

CS1010

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Programming Methodology

UNIT 6

Problem Solving with Selection and Repetition Statements



NUS
National University
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School of
Computing

Unit 6: Problem Solving with Selection and Repetition Statements

Objectives:

- Using relational and logical operators
- Using selection statements to choose between two or more execution paths in a program
- Using repetition statements to repeat a segment of code

Reference:

- Chapter 4 Selection Structures
- Chapter 5 Repetition and Loop Statements

Unit 6: Problem Solving with Selection and Repetition Statements (1/2)

1. Sequential vs Non-Sequential Control Flow
2. Selection Structures
3. Nested *if* and *if-else* Statements
4. Style Issues
5. Common Errors
6. The *switch* Statement
7. Testing and Debugging

Unit 6: Problem Solving with Selection and Repetition Statements (2/2)

- 8. The *while* Loop
- 9. The *do-while* Loop
- 10. The *for* Loop
- 11. Common Errors
- 12. Some Notes of Caution
- 13. Using *break* in Loop
- 14. Using *continue* in Loop

Recall: Control Structures

Sequence

Selection

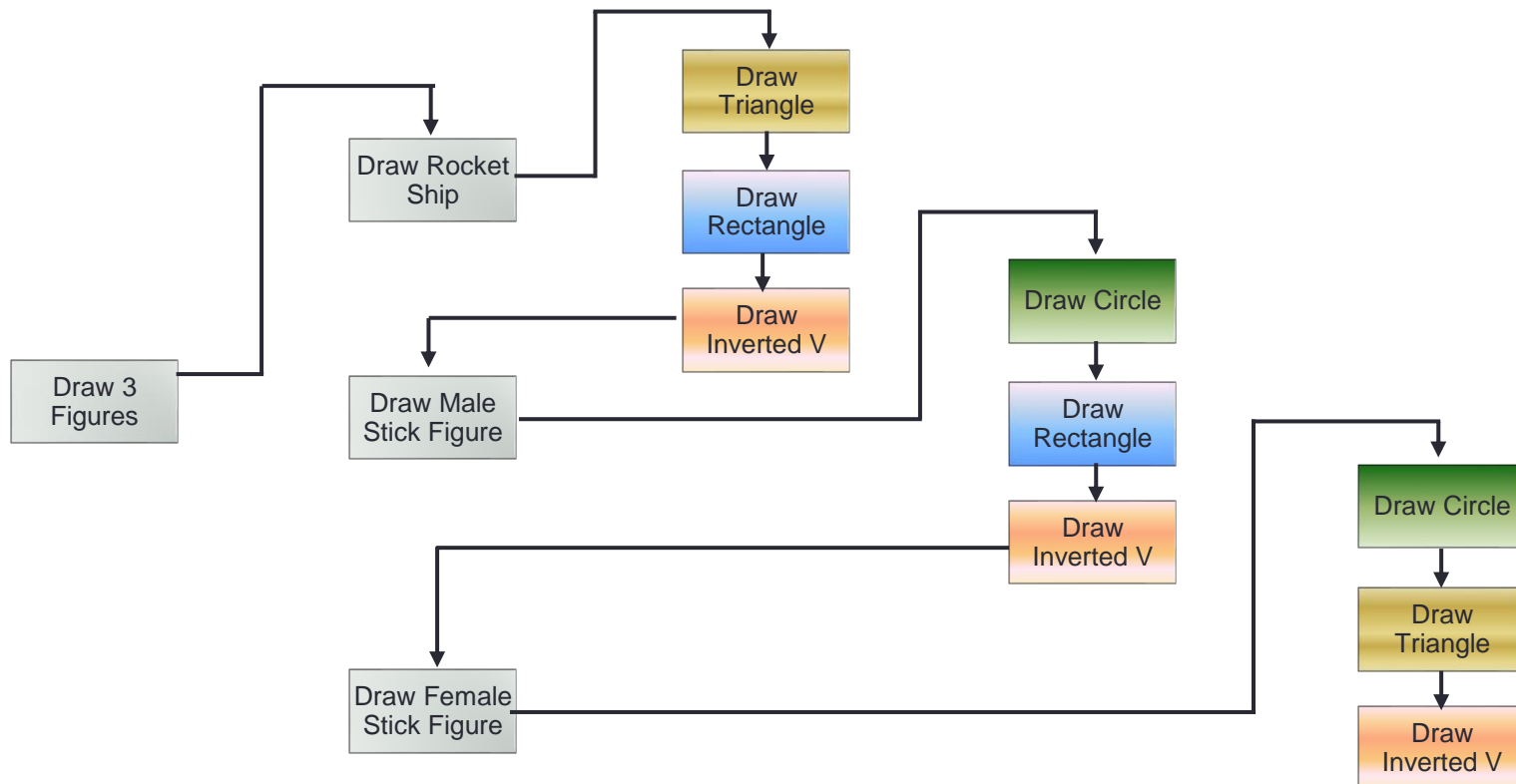
Repetition

- Recall Simple “drawing” problem in Unit 5:

[illegible]

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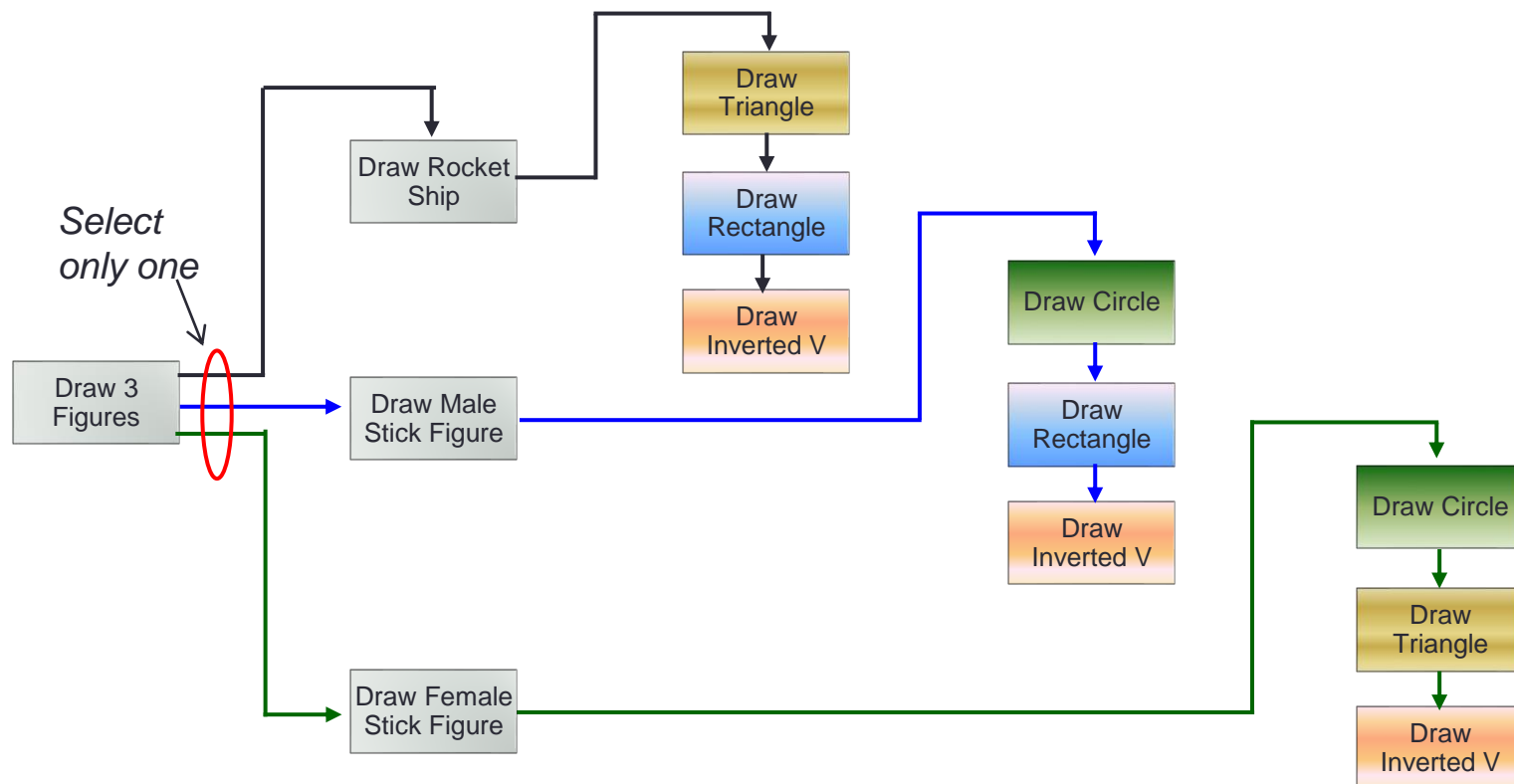
female



1. Non-Sequential Control Flow

- New requirement:

Write a program to allow user to select only ONE of the following options: Draw a (1) rocket ship, (2) male stick figure, or (3) female stick figure.



