

# TCL - FOR LOOPS

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/tcl-tk/tcl\\_for\\_loop.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/tcl-tk/tcl_for_loop.htm)

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A **for** loop is a repetition control structure that allows you to efficiently write a code that needs to be executed for a specific number of times.

## Syntax

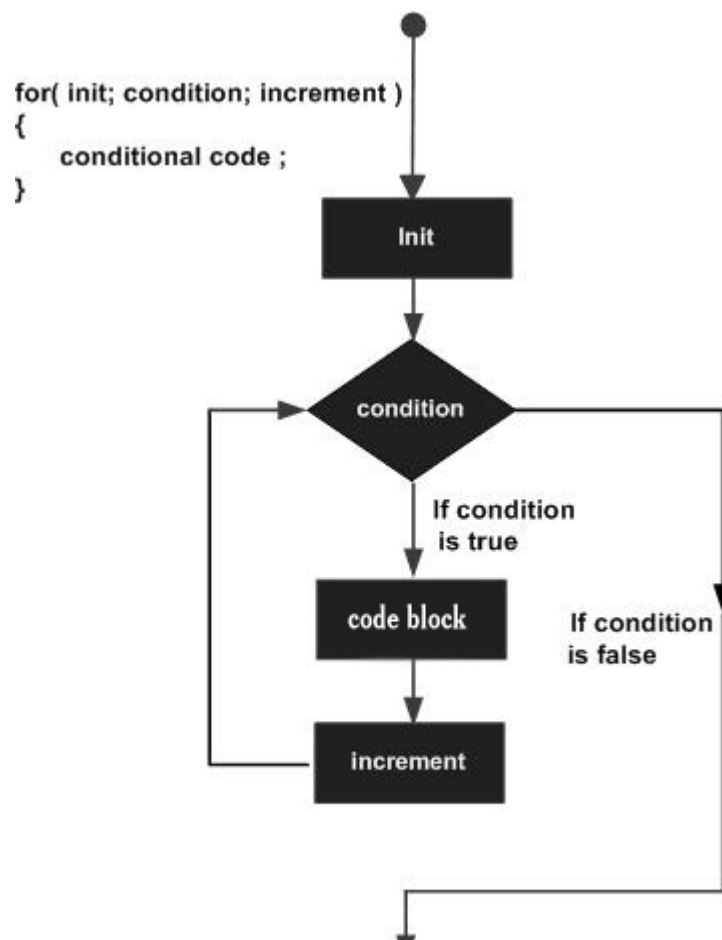
The syntax of a **for** loop in Tcl language is:

```
for {initialization} {condition} {increment} {  
    statement(s);  
}
```

Here is the flow of control in a for loop:

- The **initialization** step is executed first, and only once. This step allows you to declare and initialize any loop control variables. You are not required to put a statement here, as long as a semicolon appears.
- Next, the **condition** is evaluated. If it is true, the body of the loop is executed. If it is false, the body of the loop does not execute and flow of control jumps to the next statement just after the **for** loop.
- After the body of the **for** loop executes, the flow of control jumps back up to the **increment** statement. This statement allows you to update any loop control variables. This statement can be left blank, as long as a semicolon appears after the condition.
- The condition is now evaluated again. If it is true, the loop executes and the process repeats itself *bodyofloop, thenincrementstep, andthenagaincondition*. After the condition becomes false, the **for** loop terminates.

## Flow Diagram





## Example

```
#!/usr/bin/tclsh

# for loop execution
for { set a 10} {$a < 20} {incr a} {
    puts "value of a: $a"
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
value of a: 10
value of a: 11
value of a: 12
value of a: 13
value of a: 14
value of a: 15
value of a: 16
value of a: 17
value of a: 18
value of a: 19
```

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