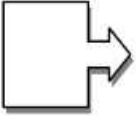


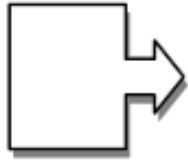


# Lab 4 Using the FOR Loop

## Instruction Conventions

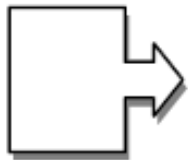
|  |   |
|--|---|
|   | <p>When the “process” icon appears in the box on the left, then this box will contain one or more instructions that you will need to follow.<br/>The instructions will be as specific as is practical but could be different for different users and computer configurations.</p> |
|   | <p>When the “note” icon appears in the box to the left, this box will contain notes, hints, or tips that may be helpful to the lab activities.</p>  |
|  | <p>&lt;user input&gt;</p>   |
|  | <p>When the keyboard icon appears in the box to the left, the box above will contain a line of input to be entered by the user, and this box will contain an explanation of what the user input will do.</p>  |



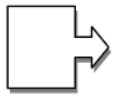
1. Using a web browser, goto [HWMath.net/IBCS](http://HWMath.net/IBCS) and open the link [ForLoop.bas](#).

This is a copy of `Trace-2.bas` which you have already seen. Save this to your `C:` drive where you have `blassic.exe` installed and other BASIC programs.

You can do this by starting Notepad, copying the text from the open `ForLoop.bas` program, or by right-clicking on the link and using:  
Save Link As



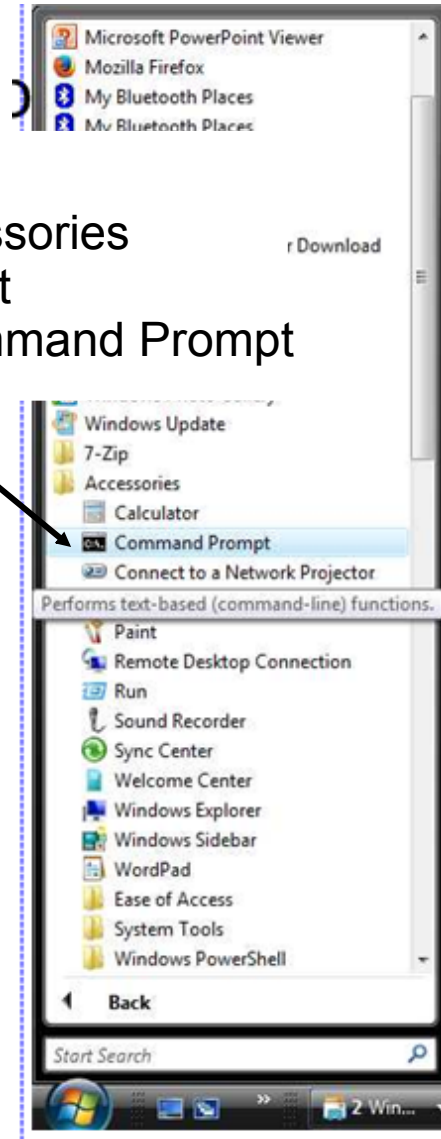
2. Open a Command Prompt window, and test the program.



1) From the start menu select All Programs



2) From Accessories Select Command Prompt





If you are using a different computer than you have used before, be sure to copy `blassic.exe` from the CD into your work space.

```
copy d:\blassic\blassic.exe
```



3. Add your name on line 100.
4. On line 210, initialize the value of P to 14
5. Change lines 300 - 360 to use a FOR statement.
6. Instead of printing

N: 1

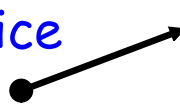
.

.

N: 10

Change the print statement to print out the multiples of P

7. Add a nice title



```
The First 10 Multiples of 14:
1      x      14      =      14
2      x      14      =      28
3      x      14      =      42
4      x      14      =      56
5      x      14      =      70
6      x      14      =      84
7      x      14      =      98
8      x      14      =     112
9      x      14      =     126
10     x      14      =     140
Program terminating.
```

# The PRINT USING Command



Notice how the output is spaced:

```
The First 10 Multiples of 14:
1          x          14          =          14
2          x          14          =          28
3          x          14          =          42
4          x          14          =          56
5          x          14          =          70
6          x          14          =          84
7          x          14          =          98
8          x          14          =         112
9          x          14          =         126
10         x          14          =         140
Program terminating.
```

A somewhat neater output would be:

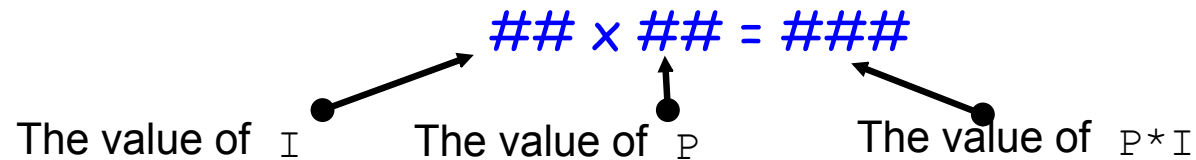
```
The First 10 Multiples of 14:
1 x 14 = 14
2 x 14 = 28
3 x 14 = 42
4 x 14 = 56
5 x 14 = 70
6 x 14 = 84
7 x 14 = 98
8 x 14 = 112
9 x 14 = 126
10 x 14 = 140
Program terminating.
```

# The PRINT USING Command



The USING clause of the PRINT statement is used to tell the classic.exe program how to format the output.

A template for each line printed in the loop is:



## Notice:

- that there are two ## specified for I since I could be 1 or 2 digits.
- P is always 2 digits.
- P \* I could be 2 or 3 digits long.

```
The First 10 Multiples of 14:
1 x 14 = 14
2 x 14 = 28
3 x 14 = 42
4 x 14 = 56
5 x 14 = 70
6 x 14 = 84
7 x 14 = 98
8 x 14 = 112
9 x 14 = 126
10 x 14 = 140
Program terminating.
```

# The PRINT USING Command



A sample PRINT Using statement using the template `## x ## = ###` is:

`PRINT USING "## x ## = ###", I, P, I*P`

The leftmost `##` says to print the leftmost variable using two-spaces.

## Notice:

- that there are two `##` specified for I since I could be 1 or 2 digits.
- P is always 2 digits.
- P \* I could be 2 or 3 digits long.

```
The First 10 Multiples of 14:
1 x 14 = 14
2 x 14 = 28
3 x 14 = 42
4 x 14 = 56
5 x 14 = 70
6 x 14 = 84
7 x 14 = 98
8 x 14 = 112
9 x 14 = 126
10 x 14 = 140
Program terminating.
```



# The PRINT USING Command



Most programming languages have a similar method to create formatted output.

```
The First 10 Multiples of 14:  
1 x 14 = 14  
2 x 14 = 28  
3 x 14 = 42  
4 x 14 = 56  
5 x 14 = 70  
6 x 14 = 84  
7 x 14 = 98  
8 x 14 = 112  
9 x 14 = 126  
10 x 14 = 140  
Program terminating.
```



8. Change your PRINT statement to PRINT USING to format the output similar to the sample above.