2. Selection Structures

- 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 ...

switch



2.1 *if* and *if-else* Statements

- *if* statement

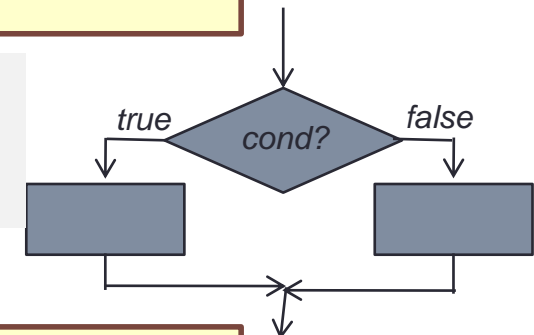
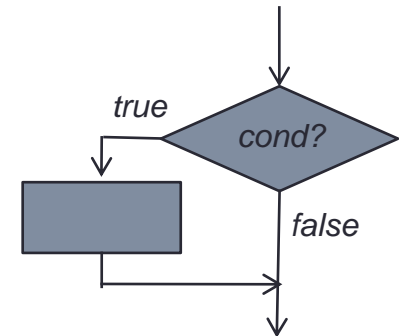
How are conditions specified and how are they evaluated?

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

Braces { } are optional only if there is one statement in the block. But for beginners, we recommended writing braces even if there is one statement.

- *if-else* statement

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



2.2 Condition

- A **condition** is an expression evaluated to true or false.
- It is composed of expressions combined with **relational operators**.
 - Examples: $(a \leq 10)$, $(\text{count} > \text{max})$, $(\text{value} \neq -9)$

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

2.3 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:

Unit6_TruthValues.c

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

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

a = 0; b = 1

2.4 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

Note: There are **bitwise operators** such as **&**, **|** and **^**, but we are not covering these in CS1010.

2.5 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

2.5 Evaluation of Boolean Expressions (2/2)

See Unit6_EvalBoolean.c

- 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)

2.6 Caution (1/2)



- Since the values 0 and 1 are the returned values for **false** and **true** respectively, we can have codes like these:

```
int a = 12 + (5 >= 2); // 13 is assigned to a
```

(5 >= 2) evaluates to 1; hence a = 12 + 1;

```
int b = (4 > 5) < (3 > 2) * 6; // 1 assigned to b
```

* has higher precedence than <.

(3 > 2) evaluates to 1, hence (3 > 2) * 6 evaluates to 6.

(4 > 5) evaluates to 0, hence 0 < 6 evaluates to 1.

```
int c = ((4 > 5) < (3 > 2)) * 6; // 6 assigned to c
```

(4 > 5) evaluates to 0, (3 > 2) evaluates to 1, hence

(4 > 5) < (3 > 2) is equivalent to (0 < 1) which evaluates to 1.

Hence 1 * 6 evaluates to 6.

- However, you are certainly not encouraged to write such convoluted codes!

2.6 Caution (2/2)



- **Very** common mistake:

```
int num;

printf("Enter an integer: ");
scanf("%d", &num);

if (num = 3) {
    printf("The value is 3.\n");
}
printf("num = %d\n", num);
```

- What if user enters 7?
- Correct the error.

2.7 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.

2.8 *if* and *if-else* Statements: Examples (1/2)

if statement
without *else* part

```
int a, b, t;
. . .
if (a > b) {
    // Swap a with b
    t = a; a = b; b = t;
}
// After above, a is the smaller
```

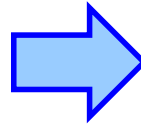
if-else statement

```
int a;
. . .
if (a % 2 == 0) {
    printf("%d is even\n", a);
}
else {
    printf("%d is odd\n", a);
}
```

2.8 *if* and *if-else* Statements: Examples (2/2)

