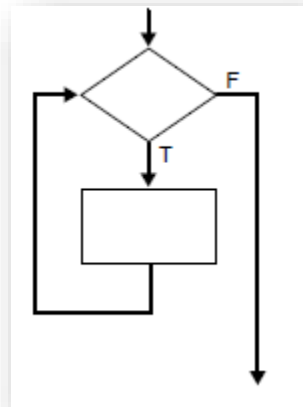
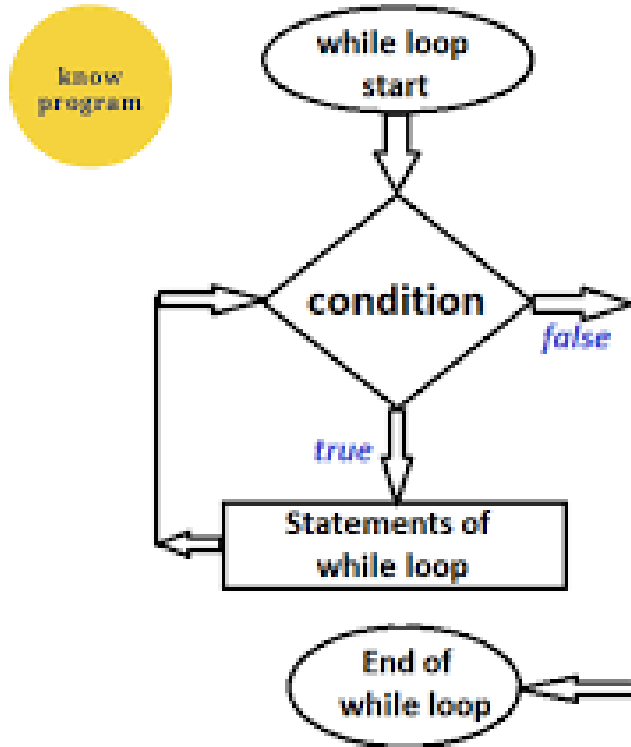


DATA STRUCTURE & PROGRAMMING I

Topic 6- Loop **while**



While loop



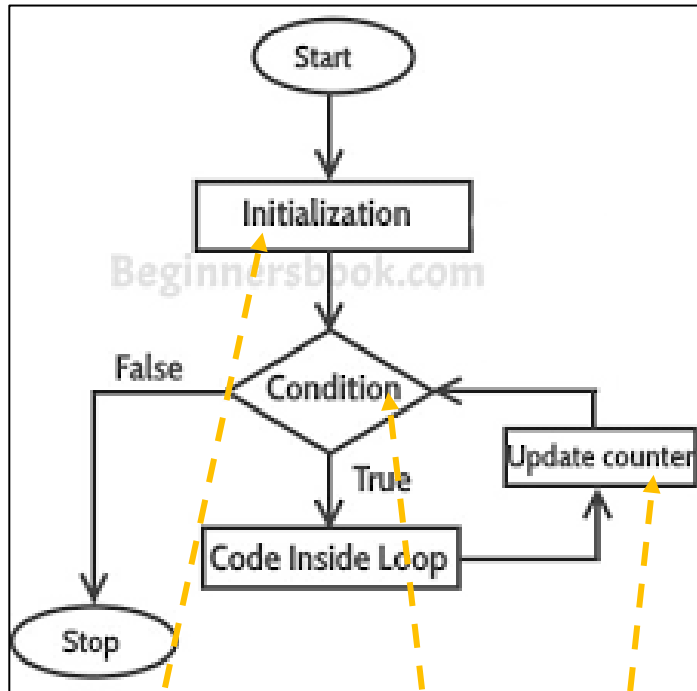
Loop while (condition)

```
//body ...  
//codes ...  
//codes ...
```

