

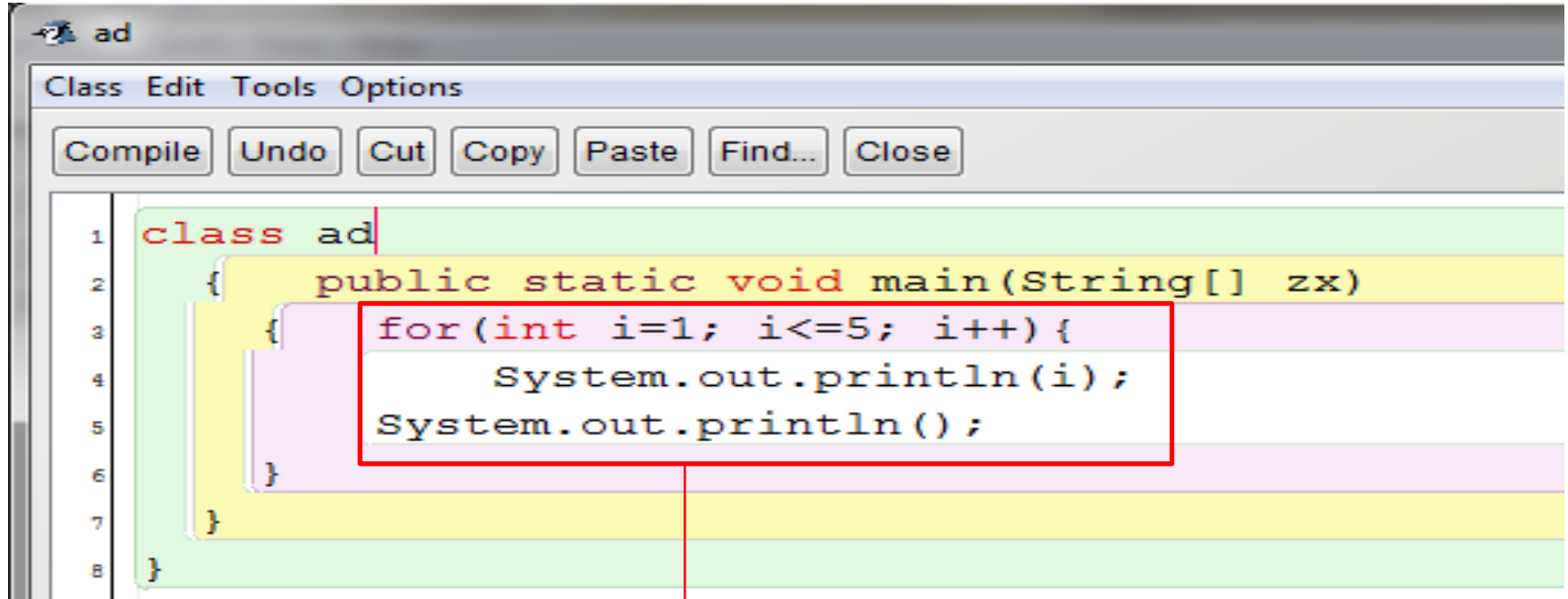
PERTEMUAN 10

LOOPING (FOR)

FOR

- Pada perulangan **for**, ketiga komponen ini dirangkai menjadi satu dalam bentuk **for** (inisialisasi_variabel; kondisi_variabel; update_variabel) perintah
- Salah satu Gunanya Looping adalah untuk mempermudah melakukan suatu proses yang berulang-ulang, seperti membuat angka dari 1 – 10. Jika memakai script biasa kita akan memakan banyak memori, tetapi dengan looping kita dapat melakukannya dengan memori yang sedikit dan waktu yang singkat.

