

### **Repetition Structure**

(CS 1002)

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### **Repetition Structure**

- Repetition Structure or Loops: Allows you to repeat a section of your program a certain number of times
- Repeats until the condition remains true
- Terminates when the condition becomes false



### Loops in C++

- for loop
- Counter-controlled loop
- while loopdo loop

**Conditional loop** 



# Loops

#### **Counter-controlled Loops**

**Depends** on the **value** of a **variable** known as **counter variable**. The **counter** is **changed** (**increased/decreased**) in **each iteration**.

**Example:** for loop

#### **Conditional loop**

A conditional loop keeps repeating until a specific condition is met

Example: while and do loops



# while loop



# while loop

for loop does something a fixed number of times.

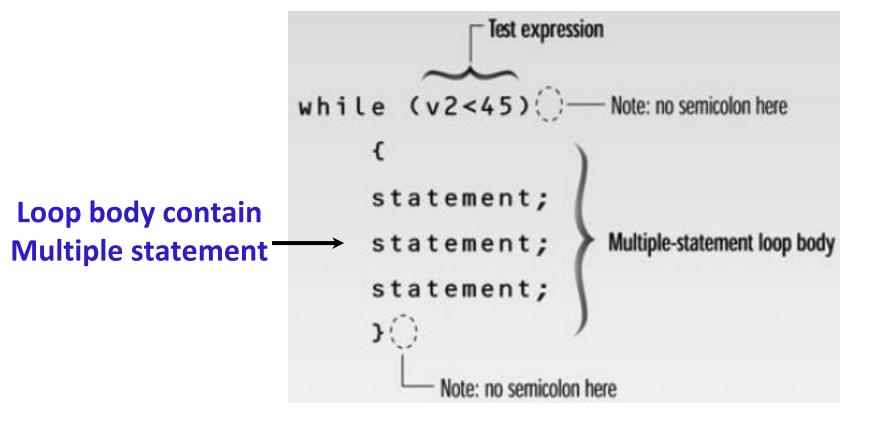
 If you don't know how many times you want to do something before you start the loop?

 In this case a different kind of loop may be used: the while loop



### while loop - syntax

```
Loop body contain while (n!=0) Note: no semicolon here single statement single-statement loop body
```





**Initialize count** 

```
int count = 0;
while (count < 2)
{
    cout << "Welcome to C++!";
    count++;
}</pre>
```

```
(count < 2) is true
int count = 0;
while (count < 2)
       cout << "Welcome to C++!";</pre>
       count++;
```



```
int count = 0;
while (count < 2)
{
          cout << "Welcome to C++!";
          count++;
}</pre>
```



```
int count = 0;
while (count < 2)
{
    count << "Welcome to C++!";
    count++;
}</pre>
```



```
(count < 2) is still true since
int count = 0;
                                             count is 1
while (count < 2)
        cout << "Welcome to C++!";</pre>
        count++;
```



```
int count = 0;
while (count < 2)
{
     cout << "Welcome to C++!";
     count++;
}</pre>
```





```
(count < 2) is false since count is 2
int count = 0;
                                                 now
while (count < 2)
        cout << "Welcome to C++!";</pre>
        count++;
```



```
int count = 0;
while (count < 2)
{
    cout << "Welcome to C++!";
    count++;
}</pre>
```

The loop exits. Execute the next statement after the loop.



#### **Class Exercise-1**

- Get a number from user and calculate its factorial

# (while loop) - Example

#### infinite while loops...

```
while(true)
{
   cout<<"\n Infinite loop";
}</pre>
```

```
while(10)
{
   cout<<"\n Infinite loop";
}</pre>
```

```
while('A')
{
  cout<<"\n Infinite loop";
}</pre>
```

# (while loop) - Example

```
while (numEntries = 3) //always true
{
   cout <<"working ... "; numEntries++;
}</pre>
```

```
while (numEntries = 0) //always false
{
   cout << "never executed...";
}</pre>
```



# (while loop) -- Class Exercise

- Write a program that asks the user to enter two numbers (multiple of 10): *speed1*, and *speed2* representing speeds in KPH (Kilo meters per Hour). Then the program should convert and show table of speeds in MPH (Miles per Hour) for all the speed values between *speed1* and *speed2*.

MPH = KPH \* 0.6214

**speed1** and **speed2** variables should be multiple of 10. Each table entry (in KPH) should be updated by 5 in each iteration.



# (while loop) – Exercise

- Write a program that inputs a value in an integer number from user. For this number the program returns the *count* for how many times can we divide this number by 2 to get down to 1".



# (while loop) – Exercise

- Write a program that inputs a value in an integer number from user. For this number the program returns the *count* for how many times can we divide this number by 2 to get down to 1".

```
int count = 0; int num; cin>>num;

//count how many divisions we've done
while (num > 1)
{
    num = num / 2;
    count++;
}
cout<<"\nWe have to divide: "<<count<<" times";</pre>
```



#### (while loop) -- Class Exercise

- Get a number from user and calculate its factorial



# Any Questions!