End loop while

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

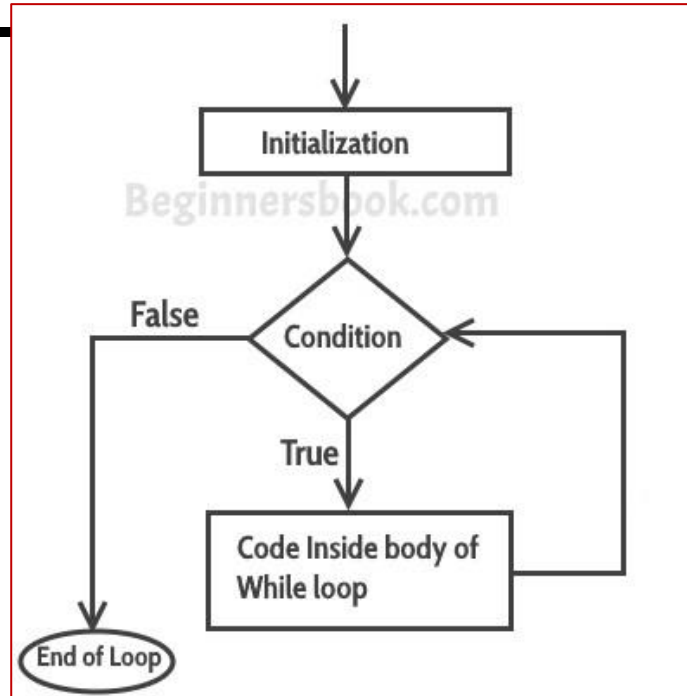
Using Loops



Loop: **for**

```
for(int k=10; k>0; k=k-1){  
    printf("%d", k);  
}
```

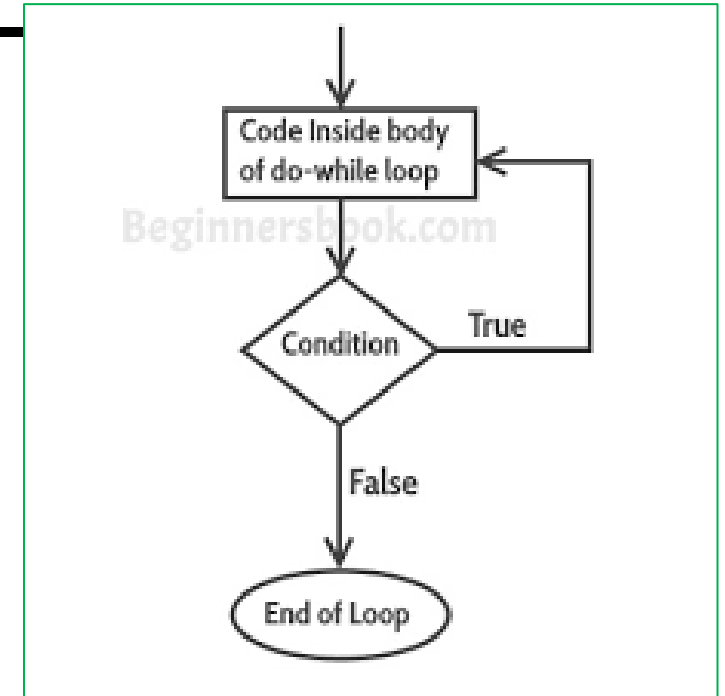
OUTPUT:



Loop: **while**

```
int k=5;  
while( k < 10 ){  
    printf("%d", k);  
}
```

OUTPUT:



Loop: **do ... while**

```
int k=20;  
do{  
    printf("%d", k);  
}while( k < 10 );
```

OUTPUT:

