

GECG10069 (561085) F25: Introduction to Programming (C++)

Lab 6 : Repetition Statements



What you will learn from Lab 6

In this lab, you will practice loops and learn how to avoid and debug infinite loops.

TASK 6-1 : FOR v.S. WHILE v.S. DO WHILE

- ✓ **for loop:** Best when the number of iterations is known; initialization, condition, and update are all in one line.
- ✓ **while loop:** Condition-driven; the body may not execute at all if the condition is false at the beginning.
- ✓ **do while loop:** Executes the body at least once before checking the condition.
 - Don't forget the semicolon in the end.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    const int BEGIN = 1, END = 5;
    // --- for loop ---
    cout << "for loop: ";
    for (int i = BEGIN; i <= END; i++) {
        cout << i << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;

    // --- while loop ---
    cout << "while loop: ";
    int j = BEGIN;
    while (j <= END) {
        cout << j << " ";
        j++;
    }
    cout << endl;

    // --- do while loop ---
    cout << "do while loop: ";
    int k = BEGIN;
    do {
        cout << k << " ";
        k++;
    } while (k <= END);
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

TASK 5-2 : INFINITE LOOP

- ✓ If the loop condition never becomes false, the loop runs forever.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int i = 1;

    // Wrong condition → infinite loop
    cout << "Infinite loop example:" << endl;
    while (i <= 5) {
        cout << i << " ";
        // i++; // ! Forgot to update i
    }
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

- ✓ The output result on OneCompiler should look like the screenshot below.

- ## ✓ Infinite for loop

- ### ➤ Wrong comparison operator

```
for (int i = 0; i > 5; i++) { // should be i < 5
    cout << i << " ";
}
```

- Wrong update direction (`++` vs `--`)

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i--) { // should be i++  
    cout << i << " ";  
}
```

- #### ➤ Missing update expression

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ) { // forgot update(i++)
    cout << i << " ";
}
```

➤ Logic error in condition

```
for (int i = 1; i != 10; i += 2) { // never equals 10
    cout << i << " ";
}
```

➤ Unintended assignment instead of comparison

```
for (int i = 0; i = 5; i++) { // i = 5 is assignment, always true
    cout << i << " ";
}
```

- ✓ Add cout statements inside the loop to trace variable values and check whether they update as expected.

EXERCISE 6-1 : COUNT ZEROS UNTIL STOP

Description -

Write a program that keeps reading integers from the user one by one.

If the input is ‘0’, keep counting.

If the input is ‘1’,
print the number of zeros entered before the first ‘1’ and stop the program.

Input :

- A single line containing only ‘0’ or ‘1’ separated by spaces.
- The input will always contain at least one ‘1’.

Reminder & Hint :

- The input might contain several ‘1’,
but you have to print the answer right after you read the first ‘1’.
- You can use a loop ‘**while(true)**’ with ‘**cin**’ inside.
Use ‘**break**’ when you need to leave the loop.

Constraints :

- $\text{length}(\text{input}) < 30$
- All the input number $\in \{0,1\}$
- The input consists of exactly one line

Sample Testcases -

Sample Input - 1

0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0

Sample Output - 1

2

Sample Input - 2

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

Sample Output - 2

0

Sample Input - 3

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1

Sample Output - 3

13

EXERCISE 6-2 : INVERTED PYRAMID

Description -

Write a program to print an **inverted pyramid** composed of numbers.
Please print it based on the input number **n** as shown in the sample input / output.

Input - only one integer (**int**) :

- **n**: the number of the pyramid levels

Constraints :

- $n \in \text{integer}(\text{int})$
- $0 \leq n \leq 9$

Sample Testcases -

Sample Input - 1

9

Sample Output - 1

```
12345678987654321
123456787654321
1234567654321
12345654321
123454321
1234321
12321
121
1
```

Sample Input - 2

0

Sample Output - 2 (Print NOTHING)