

# IT 1033: Fundamentals of Programming

## Loops

6

# Repetitions: Loops

- A loop is a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached.
- The statement may be repeated
  - For a specific number of items
  - For an indeterminate number of times, depending on the truth or falsity of some condition.



# Loops

- C++ provides three types of loops
  - for loops (1-n times)**
    - Repeat a section of code known number of times
  - while loops (0 –more times)**
    - Loop is used to repeat a specific block of code an **unknown** number of times
  - do while loops (1 –more times)**
    - A do while loop is a control flow statement that executes a block of code at least once, and then repeatedly executes the block

# Repeat some work

- Do some repeated work
  - **Initialization** (Start number)
  - **Condition** (do repeat action until satisfy some condition)
  - **Update** (Next Value)
- Example
  - **Initialization** Start with 1
  - **Condition** Count up to 50
  - **Update** Count 1 by 1



# While Loop

- Allows the repetition of a statement based on the truth value of a condition
- Can run 0 to infinite times

```
while (condition)
{
    statement(s)
}
```

## Exercise 6.3

1. Write a c++ program to print the following figure

a) \*

\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

b) 1 12

123

1234

12345

# While Loop

- Syntax

```
while (Condition)
{
    statement(s)
}
```

- Example

```
int num=1;
```

```
while (num <=10)
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << num<<endl;
```

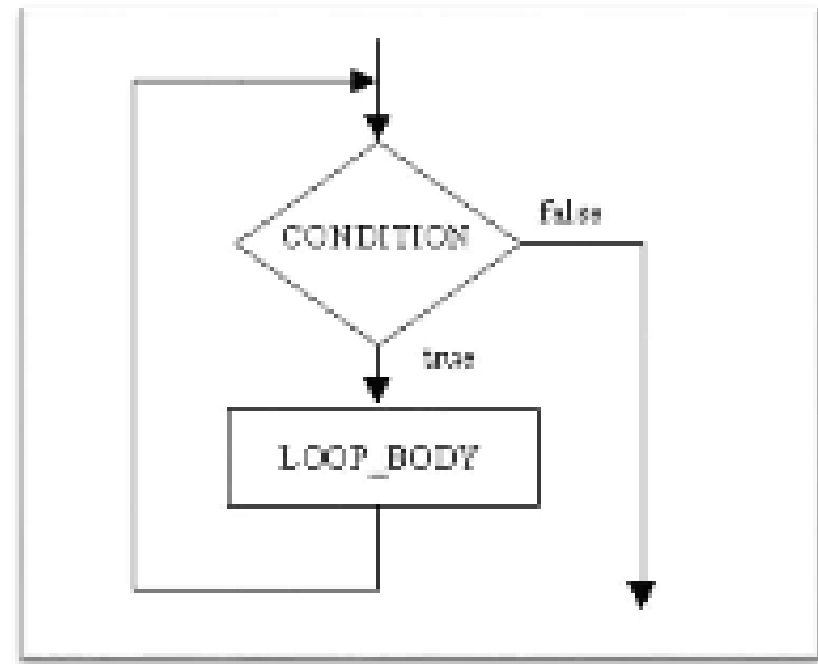
```
    num++;
```

```
}
```

Initialization

Condition

Update



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

# Do-while Loop

- do...while loop also depends on a condition, but unlike while loop, its condition is evaluated at the bottom of the loop, after the body has already executed.

```
do
{
    statement (s)
}
while (condition);
```



# Do-while Loop

- Syntax

```
do
{
    statement(s)
}
while (condition);
```

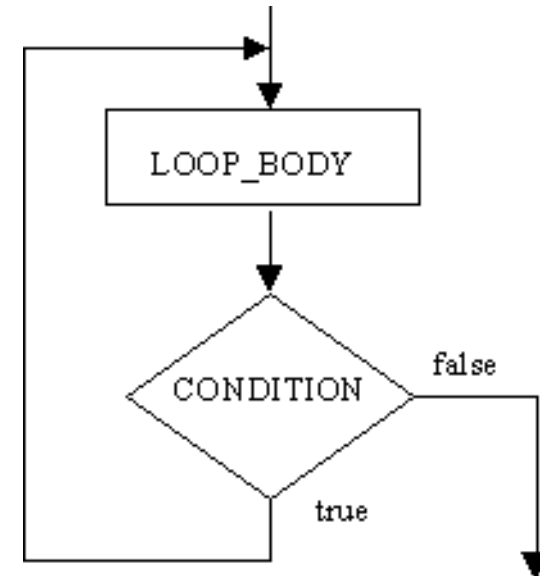
## Example

```
int num = 1;
do
{
    cout << "Number is: " << num << endl;
    num++;
}
while (num <= 10);
```