While loop

WHILE ... DO

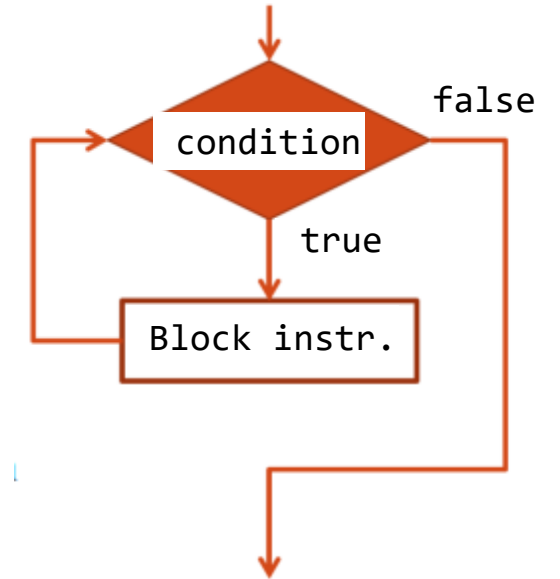
WHILE loop

- Syntax:

```
while(condition) do
    //block instructions
end while
```

loopback condition for stopping loop when it turns false

- Block of instructions is executed when condition is true
- Block of instructions is repeated to run until the condition is false
- Note:
 - Loop can be infinite loop if condition is wrong control
 - Block of instructions can control the condition



WHILE ... DO

WHILE loop

Examples:

1

```
var n: integer
begin
  n ← 10
  while(n>0) do
    write(n, " ")
    n ← n-2
  end while
end
```

Output:

10 8 6 4 2

2

```
var n: integer
begin
  n ← 10
  while(n-1>2) do
    write(n+1, " ")
    n ← n-2
  end while
end
```

Output:

11 9 7 5

3

```
var n: integer
begin
  read(n)
  while(n>1) do
    write(n, " ")
    n ← n-2
  end while
end
```

Output:

?

WHILE ... DO

Examples

```
var n: integer
begin
  n ← 0
  while(n==0) do
    write(n, " ")
  end while
end
```

```
var n: integer
begin
  n ← 1
  while(n!=5) do
    write(n+1, " ")
    n ← n+1
  end while
end
```

```
var n: integer
begin
  n ← 1
  while(n!=5) do
    write(++n, " ")
  end while
end
```

```
var n: integer
begin
  n ← 1
  while(n!=5) do
    write(n++, " ")
  end while
end
```

1 2 3 4

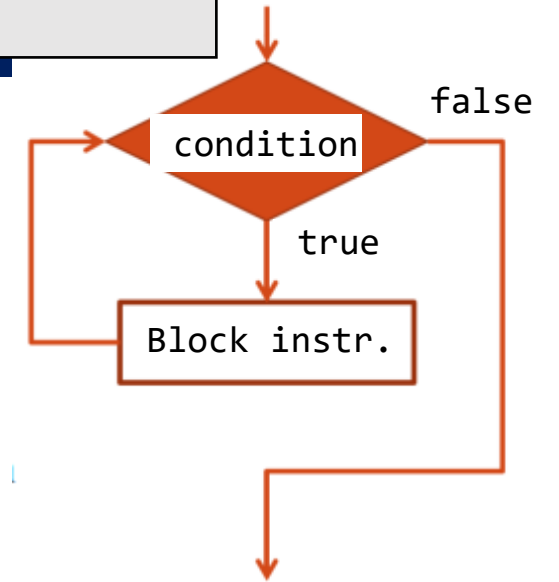
2 3 4 5

Output:

0

Output:

2 3 4 5



WHILE ... DO

Examples

```
var n: integer
begin
  read(n)
  while(n>1) do
    write(n, " ")
    n ← n+2
  end while
end
```

