.println("Invalid input!");
    Input.clearError();
}
handle input i
```

Typical form of reading input from human user.

## Loop Control with Labels

Nested Loops can be labelled.

```
m: while (...)  
  {  
    while (...)  
    {  
      if (...) break m;  
      if (...) continue m;  
    }  
  }
```

May also break out of/continue with outer loop.

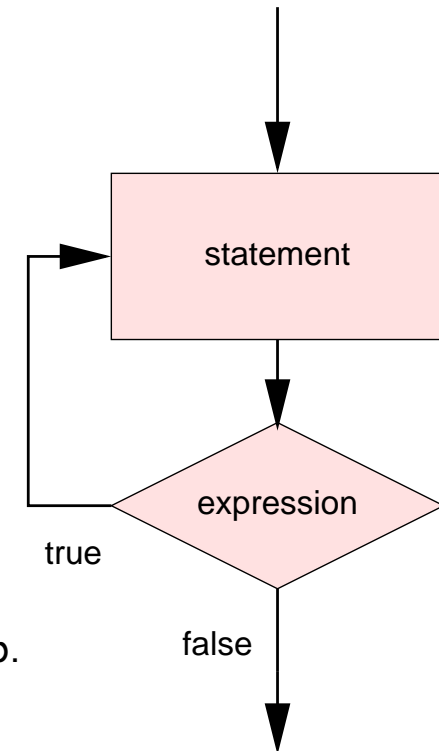


## The do Loop

```
do  
  statement  
while (boolean expression)
```

### ● Unbounded loop

- The statement (the **loop body**) is executed.
- Boolean expression (the **loop condition**) is evaluated.
- If result is true, the loop is executed again.
- If result is false, execution continues with first statement after loop.



**Loop body is executed at least once**

## Example

Read one number after another and print it.

```
int i;  
do  
{  
    i = Input.readInt();  
    if (!Input.isOkay()) break;  
    System.out.println(i);  
}  
while (i != 0)
```

Loop terminates when value 0 has been read.

do **versus** while

Which loop form is more powerful?

- Effect of a do loop can be expressed with while:

```
statement  
while (expression)  
    statement
```

- Effect of a while loop can be expressed with do:

```
if (expression)  
    do  
        statement  
    while (expression)
```

Both loops have equal power.

## Assertions

```
do
{
  assert invariant;
  statement;
}
while (expression);
assert !expression && invariant;
```

- Loop condition does not hold after the loop.
- Invariant must hold at begin of every iteration and at end of loop.

## Example: Printing a Number

```
int number = i;
String reverse = "";
do
{
    int digit = number%10;
    reverse = reverse + digit;
    number = number/10;
}
while (number > 0);
System.out.println(reverse);
```

Takes number *i* (say 2846) and prints its reverse (6482).

## Variable Values

number	reverse
2846	
284	6
28	64
2	648
0	6482

- “2846” equals “28” + rev(“64”).
- “2846” equals “2” + rev(“648”).
- ...

## Loop Annotation

```
do
{
  assert str(i).equals(str(number)+rev(reverse));
  int digit = number%10;
  reverse = (reverse*10) + digit;
  number = number/10;
}
while (number > 0);
assert !(number > 0) && str(i).equals(str(number)+rev(reverse));
```

Assertions expressed with the help of some pseudo-functions:

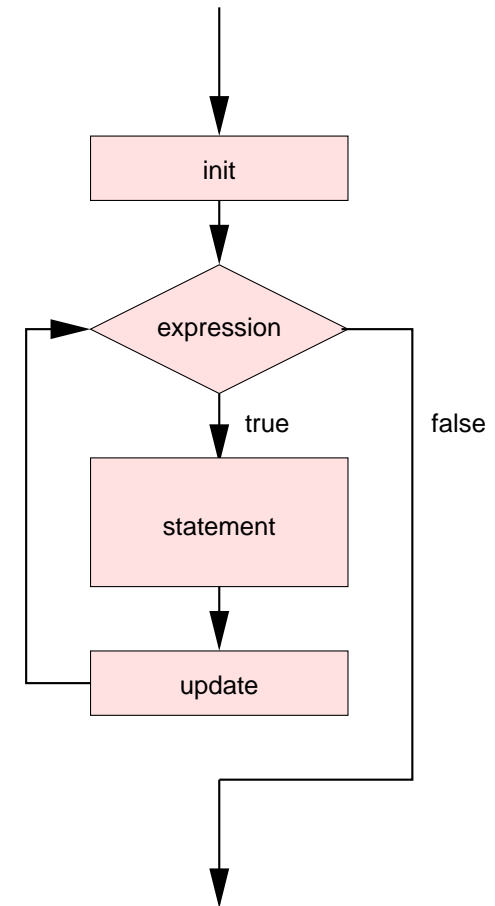
- `str` returns string representation of a number ("" for 0).
- `rev` returns the reverse of a string.

## The for Loop

```
for (init; boolean expression; update)  
  statement
```

- Shortcut for loop pattern:

```
{  
  init;  
  while (boolean expression)  
  {  
    statement;  
    update;  
  }  
}
```



Frequently used for bounded loops.



## Increment Operators

- The increment operator

*var++*

executes

*var = var+1*

- The increment operator

*var += exp*

executes

*var = var+exp*

Shortcuts for frequently occurring assignments.

## Bounded Loops

```
for (int var = val; var < exp; var++)  
    statement
```

- Initialization “`int var = ...`”
  - Variable *var* is declared local to loop.
  - Initialization “`var = ...`” uses variable declared outside of loop.
- Loop is executed  $exp - val$  times:

```
var=val  
var=val+1  
...  
var=exp-1.
```

Bounded number of iterations.

## Example

- Program:

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
    System.out.println("i: " + i);
```

- Output:

```
i: 0  
i: 1  
i: 2  
...  
i:  $n-1$ 
```

- $n = 0$ : no value is printed.

## Example

- Program:

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
    System.out.println("i: " + i);  
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
    System.out.println("i: " + (-i));
```

- Output:

```
i: 0  
...  
i:  $n-1$   
i: 0  
i: -1  
i: -2  
...  
i:  $-(n-1)$ 
```

## Decrement Operators

- The decrement operator

*var--*

executes

*var = var - 1*

- The decrement operator

*var -= exp*

executes

*var = var - exp*

Shortcuts for frequently occurring assignments.

## Decreasing Loops

```
for (int var = val; var >= exp; var--)  
    statement
```

- Program:

```
for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)  
    System.out.println("i: " + i);
```

- Output:

```
n-1  
...  
2  
1  
0
```

Bounded number of iterations.

## Assertions

```
for (int var = init; var < max; var++)  
{  
    assert init <= var && var < max && invariant;  
    statement  
}  
assert invariant [var ← max];
```

- Loop index is in denoted range withing loop.
- Invariant must hold at begin of every loop.
- Invariant must hold for  $var = max$  after loop.

Express loop idea by invariant.

## Example: Exponentiation

$$r := a^b.$$

```
int r = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < b; i++)
    r = r*a;
```

### Annotation:

```
int r = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < b; i++)
{
    assert 0 <= i && i < b && r = exp(a, i);
    r = r*a;
}
assert r = exp(a, b);
```