

# COMP 1010- Summer 2015 (A01)

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# the Java for loop syntax!

```
for (initialization; condition; upkeep)
```

```
{
```

```
    body;
```

```
}
```

1,2,3,4,

2,3,4

```
for (1int i = 0; i < 10; i++2)4
```

2,3,4

```
{
```

```
    3line(0, cellSizeY*i, width-1, cellSizeY*i);
```

```
}
```

# comparison

```
for (int x = 1; x <= 10; x++)  
{  
    println(x);  
}
```

How about...

```
for (float x = 0.1; x <= 1.0; x += 0.1)  
{  
    println(x);  
}
```

# Floating point is not exact!!!!

Due to the way computers store floating point numbers, we get strange rounding and precision errors

Floats cannot be trusted for exact numbers!

- don't use them in for loops, use ints instead
- don't use them for serious money
- cannot trust exact comparisons...

# Floats: cannot trust equals comparisons

```
if (0.7 == 0.7)
{
    println(1);
}
```

```
if (0.7 == 0.6+0.1)
{
    println(1);
}
```

# Floats: cannot trust equals comparisons

What to do!?!?!?

Use `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=` whenever possible

If you need to test if they're EQUAL, check if they are CLOSE enough....

Advanced:

```
float threshold = 0.001;
```

```
if ( abs(f1-f2) < threshold)...
```

# Don't use floats in for loops

Convert the loop to integers, and convert to floats

Instead of..

```
for (float t = 0; t<=1; t+= 0.1) // ten times..
```

```
float steps = 10;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i <= steps; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    float t = i/steps; // careful of int division
```