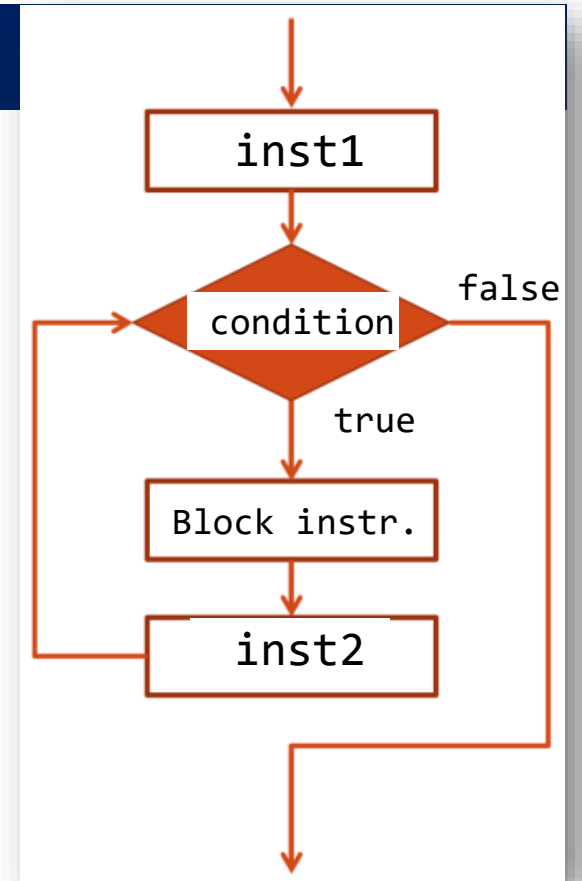
```
var n: integer
begin
  read(n)
  while(n>=1 AND n<50) do
    write(n, " ")
    n ← 2*n+1
  end while
end
```

Output:

?

Output:

?



Infinite loop

Notation on infinite loop

- Example:

```
var n : integer
begin
  n ← 10
  while(n>0) do
    write(n, " ")
  end while
end
```

Output: 10 10 ...

Break Vs. Continue keyword

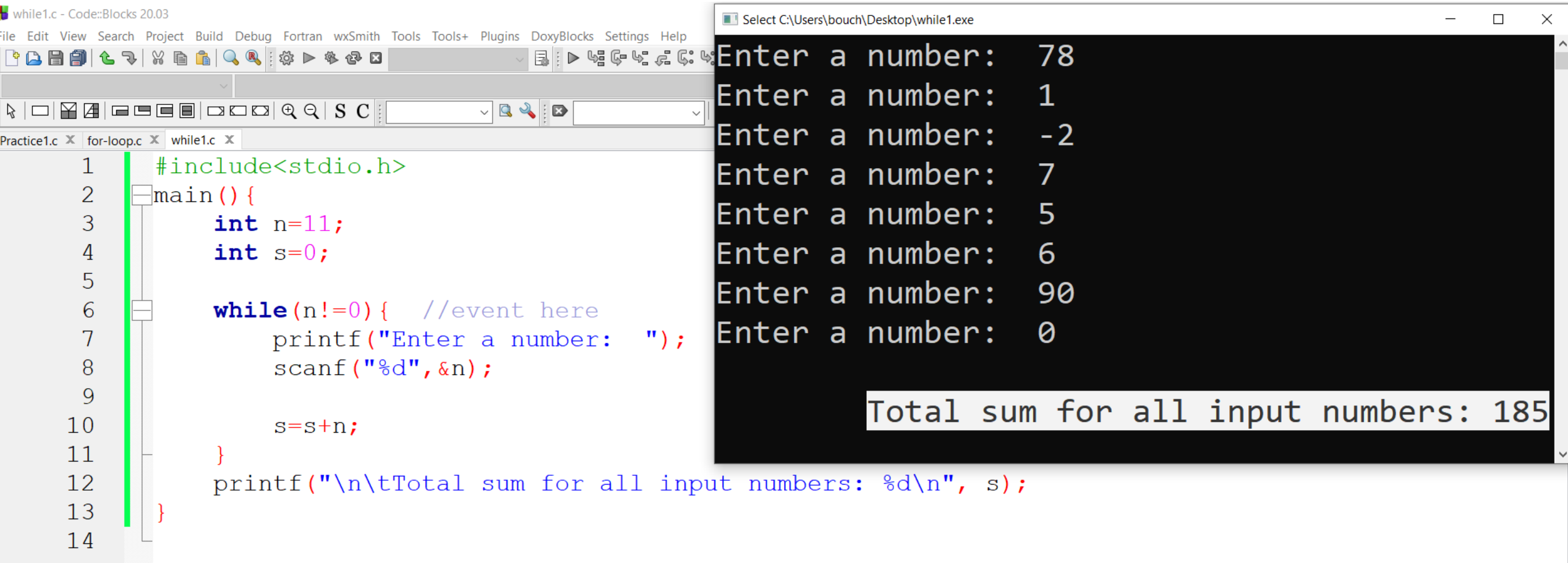
break statement breaks the loop/switch whereas

continue skip the execution of current iteration and continue to the next iteration (it does not break the loop/switch)

Syntax in C Programming

Examples

- A program to sum all numbers input from user until user inputs 0.