- Move common statements out of the *if-else* construct.

```
if (cond) {  
    statement-a;  
    statement-b;  
    statement-j;  
    statement-x;  
    statement-y;  
}  
else {  
    statement-a;  
    statement-b;  
    statement-k;  
    statement-x;  
    statement-y;  
}
```



```
statement-a;  
statement-b;  
  
if (cond) {  
    statement-j;  
}  
else {  
    statement-k;  
}  
  
statement-x;  
statement-y;
```

3. Nested *if* and *if-else* Statements (1/2)

- Nested *if* (*if-else*) structures refer to the containment of an *if* (*if-else*) structure within another *if* (*if-else*) structure.
- For example:
 - If it is a weekday, you will be in school from 8 am to 6 pm, do revision from 6 pm to 12 midnight, and sleep from 12 midnight to 8 am.
 - If it is a weekend, then you will sleep from 12 midnight to 10 am and have fun from 10 am to 12 midnight.

3. Nested *if* and *if-else* Statements (2/2)

- Drawing task in Unit 5

```
int main(void) {  
    draw_rocket();  
    printf("\n\n");  
    draw_male();  
    printf("\n\n");  
    draw_female();  
    printf("\n\n");  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

- Draw only 1 figure

```
int main(void) {  
    char resp;  
  
    printf(" (R)ocket, ");  
    printf(" (M)ale, or ");  
    printf(" (F)emale? ");  
    scanf("%c", &resp);  
  
    if (resp == 'R')  
        draw_rocket();  
    else if (resp == 'M')  
        draw_male();  
    else if (resp == 'F')  
        draw_female();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

4. Style Issues: Indentation (1/6)

- Once we write non-sequential control structures, we need to pay attention to indentation.

Acceptable

```
if (cond) {  
    statements;  
}  
else {  
    statements;  
}
```

```
if (cond) {  
    statements;  
} else {  
    statements;  
}
```

```
if (cond)  
{  
    statements;  
}  
else  
{  
    statements;  
}
```

Do you
remember which
vim command to
auto-indent your
program?

Non-acceptable

```
if (cond)  
{  
    statements;  
}  
else  
{  
    statements;  
}
```

No indentation!

```
if (cond) {  
    statements;}  
else {  
    statements;}
```

*Closing braces
not aligned with
if/else keyword!*

4. Style Issues: Indentation (2/6)

- Note that appropriate indentation of comments is just as important.

Correct

```
// Comment on the whole if
// construct should be aligned with
// the 'if' keyword
if (cond) {
    // Comment on the statements in
    // this block should be aligned
    // with the statements below
    statements;
}
else {
    // Likewise, comment for this
    // block should be indented
    // like this
    statements;
}
```

Incorrect

```
// Compute the fare
if (cond) {
    // For peak hours
    statements;
}
else {
    // For non-peak hours
    statements;
}
```

4. Style Issues: Indentation (3/6)

- Sometimes we may have a deeply nested *if-else-if* construct:

```
int marks;  
char grade;  
.  
.  
.  
if (marks >= 90)  
    grade = 'A';  
else  
    if (marks >= 75)  
        grade = 'B';  
    else  
        if (marks >= 60)  
            grade = 'C';  
        else  
            if (marks >= 50)  
                grade = 'D';  
            else  
                grade = 'F';
```

- This follows the indentation guideline, but in this case the code tends to be long and it skews too much to the right.

4. Style Issues: Indentation (4/6)

- Alternative (and preferred) indentation style for deeply nested *if-else-if* construct:

```
int marks;  
char grade;  
.  
.  
.  
if (marks >= 90)  
    grade = 'A';  
else  
    if (marks >= 75)  
        grade = 'B';  
    else  
        if (marks >= 60)  
            grade = 'C';  
        else  
            if (marks >= 50)  
                grade = 'D';  
            else  
                grade = 'F';
```

Alternative style

```
int marks;  
char grade;  
.  
.  
.  
if (marks >= 90)  
    grade = 'A';  
else if (marks >= 75)  
    grade = 'B';  
else if (marks >= 60)  
    grade = 'C';  
else if (marks >= 50)  
    grade = 'D';  
else  
    grade = 'F';
```

4. Style Issues: Naming 'boolean' variables (5/6)

- Here, 'boolean' variables refer to `int` variables which are used to hold 1 or 0 to represent true or false respectively.
- These are also known as `boolean flags`.
- To improve readability, boolean flags should be given descriptive names just like any other variables.
- In general, add suffices such as "is" or "has" to names of boolean flags (instead of just calling them "flag"!)
 - Example: `isEven`, `isPrime`, `hasError`, `hasDuplicates`

```
int isEven, num;  
.  
.  
.  
if (num % 2 == 0)  
    isEven = 1;  
else  
    isEven = 0;
```