Contoh Coding FOR Awal

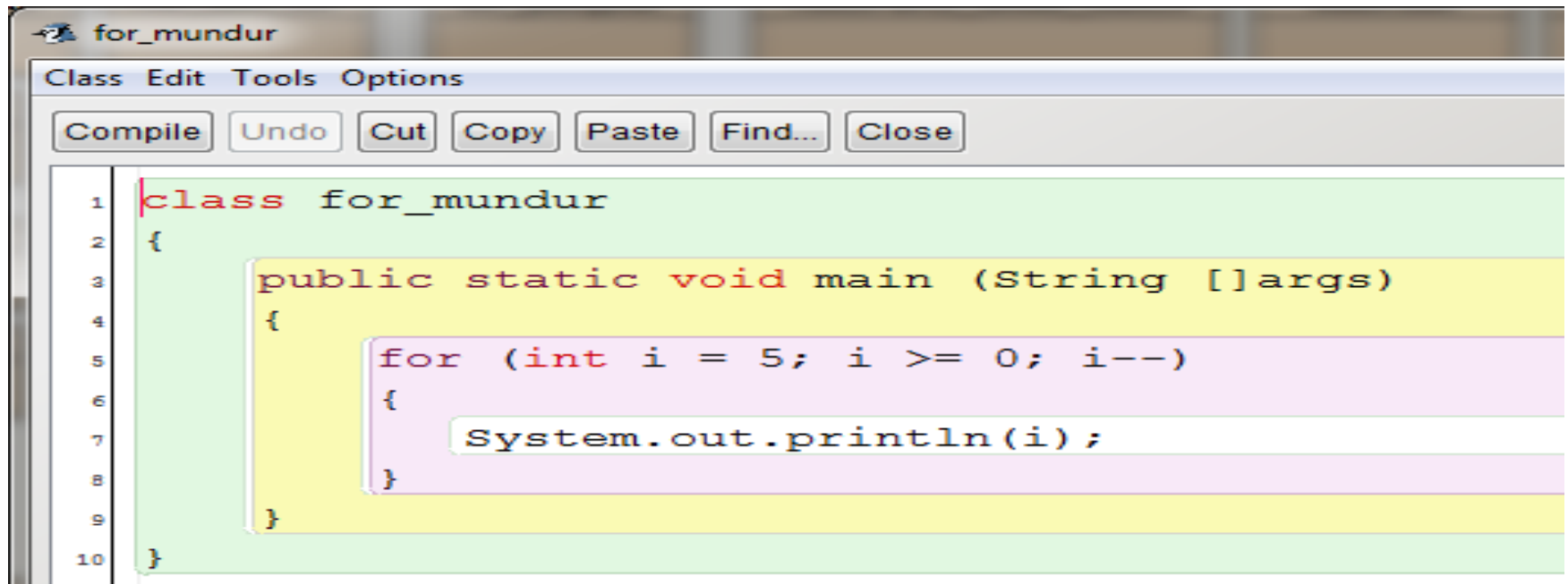


```
1 class ad
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] zx)
4     {
5         for(int i=1; i<=5; i++){
6             System.out.println(i);
7             System.out.println();
8         }
9     }
10 }
```

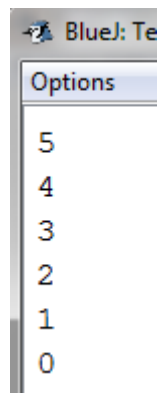
The screenshot shows a Java IDE window titled 'ad'. The menu bar includes 'Class', 'Edit', 'Tools', and 'Options'. Below the menu bar are buttons for 'Compile', 'Undo', 'Cut', 'Copy', 'Paste', 'Find...', and 'Close'. The code editor displays a Java class named 'ad' with a 'main' method. A for loop is highlighted in a pink box, and a red arrow points from it to an explanatory text box below.