The image shows a code editor window titled 'while1.c - Code::Blocks 20.03' and a terminal window titled 'Select C:\Users\bouch\Desktop\while1.exe'.

The code editor displays the following C program:

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  main(){
3      int n=11;
4      int s=0;
5
6      while(n!=0){ //event here
7          printf("Enter a number: ");
8          scanf("%d", &n);
9
10         s=s+n;
11     }
12     printf("\n\tTotal sum for all input numbers: %d\n", s);
13 }
14
```

The terminal window shows the execution of the program, displaying the following output:

```
Enter a number: 78
Enter a number: 1
Enter a number: -2
Enter a number: 7
Enter a number: 5
Enter a number: 6
Enter a number: 90
Enter a number: 0

Total sum for all input numbers: 185
```

Sum and multiply of digits for a given number!

The image shows a screenshot of the Code::Blocks IDE with a C program open. The program calculates the sum and product of the digits of a given number. The user has entered 1993, and the output shows the sum of digits is 22 and the multiply of digits is 243.

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3
4  main(){
5      int number;
6      int remainder;
7      int sum=0;
8      int mul=1;
9
10     printf("Enter a number: ");
11     scanf("%d", &number);
12
13     while(S>2){
14         remainder = number % 10;
15         sum = sum + remainder; //keep storing the sum of digits
16         mul = mul * remainder;
17
18         number = number / 10;
19
20         if(number==0){
21             break;
22         }
23     }
24     printf("\nOUTPUT:\n");
25     printf("\t Sum of digits: %d\n", sum);
26     printf("\t Multiply of digits: %d\n", mul);
27
28 }
29
```

Enter a number: 1993

OUTPUT:

Sum of digits: 22
Multiply of digits: 243

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time: 0.000 s
Press any key to continue.

Examples: Temperature converter program

```
Practice1.c - Code::Blocks 20.03
File Edit View Search Project Build Debug Fortran wxSmith Tools Tools+ Plugins DoxyBlocks Settings Help

Practice1.c x for-loop.c x while1.c x
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 main(){
3     printf("A program to perform temperature conversion");
4
5     while(10 > 5){
6         printf("\n\t**Menu\n");
7         printf("\t1- Convert temperature in Celsius to Farenheit\n");
8         printf("\t2- Convert temperature in Farenheit to Celsius\n");
9
10        int menu;
11        float celcius;
12        float farenheit;
13
14        printf("Enter menu number: ");
15        scanf("%d", &menu);
16
17        if(menu==1){
18            printf("\tEnter a temperature in Celsius: ");
19            scanf("%f", &celcius);
20            farenheit = ((9*celcius)/5) + 32;
21
22            printf("\n\t*** Result: %f",farenheit);
23            printf("\n-----\n");
24            //break;
25
26        }else if(menu==2){
27            printf("\tEnter a temperature in Farenheit: ");
28            scanf("%f", &farenheit);
29            celcius = ((5*farenheit)/9) - 32;
30
31            printf("\n\t*** Result: %.3f",celcius);
32            printf("\n-----\n");
33            //break;
34        }else{
35            printf("\n\t***Oop! Wrong input menu!\n");
36            printf("Please try again!!!!");
37        }
38    }
39 }
40
```

Select "G:\My Drive\Working\CADT\Advance Algo (T3 2022-2023)\Exam\Practice1.exe"

A program to perform temperature conversion

**Menu

- 1- Convert temperature in Celsius to Farenheit
- 2- Convert temperature in Farenheit to Celsius