4. Style Issues: Removing 'if' (6/6)

- The following code pattern is commonly encountered:

```
int isEven, num;  
.  
.  
.  
if (num % 2 == 0)  
    isEven = 1;  
else  
    isEven = 0;
```

- In this case, the *if* statement can be rewritten into a single assignment statement, since $(\text{num} \% 2 == 0)$ evaluates to either 0 or 1.
- Such coding style is common and the code is shorter.

```
int isEven, num;  
.  
.  
.  
isEven = (num % 2 == 0);
```

5. Common Errors (1/2)

- The code fragments below contain some very common errors. One is caught by the compiler but the other is not (which makes it very hard to detect). **Spot the errors.**

Unit6_CommonErrors1.c

```
int a = 3;  
if (a > 10);  
    printf("a is larger than 10\n");  
printf("Next line.\n");
```

Unit6_CommonErrors2.c

```
int a = 3;  
if (a > 10);  
    printf("a is larger than 10\n");  
else  
    printf("a is not larger than 10\n");  
printf("Next line.\n");
```

5. Common Errors (2/2)

- Proper indentation is important. In the following code, the indentation does not convey the intended purpose of the code. Why? Which *if* is the *else* matched to?

Unit6_CommonErrors3.c

```
int a, b;  
...  
  
if (a > 10)  
    if (b < 9)  
        printf("Hello\n");  
else  
    printf("Goodbye\n");
```

Same as

```
int a, b;  
...  
  
if (a > 10)  
    if (b < 9)  
        printf("Hello\n");  
else  
    printf("Goodbye\n");
```

Use braces if you want to make it more readable:

```
int a, b;  
...  
  
if (a > 10) {  
    if (b < 9)  
        printf("Hello\n");  
    else  
        printf("Goodbye\n");  
}
```

6. The *switch* Statement (1/3)

- An alternative to *if-else-if* is to use the *switch* statement.
- Restriction: Value must be of **discrete type** (eg: *int*, *char*)

```
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. The *switch* Statement (2/3)

- Write a program that reads in a **6-digit zip code** and uses its first digit to print the associated geographic area.

If zip code begins with	Print this message
0, 2 or 3	<zip code> is on the East Coast.
4 – 6	<zip code> is in the Central Plains.
7	<zip code> is in the South.
8 or 9	<zip code> is in the West.
others	<zip code> is invalid.

6. The *switch* Statement (3/3)

Unit6_ZipCode.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    int zip;

    printf("Enter a 6-digit ZIP code: ");
    scanf("%d", &zip);

    switch (zip/100000) {
        case 0: case 2: case 3:
            printf("%06d is on the East Coast.\n", zip);
            break;
        case 4: case 5: case 6:
            printf("%d is in the Central Plains.\n", zip);
            break;
        case 7:
            printf("%d is in the South.\n", zip);
            break;
        case 8: case 9:
            printf("%d is in the West.\n", zip);
            break;
        default:
            printf("%d is invalid.\n", zip);
    } // end switch

    return 0;
}
```


7. Testing and Debugging (1/3)

- Finding the maximum value among 3 variables:

```
// Returns largest among num1, num2, num3
int getMax(int num1, int num2, int num3) {
    int max = 0;
    if ((num1 > num2) && (num1 > num3))
        max = num1;
    if ((num2 > num1) && (num2 > num3))
        max = num2;
    if ((num3 > num1) && (num3 > num2))
        max = num3;
    return max;
}
```

Unit6_FindMax_v1.c

- What is wrong with the code? Did you test it with the correct test data?
- What test data would expose the flaw of the code?
- How do you correct the code?
- After correcting the code, would replacing the 3 *if* statements with a nested *if-else* statement work? If it works, which method is better?

7. Testing and Debugging (2/3)

- With selection structures (and next time, repetition structures), you are now open to many alternative ways of solving a problem.
- Alternative approach to finding maximum among 3 values:

```
// Returns largest among num1, num2, num3
int getMax(int num1, int num2, int num3) {
    int max = 0;
    if (num1 > max)
        max = num1;
    else if (num2 > max)
        max = num2;
    else if (num3 > max)
        max = num3;
    return max;
}
```

Unit6_FindMax_v2.c

- What is wrong with this code? (There are more than one error.)
- What test data should you use to expose its flaw?