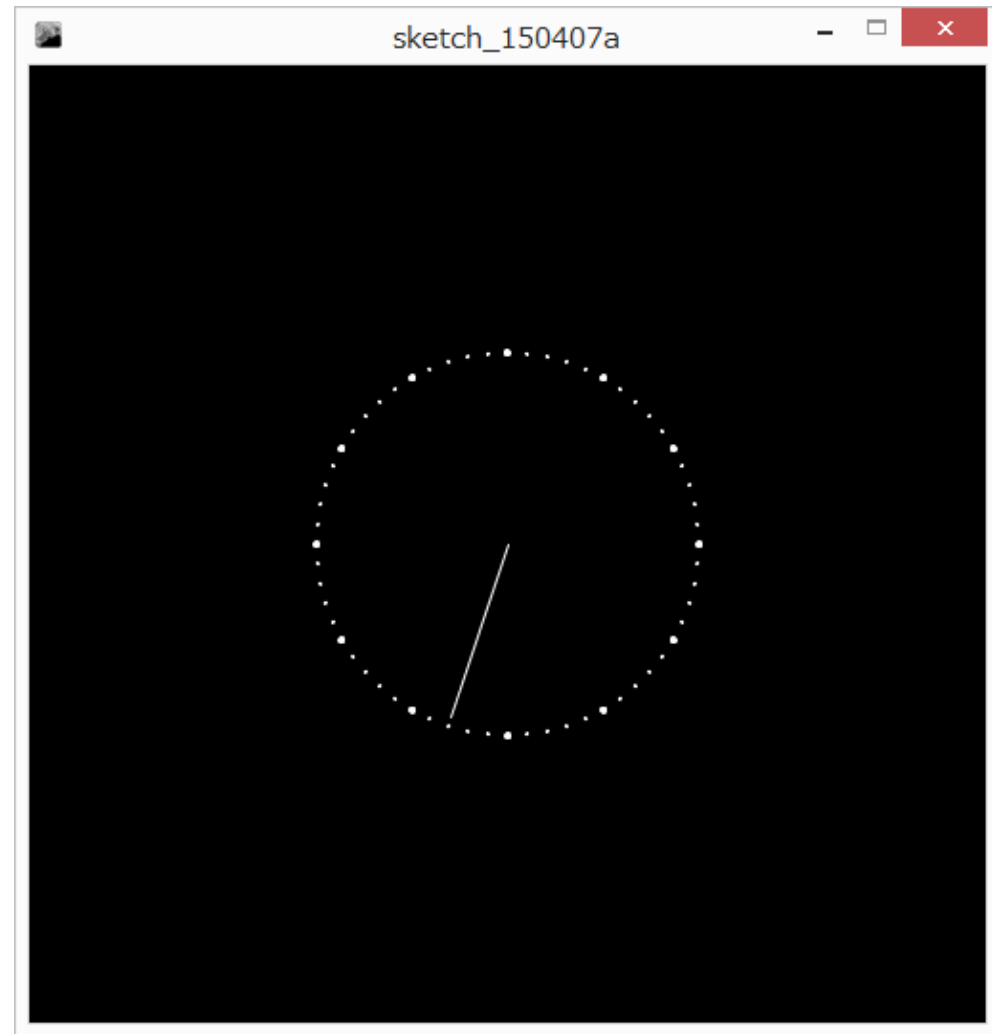
```
}
```

# Example: clock

circle of dots

every fifth dot larger

second hand

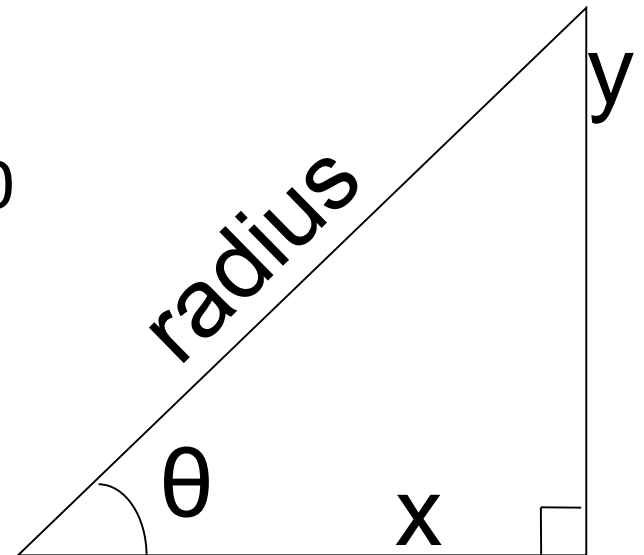
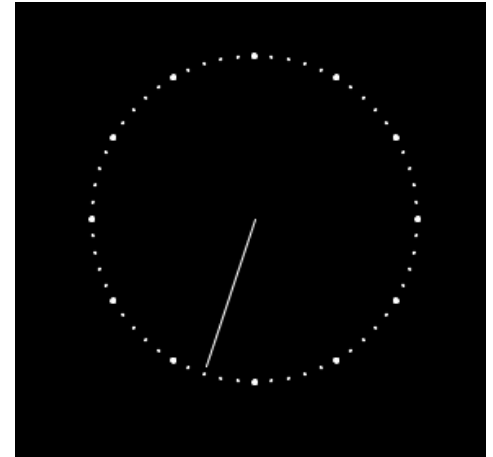




# circle of dots

60 dots

- 1) Calculate angle to a given dot  $i$
- 2) Given angle, calculate  $x$  and  $y$   
(setup globals for clock)
- 3) Wrap in a for loop to do for all 60



# circle of dots

How to make every 5th a different size?

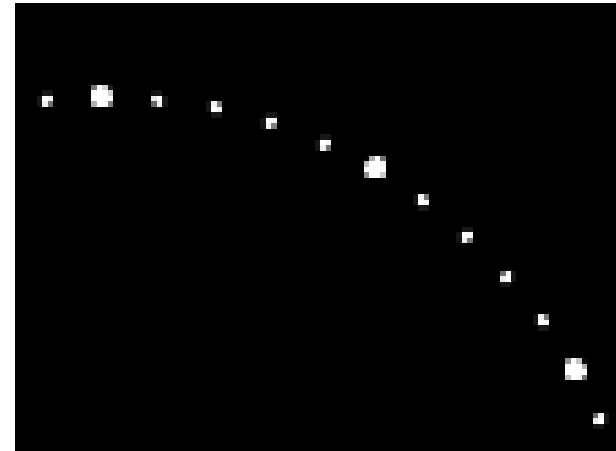
Use modulo!

reminder: number modulo 5,  $i\%5$ , gives 0 when?

when  $i/5$  has no remainder.

$i=0, i=5, i=10, \dots i=55$

if  $(i\%5 == 0)\dots$



# Second hand

New command!

`int second();` // returns the current seconds from  
the system clock

map seconds to a corresponding tick mark

Draw the second hand

# exercise

Add hour and minute hands

Warning: will require some tricky math to make the hand point in the right direction. E.g., 12:00 should be straight up, but 0 degrees is along the positive x axis.

# exercise

Smooth the second hand

- use the `millis()` command, number of milliseconds since program started

**WARNING** : not number of milliseconds in minute or second, requires tricky math

# Circle trail around mouse

First draw one circle and make it rotate (old)

Then, draw X circles behind that one!

for loop: on # of circles (int), not on angle

Make the circle fade out

Make the circle shrink

