Lecture 8 — Loops

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Loops

Loops are another kind of control statement: iteration statements.

Iteration: the repetition of a group of statements.

Using a loop statement in code means a block of statements is repeated for some number of iterations.

This may be a fixed number or vary based on the state of the program.

Loops: Fixed vs. Variable

Some examples:

A loop with fixed iterations might repeat a block of statements exactly 10 times.

A loop with a variable number of iterations might repeat a block of statements until the user enters the letter 'Q' to quit.

Loop Terminology

Pretest loops evaluate one or more expressions prior to executing the statement block.

Posttest loops execute the statement block once prior to evaluating one or more expressions.

Loops come in a few different varieties:

- Counter-controlled loops increment / decrement a counter until the counter reaches a threshold
- Logically-controlled loops evaluate an expression and terminate when the expression is false
- User-controlled loops can break out of the loop anywhere within the statement block

C++ Loop Types

C++ provides four types of loops:

- The `while` loop
- The `do-while` loop
- The `for` loop
- The `foreach` loop (in C++11 and higher)

Let's just jump right in and look at the syntax.

The `while` Loop

This is the syntax for a `while` loop.

```
while ( condition )
{
    // Loop Body statements
}
```

Like the if-statement, *condition* in this is a boolean expression.

The `while` loop is a pretest loop: the condition is evaluated first.

The `while` Loop

Like the if-statement, *condition* is evaluated and if it is true, the block of statements in the { } are executed.

That block of statements is referred to as the loop body.

If *condition* is false, the statements of the loop body are not executed.

It may happen that the body of the loop never executes.

The `while` Loop: Repetition

What makes the `while` different from `if` is the repetition.

At the end of the statement body (the } character), control goes back to the `while` statement.

The condition is evaluated again.

Same applies: if true, the loop body is executed.

This continues until the condition evaluates to false.

The `while` Loop: Countdown

Here's another example of a `while` loop:

```
int countdown = 10;

while ( countdown > 0 )  {
    cout << countdown << endl;
    countdown--;
}
```

[Demo: output of this code.]

The Infinite Loop

What happens if we forget the `countdown--;` statement in that loop?

The variable `countdown` remains at 10 and the `while` condition will always evaluate to true.

This will go on indefinitely (or until you get frustrated and close the program). The term for this is an infinite loop.

The Infinite Loop

An infinite loop is very often an error condition.

Most programs should terminate at some point.

In some circumstances, however, the infinite loop is intended: the program should never terminate.

Example: the software in your router. On boot up it starts running its program, and continues, never ending (until the plug is pulled).

To create an infinite loop, write `while( true )`.

The `break` Statement

There are two special statements that can be written in the loop body that control the flow of execution.

The first of these is the `break` statement.

Yes, this is the same keyword as in the `switch` statement.
The context indicates it means something slightly different.

When the break statement executes, it means "exit the loop now".

Proper use of `break`

A `break` statement may be used to jump out of a loop, even an infinite one, in the middle of a statement block.

If possible, `break` statements should be avoided as they can result in code that is more difficult to debug.

The rule of thumb is that the `break` statement should be used if the code is clearer with it than it would be without it.

Multiple `break` statements can exist in a loop if multiple conditions for exiting the loop need to be evaluated.

While loop with Break

```
int main ( ) {
    int counter = 0;

    while( counter < 500 ) {

        counter++;
        if ( counter > 4 ) {
            break;
        }
        cout << counter <<endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

[Demo: output of this program]

Proper Use of Break

A `break` statement completely ends the loop, no matter if the loop condition is true or not.

If you write an infinite loop (`while( true )`) one way to use this properly is to have a condition inside that uses `break`.

While loop with User Input

```
int main ( ) {
    cout << "Enter a negative number to exit." << endl;
    int number = 0;

    while (number >= 0) {
        cout << "Enter a number: ";
        int number;
        cin >> number;
    } // End of loop

    cout << "Negative number entered." << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

While loop with User Input & Break

Let's rewrite this with `break`:

```
int main ( ) {
    cout << "Enter a negative number to exit." << endl;
    int number = 0;

    while (true) {
        cout <<"Enter a number: ";
        int number;
        cin >> number;
        if ( number < 0 ) {
            break;
        }
     }
     cout << "Negative number entered." << endl;
     return 0;
}
```

The `continue` Statement

The other loop body statement that controls execution is the `continue` statement.

The `continue` statement works a lot like the `break` statement, except instead of exiting the loop, it means "go back to the start of the loop".

In the `while` loop, the condition is tested, and if it's still true, the next iteration of the loop executes.

While loop with Continue

```
int main ( ) {
    int counter = 0;

    while( counter < 10 ) {
        counter++;
        if( counter == 4 )
        {
            continue;
        }
        cout << counter << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

[Demo: output of this program]

Use of Continue

Like the `break` statement, `continue` should be avoided if possible, as they can result in code that is more difficult to debug.

Multiple `continue` statements can exist in a loop if multiple conditions for going to the next iteration of the loop exist.

If the loop condition is no longer true, use of `continue` takes us to testing the condition; it will evaluate to false, and the loop ends.

In this way, use of `continue` may have the same outcome as `break`, though it gets there by a different path.

The `do-while` Loop

A variant of the `while` loop that remains in the language for historical reasons is the `do-while` loop.

Its syntax is a lot like the `while` loop:

```
do
{
    // Loop body

} while ( condition );
```

Note the semicolon that appears after the condition's closing bracket.

The `do-while` Loop

Some important things to observe about the `do-while` loop.

The loop body is preceded by `do` to indicate the start of the loop.

The condition is checked at the end of the loop body, not beginning.
This is a posttest loop.

Key observation: the loop body will execute at least once, even if the condition is false.

While vs. Do-While

Let's compare this while loop:

```
int count;
cin >> count;

while ( count > 0 )  {
    cout << count << endl;
    count--;
}
```

...with this one:

```
int count;
cin >> count;
do {
    cout << count << endl;
    count--;
} while ( count > 0 );
```

The `do-while` Loop

It is still possible to write infinite loops with `do-while`.

Similarly, the `break` and `continue` statements work the same way.

The use of `do-while` is not recommended as it is really only in the language for historical reasons; use the `while` loop instead.