Enter menu number: 1

Enter a temperature in Celsius: 76

*** Result: 168.800003

**Menu

- 1- Convert temperature in Celsius to Farenheit
- 2- Convert temperature in Farenheit to Celsius

Enter menu number: 2

Enter a temperature in Farenheit: 110

*** Result: 29.111

**Menu

- 1- Convert temperature in Celsius to Farenheit
- 2- Convert temperature in Farenheit to Celsius

Enter menu number: 5

***Oop! Wrong input menu!

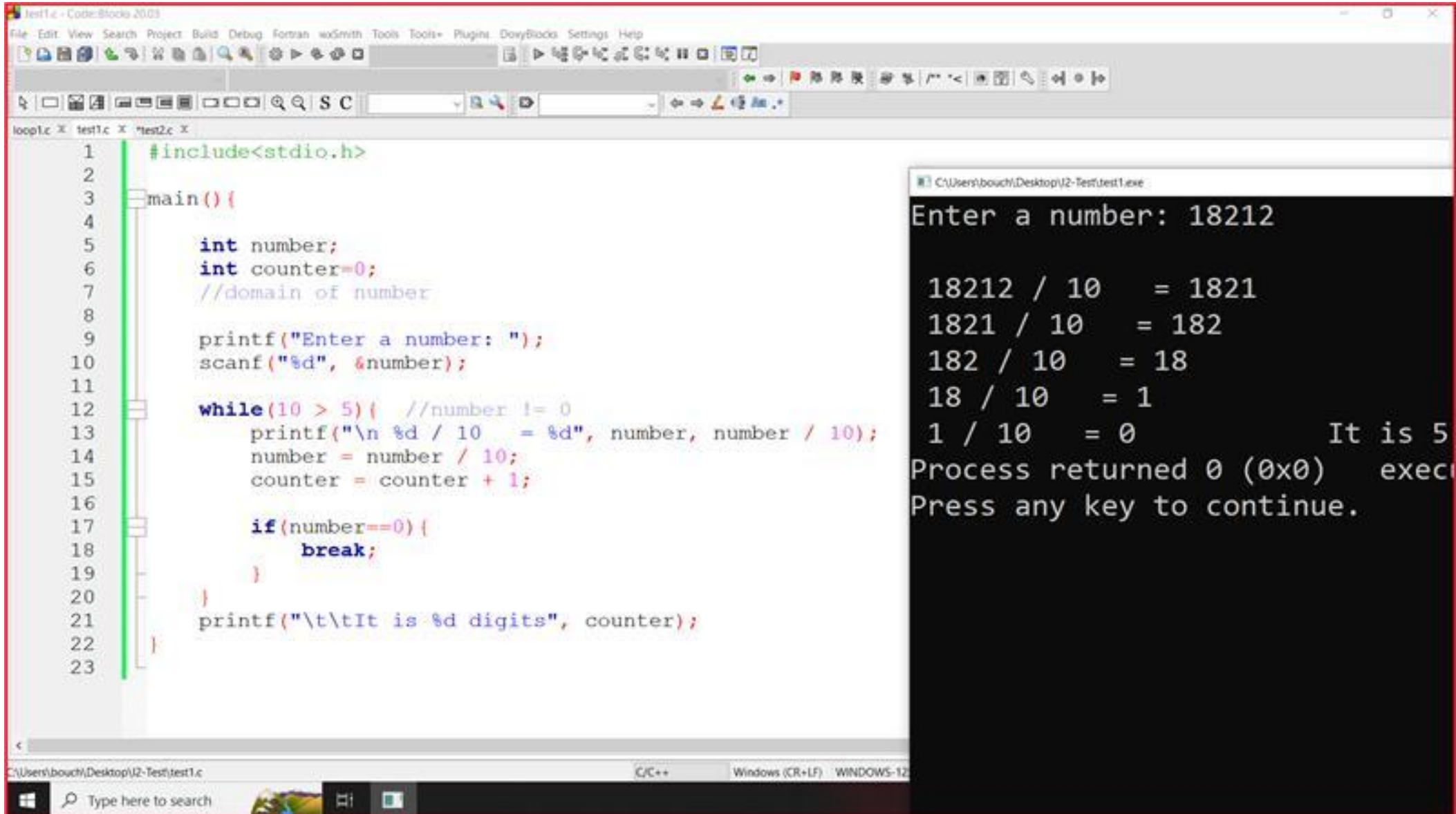
Please try again!!!!

