

CS2100

COMPUTER ORGANISATION

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Lecture #2

Overview of C Programming



NUS
National University
of Singapore

School of
Computing

Lecture #2: Overview of C Programming (1/2)

1. A Simple C Program
2. von Neumann Architecture
3. Variables
4. Data Types
5. Program Structure
 - 5.1 Preprocessor Directives
 - 5.2 Input/Output
 - 5.3 Compute
 - Arithmetic operators
 - Assignment statements
 - Typecast operator

Lecture #2: Overview of C Programming (2/2)

6. Selection Statements

- 6.1 Condition and Relational Operators
- 6.2 Truth Values
- 6.3 Logical Operators
- 6.4 Evaluation of Boolean Expressions
- 6.5 Short-Circuit Evaluation

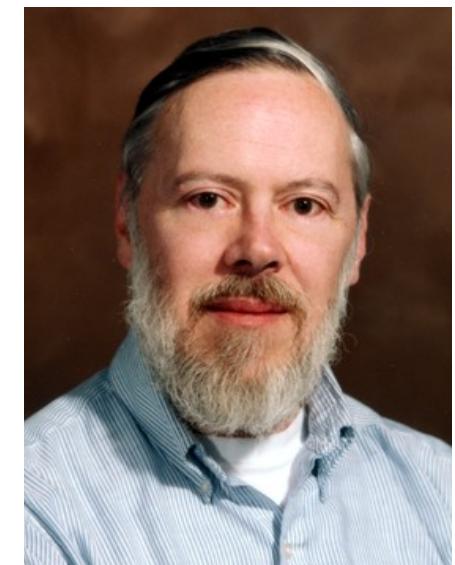
7. Repetition Statements

- 7.1 Using 'break' in a loop
- 7.2 Using 'continue' in a loop

Introduction

- **C**: A general-purpose computer programming language developed in 1972 by **Dennis Ritchie** (1941 – 2011) at Bell Telephone Lab for use with the UNIX operation System
- We will follow the **ANSI C** (C90) standard

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI_C



Quick Review: Edit, Compile, Execute

Edit
eg: `vim first.c`

produces
→

Source code
`first.c`

Compile
eg: `gcc first.c`

produces
→

Executable code
`a.out`

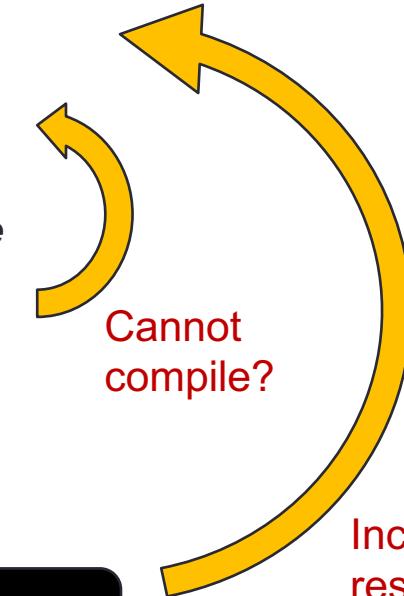
Execute
eg: `a.out`

produces
→

Program output
`The value of c is 3.`

Edit → Compile

← Execute



Cannot
compile?

Incorrect
result?

1. A Simple C Program (1/3)

General form

preprocessor directives

main function header

{

declaration of variables

executable statements

}

“*Executable statements*”

usually consists of 3 parts:

- Input data
- Computation
- Output results

1. A Simple C Program (2/3)

```
// Converts distance in miles to kilometres.  
#include <stdio.h> /* printf, scanf definitions */  
#define KMS_PER_MILE 1.609 /* conversion constant */  
  
int main(void) {  
    float miles,      // input - distance in miles  
          kms;        // output - distance in kilometres  
  
    /* Get the distance in miles */  
    printf("Enter distance in miles: ");  
    scanf("%f", &miles);  
  
    // Convert the distance to kilometres  
    kms = KMS_PER_MILE * miles;  
  
    // Display the distance in kilometres  
    printf("That equals %9.2f km.\n", kms);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

MileToKm.c

Sample run

```
$ gcc MileToKm.c
```

```
$ a.out
```

```
Enter distance in miles: 10.5
```

```
That equals 16.89 km.
```

1. A Simple C Program (3/3)

```
// Converts distance in miles to kilometres.

