for — for (exp1; exp2; exp3) stmt

Description Syntax Remarks and examples Also see

Description

`for` is equivalent to

exp$_1$
`while (`*exp*$_2$`) {`
    stmt(s)
    exp$_3$
`}`

stmt(s) is executed zero or more times. The loop continues as long as *exp2* is not equal to zero.

Syntax

`for (`*exp*$_1$`;` *exp*$_2$`;` *exp*$_3$`)` *stmt*

`for (`*exp*$_1$`;` *exp*$_2$`;` *exp*$_3$`) {`
    stmts
`}`

where *exp*$_1$ and *exp*$_3$ are optional, and *exp*$_2$ must evaluate to a real scalar.

Remarks and examples

To understand `for`, enter the following program

```
function example(n)
{
     for (i=1; i<=n; i++) {
          printf("i=%g\n", i)
     }
     printf("done\n")
}
```

and run `example(3)`, `example(2)`, `example(1)`, `example(0)`, and `example(-1)`.

Common uses of `for` include

```
for (i=1; i<=rows(A); i++) {
     for (j=1; j<=cols(A); j++) {
          ...
     }
}
```

Also see

[M-2] **break** — Break out of for, while, or do loop

[M-2] **continue** — Continue with next iteration of for, while, or do loop

[M-2] **do** — do … while (exp)

[M-2] **Semicolons** — Use of semicolons

[M-2] **while** — while (exp) stmt

[M-2] **Intro** — Language definition