**Menu

- 1- Convert temperature in Celsius to Farenheit
- 2- Convert temperature in Farenheit to Celsius

Enter menu number:

Using while loop to count digits of a number



The screenshot displays a C++ IDE with a source code editor on the left and a terminal window on the right. The source code in the editor is as follows:

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  main() {
4
5      int number;
6      int counter=0;
7      //domain of number
8
9      printf("Enter a number: ");
10     scanf("%d", &number);
11
12     while(10 > 5){ //number != 0
13         printf("\n %d / 10  = %d", number, number / 10);
14         number = number / 10;
15         counter = counter + 1;
16
17         if(number==0){
18             break;
19         }
20     }
21     printf("\t\tIt is %d digits", counter);
22 }
23
```

The terminal window on the right shows the execution of the program. It prompts the user to "Enter a number: 18212" and then displays the following output:

```
18212 / 10  = 1821
1821 / 10   = 182
182 / 10    = 18
18 / 10     = 1
1 / 10      = 0          It is 5
Process returned 0 (0x0)   exec
Press any key to continue.
```

Assignment

Deadline: 1 week

Write a program using while loop to ..

1. Display all numbers from 99 to 1.
2. Display all numbers from 1 to 100 except the number 50.
3. Display odd numbers between 8 to 1000 except the numbers 11, 17 and 21.
4. Show all integer divisible by 3 between 1 to 100 except 30, 60, and 90.
5. Sum all numbers from 1 to 100 then display the result.
6. Multiply all numbers from 1 to 100 then display the result.

Assignment

Write a program using while loop to ...

7. Compute and display the summation of the suit cube number starting from n up to 1, where n is the input number entered by a user, n is greater than 1.
7. Ex: Suppose the input is 3, then display $3^3 + 2^3 + 1^3 = 36$
8. Check whether an input number is a primary number or not. The program runs indefinitely so that we can always check another input number.
9. Display all primary numbers in between 2 to 500.
10. Read 20 input numbers from a user and then find the maximum number and display it on screen.

Assignment



Write a program using while loop to ...

Tip: To generate a random number

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<time.h>
3  int main() {
4      srand(time(0));
5      int n;
6      int min=1, max=10000;
7
8      //Random number [min, max]
9      n=rand()%max + min;
10     printf("%d ", n);
11 }
```

11. Write a C program to guess a number. The computer generate a random number. Then program asks a user to input a number for guessing. The program keeps asking the user to input a number until the user input the correct one compared to the randomized number.

- If the user inputs a number **greater than the randomized number**, tell a user to input another smaller number.
- If the user inputs a number **less than the randomized number**, tell a user to input another bigger number.
- If the user inputs **the correct number (the number is same to the randomized number)**, display “Congratulations! You guess only **n** times to be correct.”, where n is the number of attempts the user made to get it right.

```
*****
```

```
**** Number prediction program ****
```

```
*****
```

```
Generating a random number ...!
```

```
A randomized number has been generated successfully!
```

```
Enter your guess number: 7
```

```
Your predicted number is too big
```

```
You can try predicting a smaller number
```

```
Enter your guess number: 5
```

```
Your predicted number is too small.
```

```
You can try predicting a bigger number.
```

```
Enter your guess number: 6
```

```
Congrats!!! You have predict it right in 3 times
```

```
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 12.257 s
```

Tips to generate a random number

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<time.h>
3  int main() {
4      srand(time(0));
5      int n;
6      int min=1, max=10000;
7
8      //Random number [min, max]
9      n=rand()%max + min;
10     printf("%d ", n);
11 }
```