Struktur For Dengan Nilai Awal adalah 1 dan dibatasi sampai 5 karena ≤ 5 , kemudian $i++$ bertambah 1 setiap berulang

For Mundur



```
1 class for_mundur
2 {
3     public static void main (String []args)
4     {
5         for (int i = 5; i >= 0; i--)
6         {
7             System.out.println(i);
8         }
9     }
10 }
```



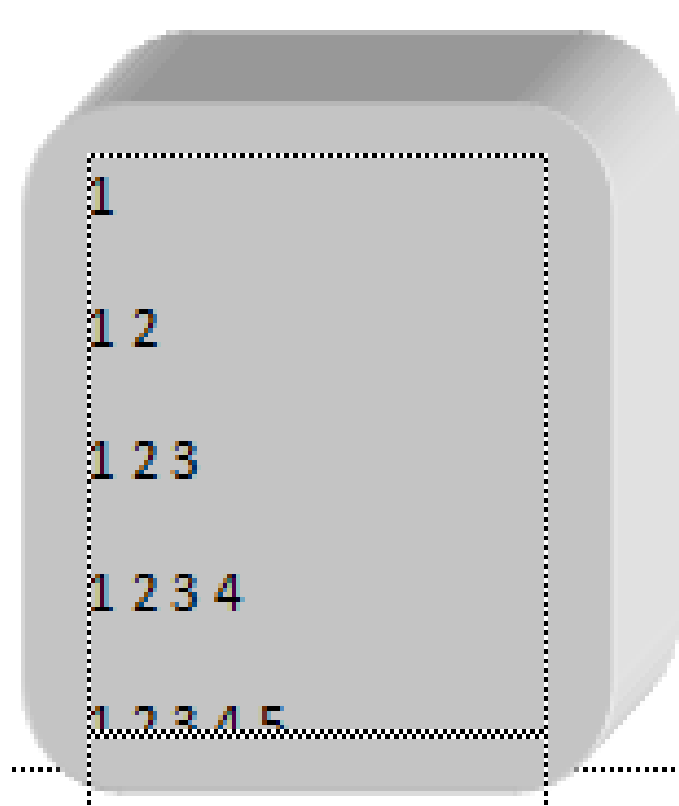
```
Options
5
4
3
2
1
0
```

←===== Outputnya

Contoh Coding For nested

```
public class contoh1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        for (int i = 1; i <=5; i++) {  