#include <stdio.h>           /* printf, scanf definitions */
#define KMS_PER_MILE 1.609 /* conversion constant */

int main(void) {
    float miles,             // input - distance in miles
          kms;                // output - distance in kilometres

    /* Get the distance in miles */
    printf("Enter distance in miles: ");
    scanf("%f", &miles);

    // Convert the distance to kilometres
    kms = KMS_PER_MILE * miles;

    // Display the distance in kilometres
    printf("That equals %9.2f km.\n", kms);

    return 0;
}
```

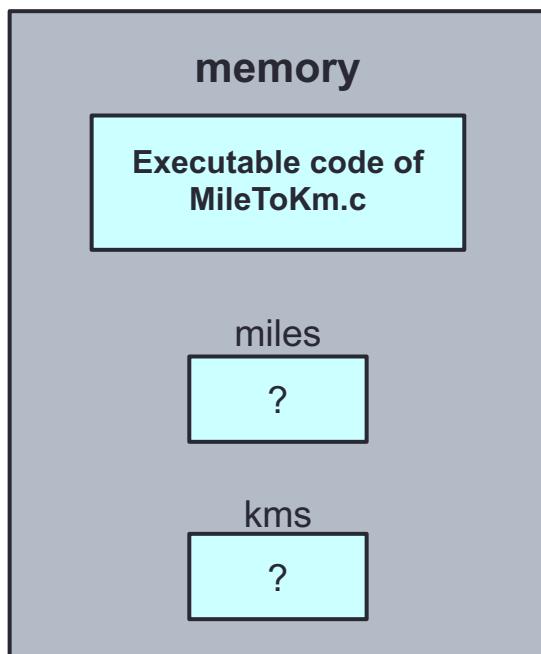
Annotations:

- preprocessor directives**: Points to `#include <stdio.h>` and `#define KMS_PER_MILE 1.609`.
- reserved words**: Points to `int`, `main`, `void`, `float`, `miles`, `kms`.
- variables**: Points to `miles` and `kms`.
- functions**: Points to `printf` and `scanf`.
- special symbols**: Points to `/*`, `*/`, `%f`, `&`, `*`, `=`, `\n`.
- standard header file**: Points to `<stdio.h>`.
- constant**: Points to `KMS_PER_MILE`.
- comments**: Points to `/* ... */`.
- (Only /* ... */ is ANSI C)**: Points to `/* ... */`.

In C, **semi-colon (;)** terminates a statement.
Curly bracket { } indicates a block.
In Python: block is by indentation

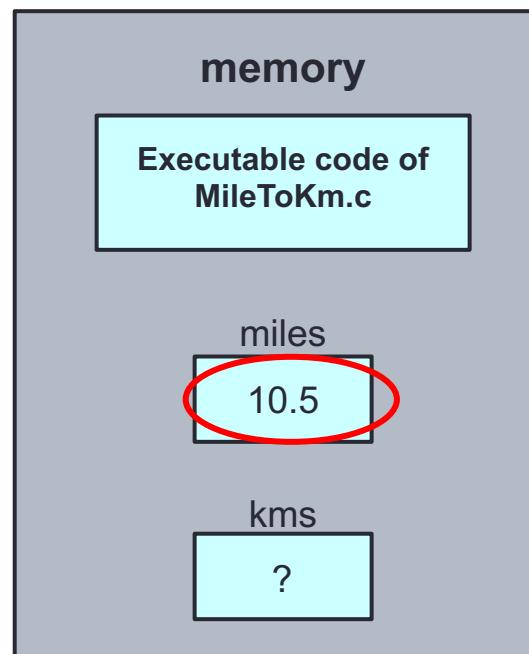
2. von Neumann Architecture (1/2)

What happens in the computer memory?



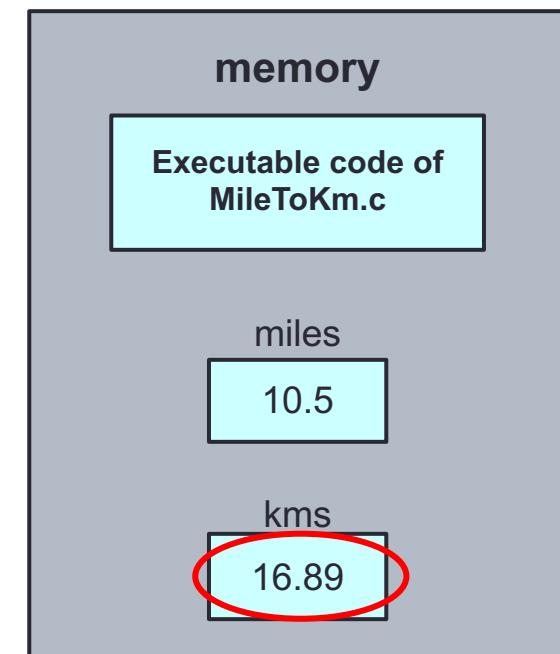
At the beginning

Do not assume that
uninitialised variables
contain zero! **(Very
common mistake.)**



After user enters: 10.5 to

