

ITERATION STATEMENT

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TOPIC OUTLINE

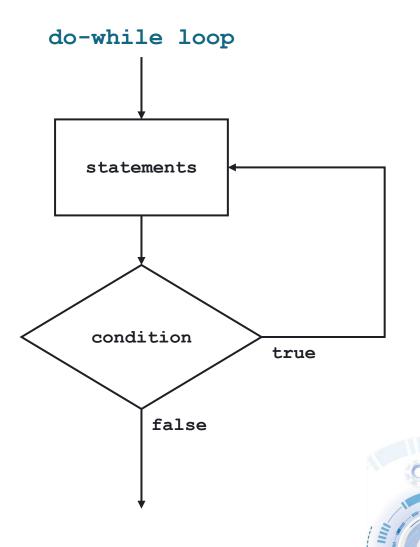
do-while Loop



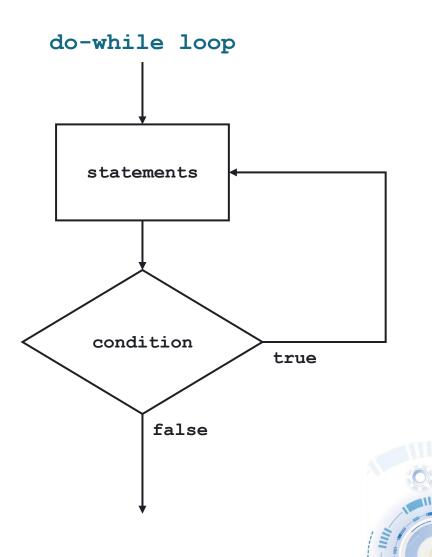


A <u>do-while</u> loop is a control flow statement that allows you to <u>repeatedly</u> execute a block of code as long as a specified condition is <u>true</u>.

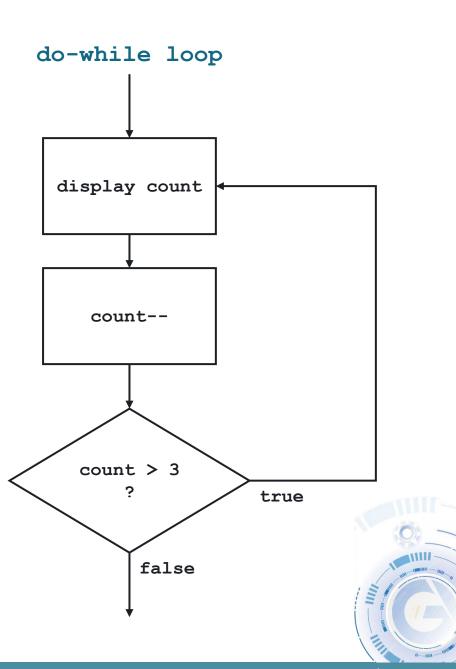
The key characteristic of a <u>do-while</u> loop is that it guarantees the loop body will be <u>executed at least once</u>, even if the condition is <u>false</u> from the beginning.



```
Syntax of the do-while loop statement:
do{
    // repeat code while the
    condition is true
}while(condition);
```



```
int count = 2;
do{
   cout << count;
   count--;
}while(count > 3 );
```



Compare the output of the **do-while** loop vs while loop code snippet: int count = 2; int count = 2; while(count > 3) { do{ cout << count;</pre> cout << count;</pre> count--; count--; }while(count > 3); output: output:

Determine the output of this code snippet:

```
int a = 1;
do{
    cout << a;
}while(a <= 5);
output:</pre>
```

```
int y = 5;
do{
    cout << y << " ";
    y--;
}while(y > 0);
output:
```



Determine the output of this code snippet:

```
int z = 10;
do{
    cout << z << " ";
    z = z - 2;
}while(z >= 0);
output:
```

```
int z = 10;
do{
    cout << z << " ";
    z -= 2;
}while(z >= 0);
output:
```



Determine the output of this code snippet:

```
int b = 0;
do{
    cout << b << "\n";
    b = b + 2;
}while(b <= 10);
output:</pre>
```

```
int b = 0;
do{
    cout << b << "\n";
    b += 2;
}while(b <= 10);
output:</pre>
```



Determine the output of this code snippet:

```
int a = 1;
do{
   if(a % 2 == 0){
      cout << a <<"\t";
   a++;
}while(a <= 10);</pre>
output:
```

```
int a = 1;
do{
   if(a % 2 == 0){
      cout << a <<"\r";
   a++;
}while(a <= 10);</pre>
output:
```

LABORATORY