7. Testing and Debugging (3/3)

- The preceding examples will be discussed in class.
- Remember: Test your programs thoroughly with your own data.

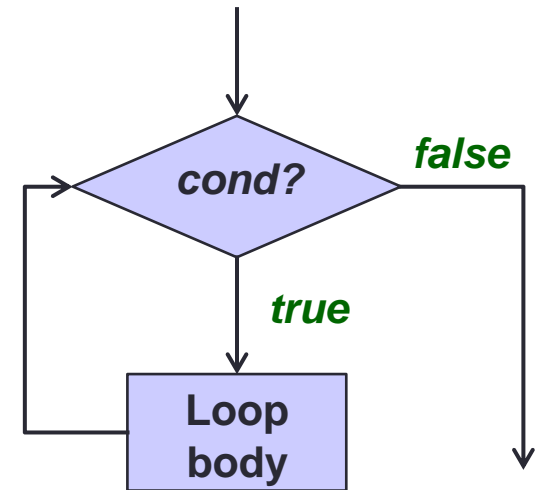
Do NOT rely on
CodeCrunch to test your
programs!

8. The *while* Loop

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

Braces { } are optional only if there is one statement in the block. But for beginners, we recommended writing braces even if there is one statement.

Each round of the loop is called an *iteration*.



If condition is **true**, execute loop body; otherwise, terminate loop.

8.1 The *while* Loop: Demo (1/3)

- Keep prompting the user to input a non-negative integer, and print that integer.
- Halt the loop when the input is negative.
- Print the maximum integer input.

Enter a number: 12

Enter a number: 0

Enter a number: 26

Enter a number: 5

Enter a number: -1

The maximum number is 26

8.1 The *while* Loop: Demo (2/3)

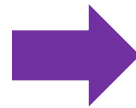
```
maxi = 0;  
read num;
```

```
if (num >= 0) {  
    if (maxi < num)  
        maxi = num;  
    read num;  
}  
else stop;
```

```
if (num >= 0) {  
    if (maxi < num)  
        maxi = num;  
    read num;  
}  
else stop;
```

```
...
```

```
print maxi;
```



```
maxi = 0;  
read num;  
while (num >= 0) {  
    if (maxi < num)  
        maxi = num;  
    read num;  
}  
  
print maxi;
```

8.1 The *while* Loop: Demo (3/3)

Unit6_FindMax.c

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    int num, maxi = 0;

    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    while (num >= 0) {
        if (maxi < num) {
            maxi = num;
        }
        printf("Enter a number: ");
        scanf("%d", &num);
    }
    printf("The maximum number is %d\n", maxi);

    return 0;
}
```

8.2 Condition for *while* Loop

```
// pseudo-code  
a = 2;  
b = 7;  
while (a == b) {  
    print a;  
    a = a + 2;  
}
```

Output: ?

- When the loop condition is always **false**, the loop body is not executed.

```
// pseudo-code  
a = 2;  
b = 7;  
while (a != b) {  
    print a;  
    a = a + 2;  
}
```

Output: ?
2
4
6
8
10
:

Press **ctrl-c**
to interrupt

- When the loop condition is always **true**, the loop body is executed forever – **infinite loop**.

8.3 Style: Indentation for *while* Loop

- Loop body must be indented.
- Comment in loop body must be aligned with statements in loop body.
- Closing brace must be on a line by itself and aligned with the *while* keyword.

```
while (cond) {  
    // loop body  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    ...  
}
```

or

```
while (cond)  
{  
    // loop body  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    ...  
}
```

```
while (cond) {  
// loop body  
statement-1;  
...  
}
```

No indentation!



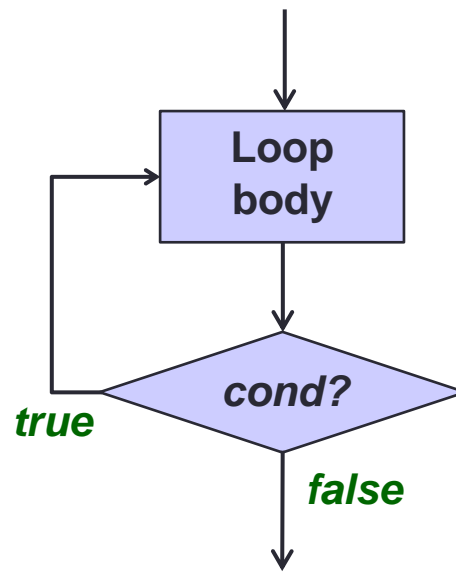
```
while (cond) {  
    // loop body  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2; }
```



9. The *do-while* Loop (1/3)

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

Execute loop body
at least once.



9. The *do-while* Loop (2/3)

- Example: Count the number of digits in an integer.

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

Unit6_CountDigits.c