Initialization

Update

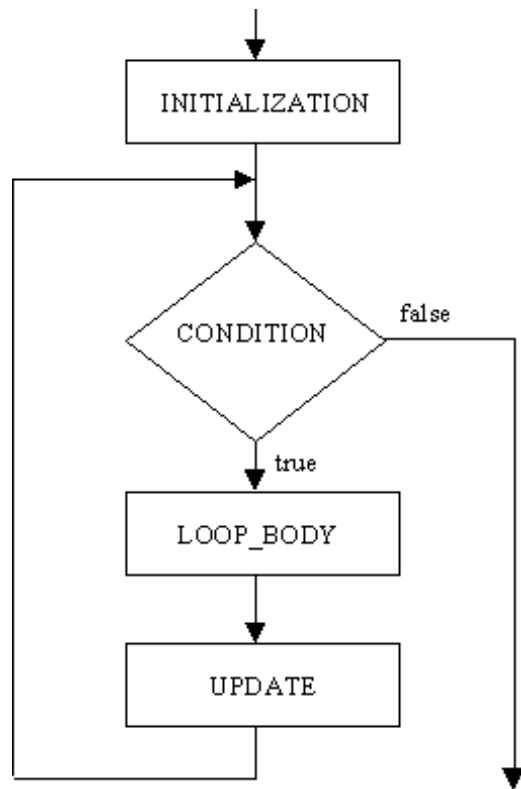
Condition



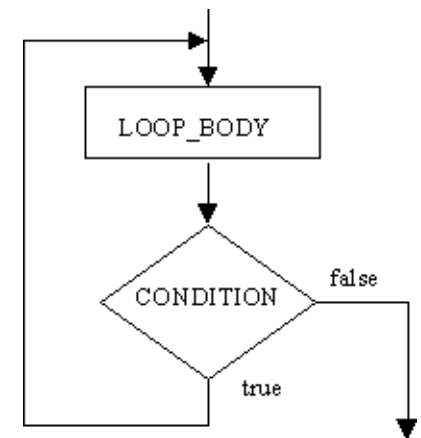
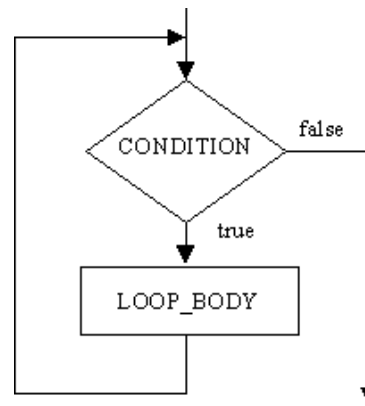
```
Number is: 1
Number is: 2
Number is: 3
Number is: 4
Number is: 5
Number is: 6
Number is: 7
Number is: 8
Number is: 9
Number is: 10
```

# Loops comparison

For while



do-while



# Loops comparison

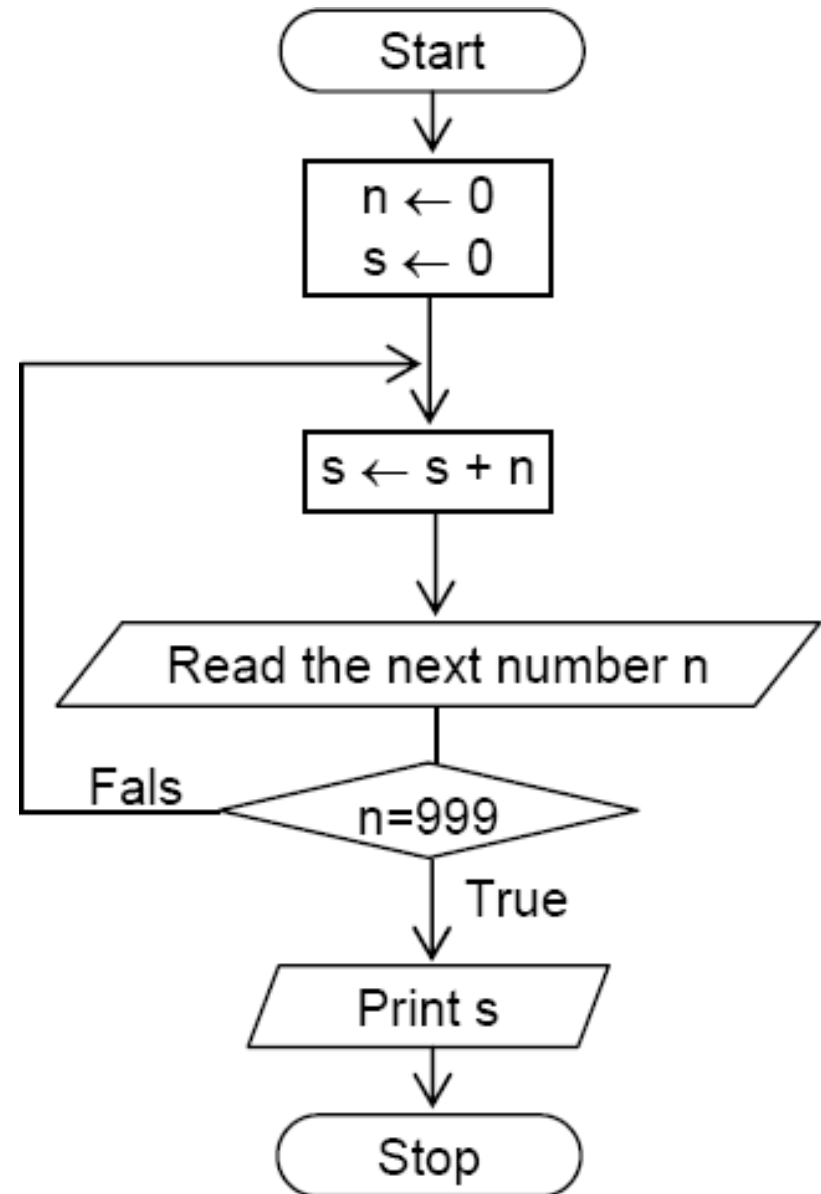
```
for(int i = 1 ; i < 11 ; i ++)  
{  
    cout << "Value " << i << endl;  
}
```

```
int num=1;  
  
while (num <=10)  
{  
    cout << num<<endl;  
    num++;  
}
```

```
int num = 1;  
do  
{  
    cout << num << endl;  
    num++;  
}  
while (num <= 10);
```

## Exercise 6.6

Accept numbers until the user enters a 999 and output the average of the given numbers



## Exercise 6.8

Write a C++ program to read **N** number of integers and find the total and average.

- **N** is an input 1, 2, 3..... **N**
- Use for, while and do-while loops
- Draw 3 flow chart for the above 3 programs