

C# Do While Loop

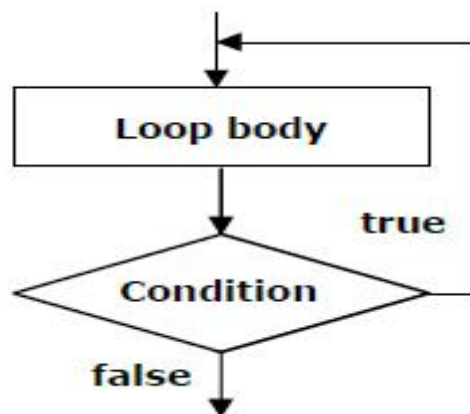
do while loop treats same as while loop but only differences between them is that, do while executes **at least one time**.

In **while**, the specified loop condition evaluated first then executes the code. But in **do while**, code executes first then check for specified loop condition.

This type of loops is called **post-test loop** (loops with condition at the end). A do-while loop looks like this:

```
do
{
    executable code;
} while (condition);
```

By design do-while loops are executed according to the following scheme:



Initially the **loop body** is executed.

Then its condition is checked. If it is **true**, the loop's body is **repeated**, otherwise the loop **ends**.

This logic is repeated until the condition of the loop is broken.

Sample Program:

```
. using System;
. using System.Collections.Generic;
```

```

. using System.Linq;
. using System.Text;
.
. namespace do_while
. {
.     class Program
.     {
.         static void Main(string[] args)
.         {
.             int table, i, res;
.             table = 12;
.             i = 1;
.             do
.             {
.                 res = table * i;
.                 Console.WriteLine("{0} x {1} = {2}", table, i, res);
.                 i++;
.             }
.             // must put semi-colon(;) at the end of while condition in do...while loop.
.             while (i <= 10);
.
.             Console.ReadLine();
.         }
.     }
. }

```

Note: You must put **semi-colon(;)** at the end of while condition in do...while loop.

Output

```

12 x 1 = 12
12 x 2 = 24
12 x 3 = 36
12 x 4 = 48
12 x 5 = 60

```

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$12 \times 8 = 96$$

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

$$12 \times 10 = 120$$

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