Building Java Programs

Chapter 2

Lecture 2-3: Nested Loops

reading: 2.3

Easy, each line is identical, Just need to print the 5 asterisks 5 times ...each asterisk is followed by a space...

```
public static void printBlock() {
    // print 5 rows of 5 asterisks (space separated)
    for ( int i = 1 ; i <= 5 ; i++ ) {
        System.out.println("* * * * * *");
    }
}</pre>
```

**

**

Hmm, harder. Each line is different but related...

...each line is one asterisk longer...

...so not only do we have a variable number of lines...

...but we have a variable number of things on each line.

Last example our *for* loop printed each row. We will still need that here but now inside the row *for* loop we will need another *for* loop to handle printing the increasing number of asterisks.

Let's put what we know in a table to see what we have...

**

**

Hmm, harder. Each line is different but related...

...each line is one asterisk longer...

...so not only do we have a variable number of lines...

...but we have a variable number of things on each line.

Last example our *for* loop printed each row. We will still need that here but now inside the row *for* loop we will need another *for* loop to handle printing the increasing number of asterisks.

Let's put what we know in a table to see what we have...

Line #	# asterisks
1	
2	
3	
4	

*	
** *** ***	Hmm, harder. Each line is different but relatedeach line is one asterisk longerso not only do we have a variable number of linesbut we have a variable number of things on each line.
	<u> </u>

Last example our *for* loop printed each row. We will still need that here but now inside the row *for* loop we will need another *for* loop to handle printing the increasing number of asterisks.

Let's put what we know in a table to see what we have...

Line #	# asterisks
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

Okay cool!

This is easy ... the number of asterisks is the same as the line number.

```
public static void printHalfWedgePointUp() {
    // for each row...
    for ( int i = 1 ; i <= 4 ; i++ ) {
        // the number of asterisks per row
        // is the same as the row number
        for ( int j = 1 ; j <= i ; j++ ) {
            System.out.print("*");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}</pre>
```

Line #	# asterisks
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

Okay cool!

This is easy ... the number of asterisks is the same as the line number.

Hey, why do we need that println() after the inside loop?

How does # asterisks relate to line #? What is the max number of lines? ...4

Line #	# asterisks
1	4
2	3
3	2
4	1

How does # asterisks relate to line #? What is the max number of lines? ...4

Line #	# asterisks	Max # lines - line #
1	4	
2	3	
3	2	
4	1	

*

This is similar to the last problem but reversed...

** ...let's use the same technique as last time...

...put what we know in a table to see how it all relates

How does # asterisks relate to line #? What is the max number of lines? ...4

Line #	# asterisks	Max # lines – line #
1	4	4 - 1 = 3
2	3	4 - 2 = 2
3	2	4 - 3 = 1
4	1	4 - 4 = 0

Now...how does the 3^{rd} column relate to the 2^{nd} column (# *)?

...4

**

*

This is similar to the last problem but reversed...

...let's use the same technique as last time...

...put what we know in a table to see how it all relates

How does # asterisks relate to line #? What is the max number of lines?

Line #	# asterisks	Max # lines - line #	+ 1
1	4	4 - 1 = 3	4
2	3	4 - 2 = 2	3
3	2	4 - 3 = 1	2
4	1	4 - 4 = 0	1

Now...how does the 3^{rd} column relate to the 2^{nd} column (# *)?

...4

**

*

This is similar to the last problem but reversed...

...let's use the same technique as last time...

...put what we know in a table to see how it all relates

How does # asterisks relate to line #? What is the max number of lines?

Line #	# asterisks	Max # lines - line #	+ 1
1	4	4 - 1 = 3	4
2	3	4 - 2 = 2	3
3	2	4 - 3 = 1	2
4	1	4 - 4 = 0	1

So the # asterisks is (4 - i + 1) or (3 - i)!

```
public static void printHalfWedgePointDown() {
****
              // for each row...
***
              for ( int i = 1 ; i <= 4 ; i++ ) {
**
                 // the number of asterisks is the max # lines
                 // minus the line number + 1
*
                 for ( int j = 3 - i ; j >= 1 ; j-- ) {
                    System.out.print("*");
                 System.out.println();
```

Line #	# asterisks	Max # lines - line #	+ 1
1	4	4 - 1 = 3	4
2	3	4 - 2 = 2	3
3	2	4 - 3 = 1	2
4	1	4 - 4 = 0	1

So the # asterisks is (4 - i + 1) or (3 - i)!

*

This is different because...

...we now have 2 characters per line...

...leading spaces following by training asterisks

Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions:

- 1) How does # spaces relate to line #?
- 2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?

Line #	# " "	# "*"
1	3	1
2	2	3
3	1	5
4	0	7

*

*** This is different because...

***** ...we now have 2 characters per line...

***** ...leading spaces following by training asterisks

Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions:

1) How does # spaces relate to line #?

2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?

Line #	# " "	# "*"	
1	3	1	
2	2	3	
3	1	5	
4	0	7	

*

*** This is different because...

**** ... we now have 2 characters per line...

***** ...leading spaces following by training asterisks

Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions:

1) How does # spaces relate to line #?

2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?

Line #	# " "		# "*"	
1	3	1	1	
2	2	1/n 0+ *	3	
3	1	* (? . *	5	
4	0		7	

*

This is different because...

...we now have 2 characters per line...

...leading spaces following by training asterisks

Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions:

- 1) How does # spaces relate to line #?
- 2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?

Line #	# " "	4 - line #	# "*"
1	3	3	1
2	2	2	3
3	1	1	5
4	0	0	7

*

*** This is different because...

**** ... we now have 2 characters per line...

***** ...leading spaces following by training asterisks

Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions:

1) How does # spaces relate to line #?

2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?

Line #	# " "	4 – line #	# "*"	—
1	3	3	1	, × ,,
2	2	2	3	(he *-
3	1	1	5	odate
4	0	0	7	*´s

*

This is different because...

...we now have 2 characters per line...

...leading spaces following by training asterisks

Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions:

1) How does # spaces relate to line #?

2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?

Line #	# " "	4 – line #	# "*"	2(line #) - 1
1	3	3	1	1
2	2	2	3	3
3	1	1	5	5
4	0	0	7	7

*

This is different because...

...we now have 2 characters per line...

...leading spaces following by training asterisks

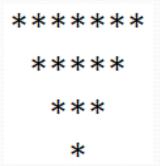
Again, let's put what we know in a table...

Two questions: 1) How does # spaces 2) How does # asterisks relate to line #?							
Line #	# "	4 – I	ine #	# 7 4"	2(line #) - 1		
1	3	3		1	1		
2	2	2	Inside the row loop we have 2 things				
3	1	1	varying, one after the other				
<u>.</u>					_		

...that means we will need two separate loops inside the row loop.

```
public static void printWedgePointUp() {
  // for each row...
  for ( int i = 1 ; i \le 4 ; i++ ){
     // print leading spaces
      for ( int j = 1 ; j <= 4 - i ; j++ ) {
         System.out.print(" ");
      // print training astericks
      for ( int j = 1; j <= 2*i - 1; j++ ) {
        System.out.print("*");
      // end the line
      System.out.println();
```

Homework:



Write a Java method using a for loop to display this figure.