            for (int j = 1; j <=i; j++) {  
                System.out.print( j+" ");  
            }  
            System.out.println(" ");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Outputnya



Contoh Coding For nested

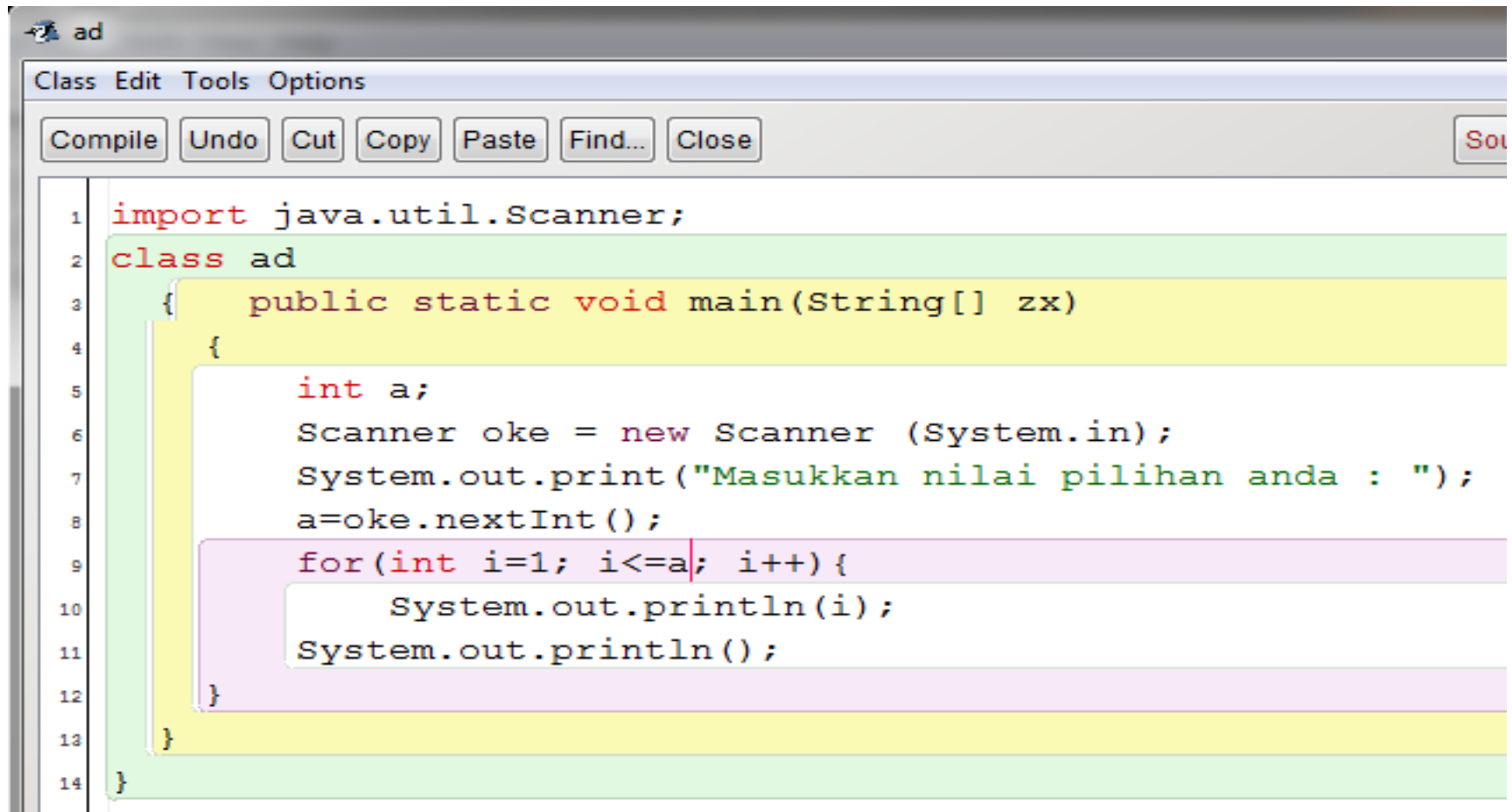
```
public class tblkali {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        for (int i = 1; i <= 12; i++) {  
            for (int j = 1; j <= 12; j++) {  
                System.out.print(i*j + " ");  
            }  
            System.out.println("");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Outputnya