```
scanf ("%f", &miles);
```

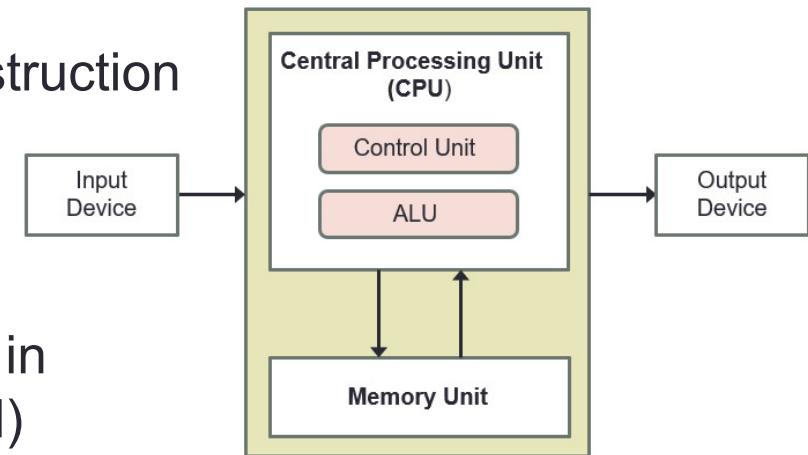


After this line is executed:

```
kms = KMS_PER_MILE * miles;
```

2. von Neumann Architecture (2/2)

- John von Neumann (1903 – 1957)
- von Neumann architecture* describes a computer consisting of:
 - Central Processing Unit (CPU)
 - Registers
 - A control unit containing an instruction register and program counter
 - An arithmetic/logic unit (ALU)
 - Memory
 - Stores both program and data in random-access memory (RAM)
 - I/O devices



(* Also called *Princeton architecture*, or *stored-program architecture*)

3. Variables

```
float miles, kms;
```

- Data used in a program are stored in **variables**
- Every **variable** is identified by a **name** (identifier), has a **data type**, and contains a **value** which could be modified
- (Each variable actually has an **address** too, but for the moment we will skip this until we discuss pointers.)
- A variable is declared with a data type
 - `int count; // variable 'count' of type 'int'`
- Variables may be initialized during declaration:
 - `int count = 3; // 'count' is initialized to 3`
- Without initialization, the variable contains an **unknown value** (Cannot assume that it is zero!)

Python

Declaration via assignment in function/global

```
count = 3
```

3. Variables: Mistakes in Initialization

- No initialization

-Wall option turns
on all warnings

```
int main(void) {  
    int count;  
    count = count + 12;  
    return 0;  
}
```

InitVariable.c

Python
*Cannot declare
without
initialization*

```
$ gcc -Wall InitVariable.c
```

```
InitVariable.c: In function 'main':  
InitVariable.c:3:8: warning: 'count' is used  
uninitialized in this function  
    count = count + 12;  
           ^
```

- Redundant initialization

```
int count = 0;  
count = 123;
```

```
int count = 0;  
scanf("%d", &count);
```

4. Data Types (1/3)

```
float miles, kms;
```

- Every variable must be declared with a data type
 - To determine the type of data the variable may hold
- Basic data types in C:
 - **int**: For integers
 - 4 bytes (in sunfire); -2,147,483,648 (-2^{31}) through +2,147,483,647 ($2^{31} - 1$)
 - **float** or **double**: For real numbers
 - 4 bytes for float and 8 bytes for double (in sunfire)
 - Eg: 12.34, 0.0056, 213.0
 - May use scientific notation; eg: 1.5e-2 and 15.0E-3 both refer to 0.015; 12e+4 and 1.2E+5 both refer to 120000.0
 - **char**: For characters
 - Enclosed in a pair of single quotes
 - Eg: 'A', 'z', '2', '*', ' ', '\n'



4. Data Types (2/3)

- A programming language can be **strongly typed** or **weakly typed**
 - **Strongly typed:** every variable to be declared with a data type. (C: `int count; char grade;`)
 - **Weakly typed:** the type depends on how the variable is used (JavaScript: `var count; var grade;`)
 - The above is just a simple explanation.
 - Much subtleties and many views and even different definitions. Other aspects include static/dynamic type checking, safe type checking, type conversions, etc.
 - Eg: Java, Pascal and C are strongly typed languages. But Java /Pascal are more strongly typed than C, as C supports implicit type conversions and allows pointer values to be explicitly cast.
 - One fun video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQdzwJWYZRU>

4. Data Types (3/3)

```
// This program checks the memory size
// of each of the basic data types
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    printf("Size of 'int' (in bytes): %d\n", sizeof(int));
    printf("Size of 'float' (in bytes): %d\n", sizeof(float));
    printf("Size of 'double' (in bytes): %d\n", sizeof(double));
    printf("Size of 'char' (in bytes): %d\n", sizeof(char));

