

11.2.2 Count-controlled loops: FOR ... NEXT, totals and counts

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 42 marks**

KEY WORDS count-controlled loop 计数循环 • iteration 迭代 • running total 累计总和
• nested loops 嵌套循环 • counter 计数器

Objective

Learn to write a **count-controlled loop** 计数循环: the FOR ... NEXT loop, which repeats a group of statements a **known number of times**. You use it to find a total, a count, a mean and a largest value, and you put one loop inside another. Selection was on sheets 11.2 and 11.2.1; the other two loops come on sheet 11.2.3.

You must be able to:

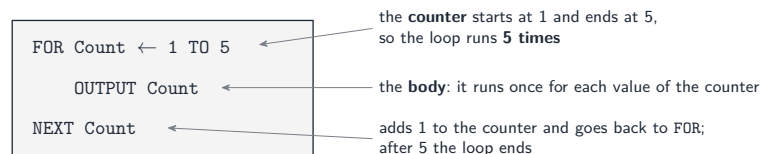
- write a FOR ... NEXT loop, with and without STEP
- state how many times a loop runs, and what it outputs
- use a loop to find a **running total** 累计总和, a **count**, a mean, and the largest or smallest value
- put an IF statement inside a loop
- write and follow **nested loops** 嵌套循环

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows a **method** that a question later on this sheet needs.

■ The FOR ... NEXT loop

Iteration 迭代 means repeating statements. When the number of repetitions is **known before the loop starts**, use a count-controlled loop.



- The **counter** (here Count) is an INTEGER variable. The loop gives it each value from the start value to the end value, one after the other.

- FOR Count ← 1 TO 5 runs **5** times, and FOR Count ← 0 TO 5 runs **6** times. In general the number of passes is $end - start + 1$.
- Write the counter after NEXT. It shows which loop ends there.

STEP changes the counter by a different amount:

```

FOR Number ← 10 TO 0 STEP -2
    OUTPUT Number
NEXT Number
  
```

This outputs 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0. Without STEP, the counter goes up by 1.

■ Loop patterns: a total and a count

Input the temperature at noon on each of 30 days. Output how many days were below zero, and the mean temperature.

```

DECLARE Day, BelowZero : INTEGER
DECLARE Temp, Total : REAL
Total ← 0
BelowZero ← 0
FOR Day ← 1 TO 30
    INPUT Temp
    Total ← Total + Temp
    IF Temp < 0 THEN
        BelowZero ← BelowZero + 1
    ENDIF
NEXT Day
OUTPUT BelowZero
OUTPUT Total / 30
  
```

- **Running total**: set it to 0 **before** the loop, and add to it **inside** the loop.
- **Count**: set it to 0 before the loop, and add 1 inside an IF.
- **Output after the loop**. An OUTPUT inside the loop would run 30 times.
- If Total ← 0 were inside the loop, the total would go back to 0 on every pass. This is a very common error.

■ Loop pattern: the largest value

Output the highest of the 30 temperatures.

```

INPUT Highest
FOR Day ← 2 TO 30
    INPUT Temp
    IF Temp > Highest THEN
        Highest ← Temp
    ENDIF
NEXT Day
OUTPUT Highest
  
```

- Keep the **largest value so far** in a variable. Each new value replaces it only if it is greater.
- Start with the **first value**, not with 0: every temperature could be below zero. The loop then runs from **2**.
- For the smallest value, change $>$ to $<$.

■ Nested loops

Input *Rows*, and output a triangle of stars: 1 star on the first row, 2 on the second, and so on.

```
INPUT Rows
FOR Row ← 1 TO Rows
  Line ← ""
  FOR Star ← 1 TO Row
    Line ← Line & "*"
  NEXT Star
  OUTPUT Line
NEXT Row
```

- The **inner** loop runs completely for **each** pass of the **outer** loop.
- The two loops need **different** counters, and the inner loop must end (**NEXT Star**) before the outer loop ends (**NEXT Row**).
- When *Rows* is 3, the statement inside the inner loop runs $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ times.

2 Practice

Now use the methods above. The first questions need one idea each.

2.1 State how many times each loop runs.

[3]

(a) FOR Index ← 1 TO 20

(b) FOR Index ← 0 TO 9

(c) FOR Index ← 5 TO 25 STEP 5

2.2 State what each loop outputs.

[2]

(a)

```
FOR Count ← 3 TO 6
  OUTPUT Count * 2
NEXT Count
```

(b)

```
FOR Count ← 9 TO 1 STEP -3
  OUTPUT Count
NEXT Count
```

2.3 Write a FOR loop that outputs the **even** numbers from 2 to 20.

[2]

2.4 Complete the pseudocode so that it inputs 10 values and outputs their mean. Write what goes in each blank.

[4]

```
Total ← .....(1)
FOR Index ← 1 TO 10
  INPUT Value
  Total ← .....(2)
NEXT .....(3)
OUTPUT .....(4)
```

2.5 A student wants to add up five prices, but the output is always the last price that was input.

```
FOR Item ← 1 TO 5
  Total ← 0
  INPUT Price
  Total ← Total + Price
NEXT Item
OUTPUT Total
```

Explain the error, and state how to correct it.

[2]

2.6 Write pseudocode that inputs the heights of 25 students, one at a time, and outputs the smallest height.

[4]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Write pseudocode that inputs an integer **Table**, and then outputs the first 12 lines of its multiplication table. For the input 7, the first two lines are:

```
1 x 7 = 7
2 x 7 = 14
```

Declare your variables.

[5]

3.2 A swimming club times 40 swimmers over 100 metres. An algorithm will:

- input the time of each swimmer, in seconds, one value at a time
- count the swimmers with a time of less than 60 seconds
- output this count, and the mean time of all the swimmers.

Write pseudocode for the algorithm. Declare your variables.

[6]

3.3 A weather station records the rainfall, in mm, for each of the 30 days of a month. An algorithm will:

- input the rainfall for each day, one value at a time
- count the days with no rain
- find the total rainfall for the month
- find the day with the most rain; if two days have the same rainfall, keep the earlier day
- output the count, the total and the day number.

Write pseudocode for the algorithm. Declare any variables you use. [7]

3.4 Study this pseudocode.

```
FOR Outer ← 1 TO 3
  FOR Inner ← 1 TO 4
    OUTPUT Outer * Inner
  NEXT Inner
NEXT Outer
```

(a) State how many values are output. [1]

(b) State the first **five** values that are output. [2]

(c) The programmer wants each pass of the **outer** loop to produce one line of output, for example 1 2 3 4. Rewrite the pseudocode. Use a string variable **Line**, and the function **NUM_TO_STR()** to change a number into a string. [4]