

Topic 14

while loops and loop patterns

"Given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow (e.g., given a large enough beta-tester and co-developer base, almost every problem will be characterized quickly and the fix obvious to someone)."

-Linus's Law, by Eric Raymond



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Based on slides by Marty Stepp and Stuart Reges
from <http://www.buildingjavaprograms.com/>

A deceptive problem...

- Write a method `printNumbers` that prints each number from 1 to a given maximum, separated by commas.

For example, the call:

```
printNumbers(5)
```

should print:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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Flawed solutions

```
public static void printNumbers(int max) {  
    for (int i = 1; i <= max; i++) {  
        System.out.print(i + ", ");  
    }  
    System.out.println(); // to end the line of output  
}
```

– Output from `printNumbers(5)`: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

```
public static void printNumbers(int max) {  
    for (int i = 1; i <= max; i++) {  
        System.out.print(", " + i);  
    }  
    System.out.println(); // to end the line of output  
}
```

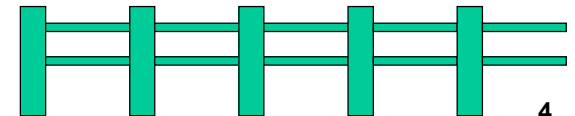
– Output from `printNumbers(5)`: , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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Fence post analogy

- We print n numbers but need only $n - 1$ commas.
- Similar to building a fence with wires separated by posts:
 - If we use a flawed algorithm that repeatedly places a post + wire, the last post will have an extra dangling wire.

```
for (length of fence) {  
    place a post.  
    place some wire.  
}
```



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Fencepost loop

- ▶ Add a statement outside the loop to place the initial "post."
 - Also called a *fencepost loop* or a "loop-and-a-half" solution.

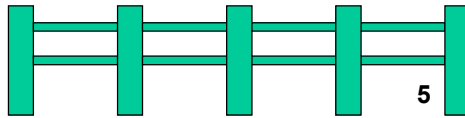
place a post.

for (length of fence - 1) {

place some wire.

place a post.

}



Fencepost method solution

```
public static void printNumbers(int max) {  
    System.out.print(1);  
    for (int i = 2; i <= max; i++) {  
        System.out.print(", " + i);  
    }  
    System.out.println(); // to end the line  
}
```

- ▶ Alternate solution: Either first or last "post" can be taken out:

```
public static void printNumbers(int max) {  
    for (int i = 1; i <= max - 1; i++) {  
        System.out.print(i + ", ");  
    }  
    System.out.println(max); // to end the line  
}
```

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Fencepost question

- ▶ Modify your method `printNumbers` into a new method `printPrimes` that prints all *prime* numbers up to a `max`.
 - Example: `printPrimes(50)` prints
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47
 - If the maximum is less than 2, print no output.
- ▶ To help you, write a method `countFactors` which returns the number of factors of a given integer.
 - `countFactors(20)` returns 6 due to factors 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20.

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Fencepost answer

```
// Prints all prime numbers up to the given max.  
public static void printPrimes(int max) {  
    if (max >= 2) {  
        System.out.print("2");  
        for (int i = 3; i <= max; i++) {  
            if (countFactors(i) == 2) {  
                System.out.print(", " + i);  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}  
  
// Returns how many factors the given number has.  
public static int countFactors(int number) {  
    int count = 0;  
    for (int i = 1; i <= number; i++) {  
        if (number % i == 0) {  
            count++; // i is a factor of number  
        }  
    }  
    return count;  
}
```

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while loops

reading: 5.1

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Categories of loops

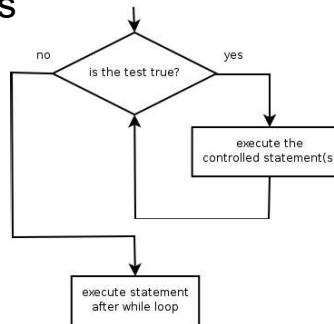
- **definite loop**: Executes a known number of times.
 - The `for` loops we have seen are definite loops.
 - Print "hello" 10 times.
 - Find all the prime numbers up to an integer n .
 - Print each odd number between 5 and 127.
- **indefinite loop**: One where the number of times its body repeats is not known in advance.
 - Prompt the user until they type a non-negative number.
 - Print random numbers until a prime number is printed.
 - Repeat until the user has typed "q" to quit.