    return 0;
}
```

DataTypes.c

Python

Use `sys.getsizeof`

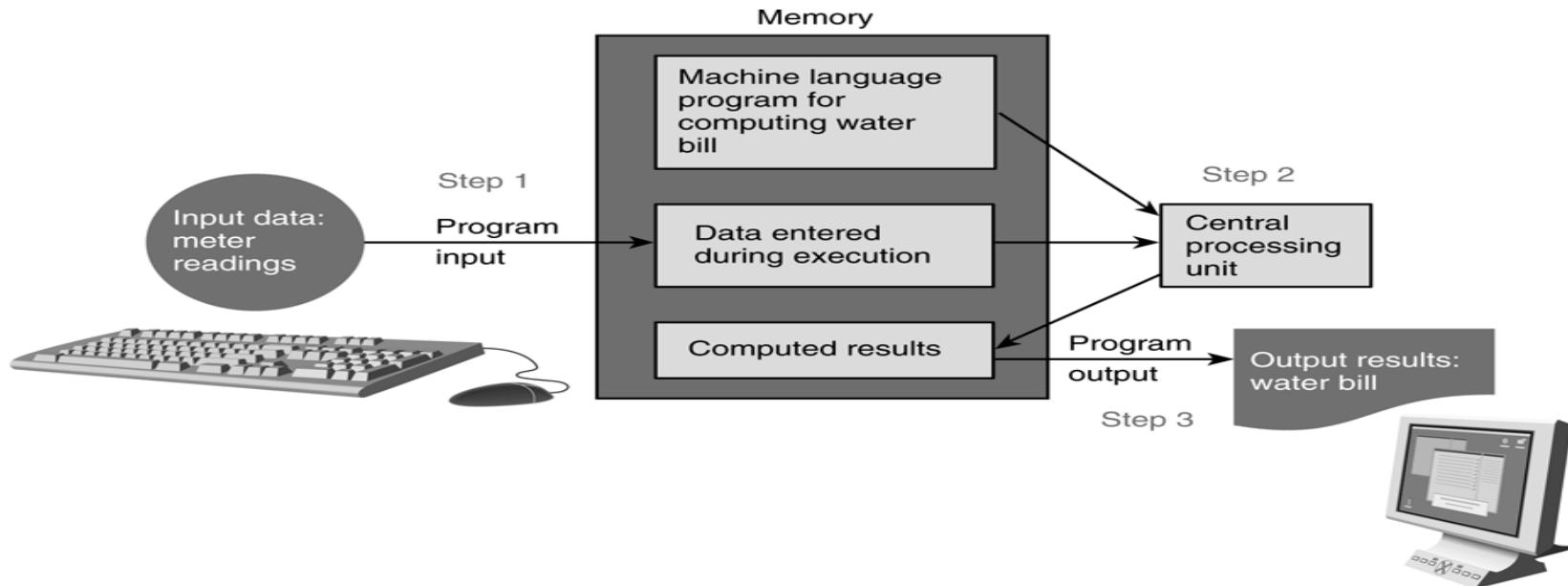
```
import sys
sys.getsizeof(1)
```

```
$ gcc DataTypes.c -o DataTypes
$ DataTypes
Size of 'int' (in bytes): 4
Size of 'float' (in bytes): 4
Size of 'double' (in bytes): 8
Size of 'char' (in bytes): 1
```

-O option
specifies name of
executable file
(default is 'a.out')

5. Program Structure

- A basic C program has 4 main parts:
 - Preprocessor directives:
 - eg: #include <stdio.h>, #include <math.h>, #define PI 3.142
 - Input: through stdin (using `scanf`), or file input
 - Compute: through arithmetic operations and assignment statements
 - Output: through stdout (using `printf`), or file output



5.1 Preprocessor Directives (1/2)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- The C preprocessor provides the following
 - Inclusion of header files
 - Macro expansions
 - Conditional compilation
 - We will focus on inclusion of header files and simple application of macro expansions (defining constants)
- Inclusion of header files
 - To use input/output functions such as scanf() and printf(), you need to include <stdio.h>: **#include <stdio.h>**
 - To use functions from certain libraries, you need to include the respective header file, examples:
 - To use mathematical functions, **#include <math.h>**
(In sunfire, need to compile with **-lm** option)
 - To use string functions, **#include <string.h>**

5.1 Preprocessor Directives (2/2)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Macro expansions

- One of the uses is to define a macro for a constant value
- Eg: **#define PI 3.142 // use all CAP for macro**

```
#define PI 3.142
```

```
int main(void) {
    ...
    areaCircle = PI * radius * radius;
    volCone = PI * radius * radius * height / 3.0;
}
```

Preprocessor replaces all instances of PI with 3.142 before passing the program to the compiler.

In Python, there is no parallel, but closest is simply declare global variable

PI = 3.142

areaCircle = PI * radius * radius
volCone = PI * radius * height / 3.0

What the compiler sees:

```
int main(void) {
    ...
    areaCircle = 3.142 * radius * radius;
    volCone = 3.142 * radius * radius * height / 3.0;
}
```

5.2 Input/Output (1/3)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Input/output statements:

- `scanf (format string, input list);`
- `printf (format string);`
- `printf (format string, print list);`

age Address of variable
 20 'age' varies each
 time a program is
 run.

One version:

```
int age;
double cap; // cumulative average
printf("What is your age? ");
scanf("%d", &age);
printf("What is your CAP? ");
scanf("%lf", &cap);
printf("You are %d years old, and your CAP is %f\n", age, cap);
```

"age" refers to value in the variable `age`.
 "&age" refers to (address of) the memory cell where the value of `age` is stored.

InputOutput.c

Another version:

```
int age;
double cap; // cumulative average point
printf("What are your age and CAP? ");
scanf("%d %lf", &age, &cap);
printf("You are %d years old, and your CAP is %f\n", age, cap);
```

InputOutputV2.c

5.2 Input/Output (2/3)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- `%d` and `%lf` are examples of **format specifiers**; they are **placeholders** for values to be displayed or read

Placeholder	Variable Type	Function Use	Python
<code>%c</code>	char	<code>printf / scanf</code>	
<code>%d</code>	int	<code>printf / scanf</code>	
<code>%f</code>	float or double	<code>printf</code>	
<code>%f</code>	float	<code>scanf</code>	
<code>%lf</code>	double	<code>scanf</code>	
<code>%e</code>	float or double	<code>printf (for scientific notation)</code>	All inputs are read as string

- Examples of format specifiers used in `printf()`:
 - `%5d`: to display an integer in a width of 5, right justified
 - `%8.3f`: to display a real number (float or double) in a width of 8, with 3 decimal places, right justified
- Note: For `scanf()`, just use the format specifier without indicating width, decimal places, etc.

5.2 Input/Output (3/3)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- `\n` is an example of escape sequence
- Escape sequences are used in `printf()` function for certain special effects or to display certain characters properly
- These are the more commonly used escape sequences:

Escape sequence	Meaning	Result
<code>\n</code>	New line	Subsequent output will appear on the next line
<code>\t</code>	Horizontal tab	Move to the next tab position on the current line
<code>\"</code>	Double quote	Display a double quote "
<code>%%</code>	Percent	Display a percent character %

Try out `TestIO.c` and compare with `TestIO.py`

5.3 Compute (1/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Computation is through **function**
 - So far, we have used one function: **int main(void)**
main() function: where execution of program begins
- A **function body** has two parts
 - **Declarations statements**: tell compiler what type of memory cells needed
 - **Executable statements**: describe the processing on the memory cells

```
int main(void) {  
    /* declaration statements */  
    /* executable statements */  
    return 0;  
}
```

Python

```
def main():  
    # statements  
    return 0  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

5.3 Compute (2/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Declaration Statements: To declare use of variables

```
int count, value;
```

→ Data type → Names of variables

- User-defined Identifier

- Name of a variable or function
- May consist of letters (a-z, A-Z), digits (0-9) and underscores (_), but MUST NOT begin with a digit
- Case sensitive, i.e. **count** and **Count** are two distinct identifiers
- Guideline: Usually should begin with lowercase letter
- Must not be reserved words (next slide)
- Should avoid standard identifiers (next slide)
- Eg: *Valid identifiers:*

`maxEntries, _X123, this_IS_a_long_name`

Invalid:

`1Letter, double, return, joe's, ice cream, T*S`

5.3 Compute (3/10)

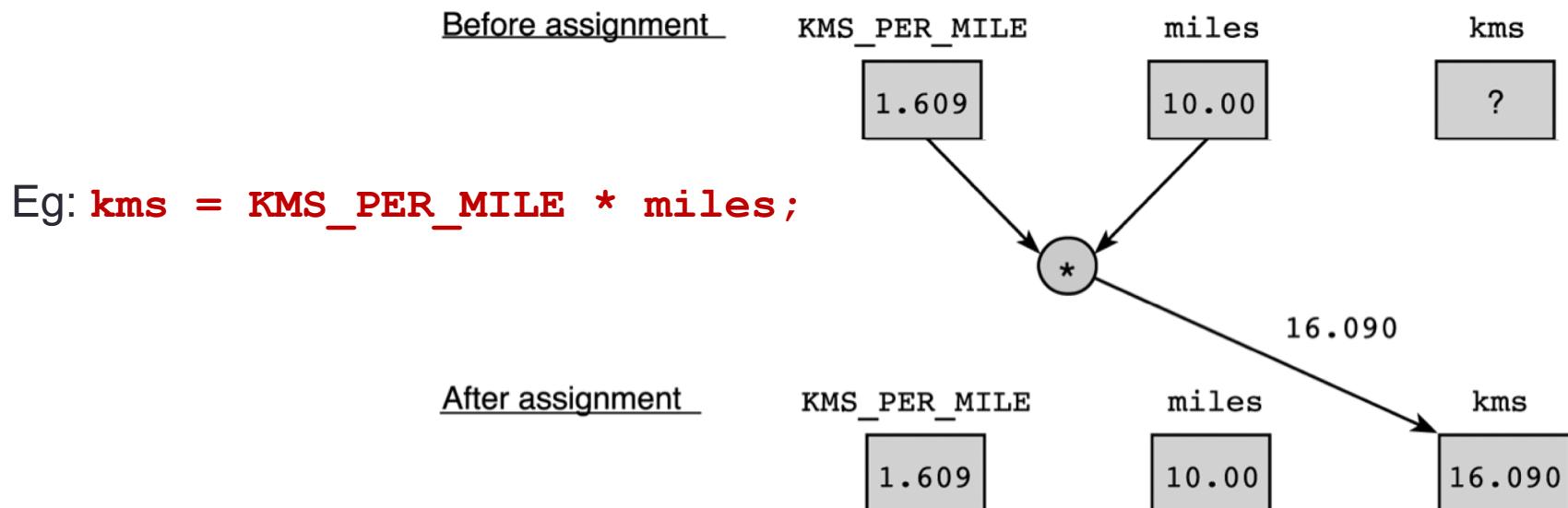
Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Reserved words (or keywords)
 - Have special meaning in C
 - Eg: **int**, **void**, **double**, **return**
 - Complete list: <http://c.ihypress.ca/reserved.html>
 - Cannot be used for user-defined identifiers (names of variables or functions)
- Standard identifiers
 - Names of common functions, such as **printf**, **scanf**
 - Avoid naming your variables/functions with the same name of built-in functions you intend to use