```
// Precond: n > 0
int count_digits(int n) {
    int count = 0;

    do {
        count++;
        n = n/10;
    } while (n > 0);

    return count;
}
```


Assume that n is passed the value 395:

n	count
395	0
39	1
3	2
0	3

9. The *do-while* Loop (3/3)


- Style: similar to *while* loop

```
do {  
    // loop body  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
} while (cond);
```




or

```
do  
{  
    // loop body  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
} while (cond);
```



```
do {  
    // loop body  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
} while (cond);
```



No indentation!

9. The *do-while* Loop: Exercise

It's time to practise Computational Thinking again!

- Add the digits in a positive integer.
 - Eg: 395 \rightarrow 17

```
// Precond: n > 0
int count_digits(int n) {
    int count = 0;

    do {
        count++;
        n = n/10;
    } while (n > 0);

    return count;
}
```

Which concept in Computational Thinking is employed here?

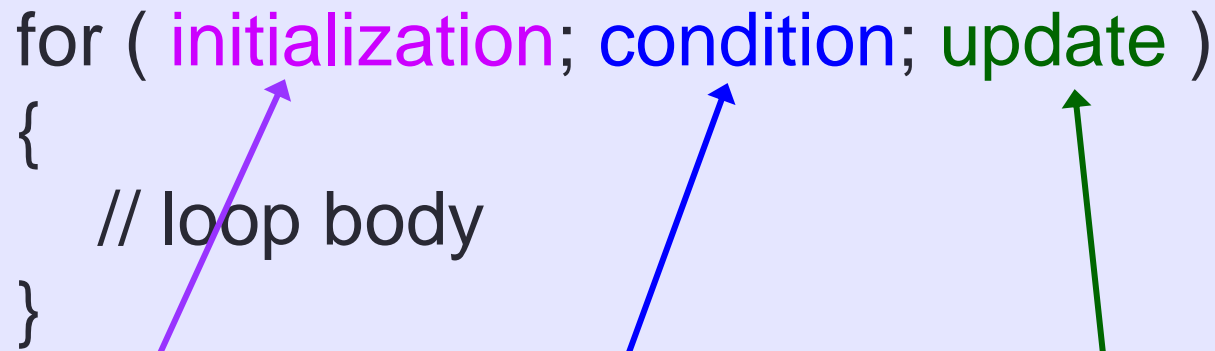
```
// Precond: n > 0
int add_digits(int n) {
    int sum = 0;

    do {
        sum = sum + n%10;
        n = n/10;
    } while (n > 0);

    return sum;
}
```

10. The *for* Loop (1/2)

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

A diagram showing the syntax of a for loop. The code is enclosed in a light blue box. Three arrows originate from the code: a purple arrow from 'initialization' points to a box below; a blue arrow from 'condition' points to a box below; and a green arrow from 'update' points to a box below.

Initialization:
initialize the
loop variable

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

Update: change
value of **loop
variable**

10. The *for* Loop (2/2)

- Example: Print numbers 1 to 10

```
int n;  
for (n=1; n<=10; n++) {  
    printf("%3d", n);  
}
```

Steps:

1. `n=1;`
2. `if (n<=10) {`
 `printf(...);`
 `n++;`
 Go to step 2
}
3. Exit the loop

10.1 The *for* Loop: Odd Integers (1/3)

Unit6_OddIntegers_v1.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
void print_odd_integers(int) ;
int main(void) {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a positive integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    print_odd_integers(num);
    return 0;
}

// Precond: n > 0
void print_odd_integers(int n) {
    int i;
    for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2)
        printf("%d ", i);
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
print_odd_integers(12)
1 3 5 7 9 11
```


10.1 The *for* Loop: Odd Integers (2/3)

Unit6_OddIntegers_v2.c

```
// Precond: n > 0
void print_odd_integers(int n) {
    int i;
    for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
        if (i%2 != 0)
            printf("%d ", i);
    printf("\n");
}
```

print_odd_integers(12)
1 3 5 7 9 11

Unit6_OddIntegers_v3.c

```
// Precond: n > 0
void print_odd_integers(int n) {
    for ( ; n > 0; n--)
        if (n%2 != 0)
            printf("%d ", n);
    printf("\n");
}
```

Empty
statement

*Values printed from
largest to smallest.*

print_odd_integers(12)
11 9 7 5 3 1

10.1 The *for* Loop: Odd Integers (3/3)

Which is better?