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The while loop

- **while loop**: Repeatedly executes its body as long as a logical test is true.

```
while (<test>) {  
    <statement(s)>;  
}
```



- **Example:**

```
int num = 1;           // initialization  
while (num <= 200) {    // test  
    System.out.print(num + " ");  
    num = num * 2;      // update  
}  
// output:  1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128
```

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Example while loop

```
// finds the first factor of 91, other than 1  
int n = 91;  
int factor = 2;  
while (n % factor != 0) {  
    factor++;  
}  
System.out.println("First factor is " +  
    factor);  
// output:  First factor is 7
```

- `while` is better than `for` because we don't know how many times we will need to increment to find the factor.

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Clicker 1

- ▶ What is output by the following code?

```
int x = 1;
int limit = 60;
int val = 1;
while(val < limit) {
    x *= 2;
}
System.out.print(x);
```

- A. 1
- B. 32
- C. 64
- D. No output due to syntax error
- E. No output due to some other reason

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Sentinel values

- ▶ **sentinel:** A value that signals the end of user input.
 - **sentinel loop:** Repeats until a sentinel value is seen.
- ▶ Example: Write a program that prompts the user for text until the user types nothing, then output the total number of characters typed.
 - (In this case, the *empty* string is the sentinel value.)

```
Type a line (or nothing to exit): hello
Type a line (or nothing to exit): this is a line
Type a line (or nothing to exit):
You typed a total of 19 characters.
```

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Solution?

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
int sum = 0;
String response = "dummy"; // "dummy" value, anything but ""

while (!response.equals("")) {
    System.out.print("Type a line (or nothing to exit): ");
    response = console.nextLine();
    sum += response.length();
}

System.out.println("You typed a total of " + sum + "
characters.");
```

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Changing the sentinel value

- ▶ Modify your program to use "quit" as the sentinel value.

– Example log of execution:

```
Type a line (or "quit" to exit): hello|
Type a line (or "quit" to exit): this is a line
Type a line (or "quit" to exit): quit
You typed a total of 19 characters.
```

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Changing the sentinel value

- ▶ Changing the sentinel's value to "quit" does not work!

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
int sum = 0;
String response = "dummy"; // "dummy" value, anything but "quit"

while (!response.equals("quit")) {
    System.out.print("Type a line (or \"quit\" to exit): ");
    response = console.nextLine();
    sum += response.length();
}
System.out.println("You typed a total of " + sum + "
characters.");
```

- ▶ This solution produces the wrong output. Why?

You typed a total of 23 characters. ¹⁷

The problem with the code

- ▶ The code uses a pattern like this:

```
sum = 0.
while (input is not the sentinel) {
    prompt for input; read input.
    add input length to the sum.
}
```

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problem with code

- ▶ On the last pass, the sentinel's length (4) is added to the sum:

prompt for input; read input ("quit").
add input length (4) to the sum.

- ▶ This is a fencepost problem.
 - Must read N lines, but only sum the lengths of the first $N-1$.

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A fencepost solution

```
sum = 0.
prompt for input; read input.    // place a "post"
```

```
while (input is not the sentinel) {
    add input length to the sum. // place a "wire"
    prompt for input; read input. // place a "post"
}
```

- ▶ Sentinel loops often utilize a fencepost "loop-and-a-half" style solution by pulling some code out of the loop.

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Correct code

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
int sum = 0;

// pull one prompt/read ("post") out of the loop
System.out.print("Type a line (or \"quit\" to exit): ");
String response = console.nextLine();

while (!response.equals("quit")) {
    sum += response.length();    // moved to top of loop
    System.out.print("Type a line (or \"quit\" to exit): ");
    response = console.nextLine();
}

System.out.println("You typed a total of " + sum + " characters.");
```

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Sentinel as a constant

```
public static final String SENTINEL = "quit";
...

Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
int sum = 0;

// pull one prompt/read ("post") out of the loop
System.out.print("Type a line (or \"\" + SENTINEL + \"\" to exit): ");
String response = console.nextLine();

while (!response.equals(SENTINEL)) {
    sum += response.length();    // moved to top of loop
    System.out.print("Type a line (or \"\" + SENTINEL + \"\" to exit): ");
    response = console.nextLine();
}

System.out.println("You typed a total of " + sum + " characters.");
```

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examples

- write a method to improve checking if a number is prime or not
 - when can we stop?
- Write a program that flips a coin until there is a run of 10 flips of the same side in a row
 - how many flips were there before 10 in a row?
 - repeat the experiment 1000 times, what is the average number of flips

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