5.3 Compute (4/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Executable statements
 - I/O statements (eg: `printf`, `scanf`)
 - Computational and assignment statements
- Assignment statements
 - Store a value or a computational result in a variable
 - (Note: '=' means '**assign value on its right to the variable on its left**'; it does NOT mean equality)
 - Left side of '=' is called **lvalue**



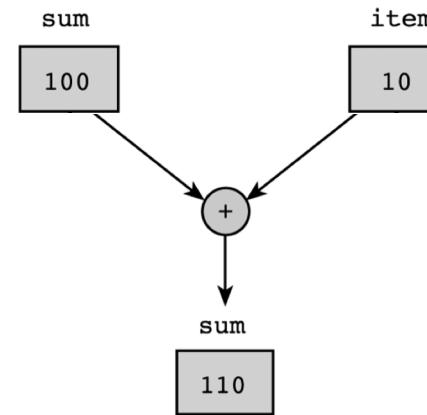
5.3 Compute (5/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

Eg: `sum = sum + item;`

- Note: **Ivalue** must be assignable

Before assignment



After assignment

- Examples of invalid assignment (result in compilation error “**Ivalue required as left operand of assignment**”):
 - `32 = a; // '32' is not a variable`
 - `a + b = c; // 'a + b' is an expression, not variable`
- Assignment can be cascaded, with associativity from **right to left**:
 - `a = b = c = 3 + 6; // 9 assigned to variables c, b and a`
 - The above is equivalent to: `a = (b = (c = 3 + 6));`
which is also equivalent to:

|| `c = 3 + 6;`
 `b = c;`
 `a = b;`

Python

Can write: `a = b = c = 3 + 6`
 CANNOT: `a = 5 + (b = 3)`

5.3 Compute (6/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

□ Side effect:

- An assignment statement does not just assigns, it also has the side effect of returning the value of its right-hand side expression
- Hence `a = 12;` has the side effect of returning the value of 12, besides assigning 12 to `a`
- Usually we don't make use of its side effect, but sometimes we do, eg:

`z = a = 12; // or: z = (a = 12);`

- The above makes use of the side effect of the assignment statement `a = 12;` (which returns 12) and assigns it to `z`
- Side effects have their use, but **avoid convoluted codes**:

`a = 5 + (b = 10); // assign 10 to b, and 15 to a`

- Side effects also apply to expressions involving other operators (eg: logical operators). We will see more of this later.

5.3 Compute (7/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Arithmetic operations

- Binary Operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `%` (*remainder*)

- Left Associative (from left to right)

- `46 / 15 / 2` → `3 / 2` → `1`
 - `19 % 7 % 3` → `5 % 3` → `2`

- Unary operators: `+`, `-`

- Right Associative

- `x = - 23` `p = +4 * 10`

- Execution from left to right, respecting parentheses rule, and then precedence rule, and then associative rule (slide 30)

- addition, subtraction are lower in precedence than multiplication, division, and remainder

- Truncate result if result can't be stored (slide 31)

- `int n; n = 9 * 0.5;` results in `4` being stored in `n`.

5.3 Compute (8/10)

ArithOps.c

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

```
// To illustrate some arithmetic operations in C
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    int x, p, n;

    // to show left associativity
    printf("46 / 15 / 2 = %d\n", 46/15/2);
    printf("19 %% 7 %% 3 = %d\n", 19%7%3);

    // to show right associativity
    x = -23;
    p = +4 * 10;
    printf("x = %d\n", x);
    printf("p = %d\n", p);

    // to show truncation of val
    n = 9 * 0.5;
    printf("n = %d\n", n);

    return 0;
}
```

```
$ gcc ArithOps.c -o ArithOps
$ ArithOps
46 / 15 / 2 = 1
19 % 7 % 3 = 2
x = -23
p = 40
n = 4
```