Output nya :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132

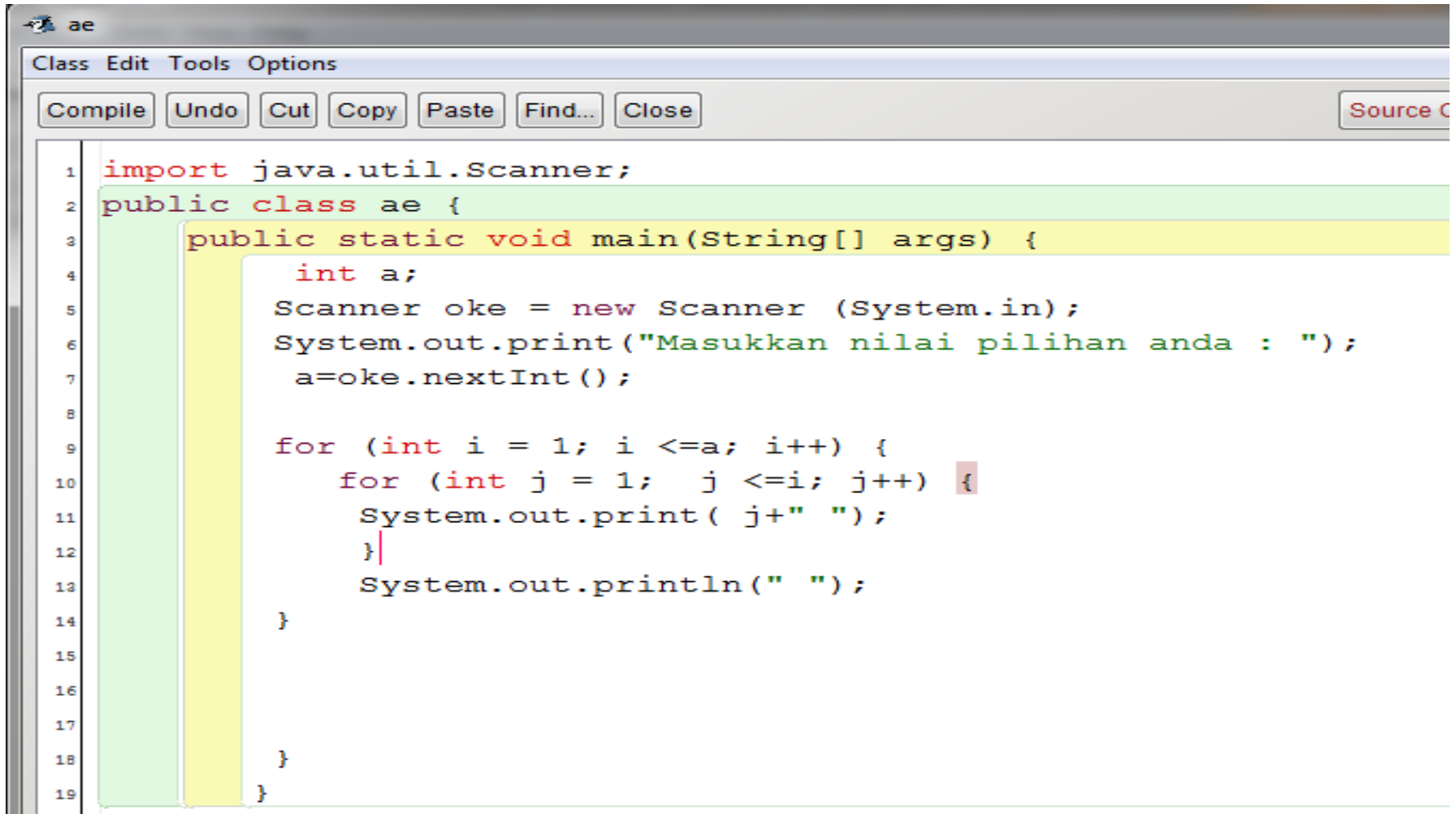
Latihan inputan Scanner Loop (For)



The image shows a screenshot of an IDE window titled 'ad'. The window has a menu bar with 'Class', 'Edit', 'Tools', and 'Options'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with buttons for 'Compile', 'Undo', 'Cut', 'Copy', 'Paste', 'Find...', and 'Close'. The main area contains Java code for a class named 'ad'. The code is as follows:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 class ad
3 {   public static void main(String[] zx)
4     {
5         int a;
6         Scanner oke = new Scanner (System.in);
7         System.out.print("Masukkan nilai pilihan anda : ");
8         a=oke.nextInt();
9         for(int i=1; i<=a; i++){
10             System.out.println(i);
11             System.out.println();
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

Latihan inputan Scanner Loop (For nested)



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class ae {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         int a;
5         Scanner oke = new Scanner (System.in);
6         System.out.print("Masukkan nilai pilihan anda : ");
7         a=oke.nextInt();
8
9         for (int i = 1; i <=a; i++) {
10            for (int j = 1; j <=i; j++) {
11                System.out.print( j+" ");
12            }
13            System.out.println(" ");
14        }
15
16
17
18    }
19 }
```

😊 Terima 😊 Kasih 😊