Unit6_OddIntegers_v1.c

```
// Precond: n > 0
void print_odd_integers(int n) {
    int i;
    for (i=1; i<=n; i+=2)
        printf("%d ", i);
    printf("\n");
}
```

Unit6_OddIntegers_v2.c

```
// Precond: n > 0
void print_odd_integers(int n) {
    int i;
    for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
        if (i%2 != 0)
            printf("%d ", i);
    printf("\n");
}
```

11. Common Errors (1/2)



- What are the outputs for the following programs? (Do not code and run them. Trace the programs manually.)

```
int i;  
  
for (i=0; i<10; i++);  
    printf("%d\n", i);
```

Unit6_CommonErrors4.c

```
int i = 0;  
  
while (i<10);  
{  
    printf("%d\n", i);  
    i++;  
}
```

Unit6_CommonErrors5.c



11. Common Errors (2/2)

```
int z = 3;  
while (z = 1) {  
    printf("z = %d\n", z);  
    z = 99;  
}
```

Unit6_CommonErrors6.c

- **Off-by-one error**; make sure the loop repeats exactly the correct number of iterations.
- Make sure the loop body contains a statement that **will eventually cause the loop to terminate**.
- Common mistake: Using '=' where it should be '=='
- Common mistake: Putting ';' where it should not be (just like for the 'if' statement)

12. Some Notes of Caution (1/2)



- Involving real numbers
 - Trace the program manually without running it.

```
double one_seventh = 1.0/7.0;  
double f = 0.0;  
  
while (f != 1.0) {  
    printf("%f\n", f);  
    f += one_seventh;  
}
```

Unit6_Caution1.c

Expected output:

```
0.000000  
0.142857  
0.285714  
0.428571  
0.571429  
0.714286  
0.857143  
1.000000
```



12. Some Notes of Caution (2/2)



- Involving 'wrap-around'
 - Trace the program manually without running it.

```
int a = 2147483646;  
int i;  
  
for (i=1; i<=5; i++) {  
    printf("%d\n", a);  
    a++;  
}
```

Unit6_Caution2.c

Expected output:

```
2147483646  
2147483647  
2147483648  
2147483649  
2147483650
```



13. Using *break* in Loop (1/3)

- *break* is used in switch statement
- It can also be used in a loop

Unit6_BreakInLoop.c

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

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

Without 'break':

```
1
Ya
2
Ya
3
Ya
4
Ya
5
Ya
```

With 'break':

```
1
Ya
2
Ya
3
```

13. Using *break* in Loop (2/3)

Unit6_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");
    }
}
```

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

With 'break' in ...

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


13. Using *break* in Loop (3/3)

- Use *break* sparingly, because it violates the one-entry-one-exit control flow.
- A loop with *break* can be rewritten into one without *break*.

```
// with break
int n, i = 1, sum = 0;

while (i <= 5) {
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if (n < 0)
        break;
    sum += n;
    i++;
}
```

```
// without break
int n, i = 1, sum = 0;
int isValid = 1;
while ((i <= 5) && isValid){
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if (n < 0)
        isValid = 0;
    else {
        sum += n;
        i++;
    }
}
```

14. Using *continue* in Loop (1/2)

- *continue* is used even less often than *break*
- Test out `Unit6_ContinueInLoop.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
```

*The rest of the loop
body is skipped if
(i==3), and it continues
to the next iteration.*

14. Using *continue* in Loop (2/2)

```
// 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 innermost 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

Summary

- In this unit, you have learned about
 - The use of *if-else* construct and *switch* construct to alter program flow (**selection statements**)
 - The use of **relational and logical operators** in the condition
 - The use of *while*, *do-while* and *for* loop constructs to repeat a segment of code (**repetition statements**)
 - The use of *break* and *continue* in a loop

End of File