5.3 Compute (9/10)

```
int a = 5;
x = a++;
therefore: x=5, a=6
```

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

- Arithmetic operators: Associativity & Precedence

Operator Type	Operator	Associativity
Primary expression operators	() expr++ expr--	Left to right
Unary operators	* & + - ++expr --expr (typecast)	Right to left
Binary operators	*	Left to right
	/ % + -	
Assignment operators	= += -= *= /= %=	Right to left

Python

expr++, expr--, ++expr, --expr
are not available

5.3 Compute (10/10)

Preprocessor
Input
Compute
Output

Mixed-Type Arithmetic Operations

int m = 10/4;

means

m = 2;

float p = 10/4;

means

p = 2.0;

int n = 10/4.0;

means

n = 2;

float q = 10/4.0;

means

q = 2.5;

int r = -10/4.0;

means

r = -2;

Caution!

Type Casting

- Use a cast operator to change the type of an expression

- syntax: (type) expression

int aa = 6; float ff = 15.8;

float pp = (float) aa / 4; means pp = 1.5;

int nn = (int) ff / aa; means nn = 2;

float qq = (float) (aa / 4); means qq = 1.0;

Try out TypeCast.c

5.3 Compute: Difference with Python

- **Python Floor Division**

$a = 10 / 4$	means	$a = 2.5$
--------------	-------	-----------

$b = 10 // 4$	means	$b = 2$
---------------	-------	---------

$c = -10 / 4$	means	$c = -2.5$
---------------	-------	------------

$d = -10 // 4$	means	$d = -3$
----------------	-------	----------

- **Modulo**

- **Python % is modulo**

$a = 10 \% 4$	$\rightarrow a = 2$
---------------	---------------------

$b = -10 \% 4$	$\rightarrow b = 2$
----------------	---------------------

- **C % is remainder**

$a = 10 \% 4$	$\rightarrow a = 2$
---------------	---------------------

$b = -10 \% 4$	$\rightarrow b = -2$
----------------	----------------------

- **NOTE:** be careful with negative values for % operation

Try out **Modulo.c** and compare with **Modulo.py**

6. Selection Structures (1/2)

- C provides two control structures that allow you to select a group of statements to be executed or skipped when certain conditions are met.

if ... else ...

```
if (condition) {  
    /* Execute these statements if TRUE */  
}
```

```
if condition:  
    # Statement
```

```
if (condition) {  
    /* Execute these statements if TRUE */  
}  
else {  
    /* Execute these statements if FALSE */  
}
```

```
if condition:  
    # Statement  
elif condition:  
    # Statement  
else:  
    # Statement
```

6. Selection Structures (2/2)

switch

Python

No counterpart

```
/* variable or expression must be of discrete type */
switch ( <variable or expression> ) {
    case value1:
        Code to execute if <variable or expr> == value1
        || break;

    case value2:
        Code to execute if <variable or expr> == value2
        break;
    ...
    default:
        Code to execute if <variable or expr> does not
        equal to the value of any of the cases above
        break;
}
```

6.1 Condition and Relational Operators

- A **condition** is an expression evaluated to true or false.
- It is composed of expressions combined with **relational operators**.
 - Examples: `(a <= 10)` , `(count > max)` , `(value != -9)`

Relational Operator	Interpretation
<code><</code>	is less than
<code><=</code>	is less than or equal to
<code>></code>	is greater than
<code>>=</code>	is greater than or equal to
<code>==</code>	is equal to
<code>!=</code>	is not equal to

Python

Allows

`1 <= x <= 5`

6.2 Truth Values

- Boolean values: **true** or **false**.
- There is no boolean type in ANSI C. Instead, we use **integers**:
 - 0 to represent **false**
 - Any other value to represent **true** (1 is used as the representative value for true in output)
- Example:

Python

NOTE: only integers!

In Python and JavaScript you have truthy and falsy values, but not in C

TruthValues.c

```
int a = (2 > 3);
int b = (3 > 2);

printf("a = %d; b = %d\n", a, b);
```

a = 0; b = 1

6.3 Logical Operators

- **Complex condition:** combining two or more boolean expressions.
- Examples:
 - If temperature is greater than 40C **or** blood pressure is greater than 200, go to A&E immediately.
 - If all the three subject scores (English, Maths **and** Science) are greater than 85 **and** mother tongue score is at least 80, recommend taking Higher Mother Tongue.
- **Logical operators** are needed: **&&** (and), **||** (or), **!** (not).

A	B	A && B	A B	!A
False	False	False	False	True
False	True	False	True	True
True	False	False	True	False
True	True	True	True	False

Python

A || B → A or B
A && B → A and B
!A → not A

b && 1 will be True when b =\= 1

6.4 Evaluation of Boolean Expressions (1/2)

- The evaluation of a boolean expression is done according to the **precedence** and **associativity** of the operators.

Operator Type	Operator	Associativity
Primary expression operators	() [] . -> expr++ expr--	Left to Right
Unary operators	* & + - ! ~ ++expr --expr (typecast) sizeof	Right to Left
Binary operators	* / % + - < > <= >= == != && 	Left to Right
Ternary operator	?:	Right to Left
Assignment operators	= += -= *= /= %=	Right to Left

Python

```
cond ? expr1 : expr2 →
expr1 if cond else cond2
```

6.4 Evaluation of Boolean Expressions (2/2)

- What is the value of **x**?

```
int x, y, z,  
    a = 4, b = -2, c = 0;  
x = (a > b || b > c && a == b);
```

x is true (1)

gcc issues warning (why?)

- Always good to add parentheses for readability.

```
y = ((a > b || b > c) && a == b);
```

y is false (0)

- What is the value of **z**?

```
z = ((a > b) && !(b > c));
```

z is true (1)

Try out [EvalBoolean.c](#)

6.5 Short-Circuit Evaluation

- Does the following code give an error if variable `a` is zero?

```
if ((a != 0) && (b/a > 3)) {  
    printf(...);  
}
```

- Short-circuit evaluation
 - `expr1 || expr2`: If expr1 is true, skip evaluating `expr2` and return true immediately, as the result will always be true.
 - `expr1 && expr2`: If expr1 is false, skip evaluating `expr2` and return false immediately, as the result will always be false.

7. Repetition Structures (1/2)

- C provides three control structures that allow you to select a group of statements to be executed repeatedly.

```
while ( condition )
{
    // loop body
}
```

```
do
{
    // loop body
} while ( condition );
```

```
for ( initialization; condition; update )
{
    // loop body
}
```

Initialization:
initialize the **loop variable**

Condition: repeat loop
while the condition on
loop variable is true

Update: change
value of **loop variable**

7. Repetition Structures (2/2)

- Example: Summing from 1 through 10.

Sum1To10_While.c

```
int sum = 0, i = 1;  
while (i <= 10) {  
    sum = sum + i;  
    i++;  
}
```



Sum1To10_DoWhile.c

```
int sum = 0, i = 1;  
do {  
    sum = sum + i;  
    i++;  
}  
while (i <= 10);
```

while(1)

Sum1To10_For.c

```
int sum, i;  
for (sum = 0, i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {  
    sum = sum + i;  
}
```



Infinite loops might be useful for multithreaded programming

7.1 Using 'break' in a loop (1/2)

BreakInLoop.c

```
// without 'break'  
printf ("Without 'break':\n");  
for (i=1; i<=5; i++) {  
    printf("%d\n", i);  
    printf("Ya\n");  
}
```

Without 'break' :

1
Ya
2
Ya
3
Ya
4
Ya
5
Ya

```
// with 'break'  
printf ("With 'break':\n");  
for (i=1; i<=5; i++) {  
    printf("%d\n", i);  
    if (i==3)  
        break;  
    printf("Ya\n");  
}
```

With 'break' :

1
Ya
2
Ya
3

7.1 Using 'break' in a loop (2/2)

BreakInLoop.c

```
// with 'break' in a nested loop
printf("With 'break' in a nested loop:\n");
for (i=1; i<=3; i++) {
    for (j=1; j<=5; j++) {
        printf("%d, %d\n", i, j);
        if (j==3)
            break;
        printf("Ya\n");
    }
}
```

With 'break' in ...

1, 1	Ya
1, 2	Ya
1, 3	2, 1
2, 2	Ya
2, 3	3, 1
3, 2	Ya
3, 3	

- In a nested loop, **break** only breaks out of the inner-most loop that contains the **break** statement.

7.2 Using 'continue' in a loop (1/2)

ContinuelnLoop.c

```
// without 'continue'  
printf ("Without 'continue':\n");  
for (i=1; i<=5; i++) {  
    printf("%d\n", i);  
    printf("Ya\n");  
}
```

Without 'continue':
1
Ya
2
Ya
3
Ya
4
Ya
5
Ya

```
// with 'continue'  
printf ("With 'continue':\n");  
for (i=1; i<=5; i++) {  
    printf("%d\n", i);  
    if (i==3)  
        continue;  
    printf("Ya\n");  
}
```

With 'continue':
1
Ya
2
Ya
3
4
Ya
5
Ya

7.2 Using 'continue' in a loop (2/2)

ContinuelnLoop.c

```
// with 'continue' in a nested loop
printf("With 'continue' in a nested loop:\n");
for (i=1; i<=3; i++) {
    for (j=1; j<=5; j++) {
        printf("%d, %d\n", i, j);
        if (j==3)
            continue;
        printf("Ya\n");
    }
}
```

- In a nested loop, **continue** only skips to the next iteration of the inner-most loop that contains the **continue** statement.

With ...

1, 1

Ya

1, 2

Ya

1, 3

1, 4

Ya

1, 5

Ya

2, 1

Ya

2, 2

Ya

2, 3

2, 4

Ya

2, 5

Ya

3, 1

Ya

3, 2

Ya

3, 3

3, 4

Ya

3, 5

Ya

End of File