

IAP LAB 10

BY

ENG. JOUD KHATTAB

LOOP STATEMENT

In C++

3 FOR STATEMENT

- The general form of the for statement is:

```
for ( initial statement ; loop condition ; update statement )  
{  
    statements  
}
```

- Example:

```
for (int counter = 1; counter <= 10; counter++)  
{  
    cout << counter << endl;  
}
```

4 FOR STATEMENT

- The for loop executes as follows:
 1. The **initial statement** executes:
 - The initial statement initializes a variable.
 - The initial statement is the first to be, executed and is executed **only once**.
 2. The **loop condition** is evaluated:
 - If the loop condition evaluates to **true**:
 - Execute the for **loop statement** then Execute the **update statement**.
 3. Repeat the previous step until the loop condition evaluates to **false**.

EXERCISES

6 FACTORIAL

The factorial function is defined by the product

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (n - 2) \cdot (n - 1) \cdot n,$$

$$1! = 1 = 1$$

$$2! = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

$$6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$$

$$7! = 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 5,040$$

$$8! = 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 40,320$$

$$9! = 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 362,880$$

$$10! = 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3,628,800$$

7 FACTOR EXAMPLE WHILE VERSION I

```
int factor=1,n;  
cin >> n;  
int counter = 1;  
while (counter <= n)  
{  
    factor = factor * counter;  
    counter++;  
}  
cout << "The Factor is " << factor << endl;
```

8 FACTOR EXAMPLE WHILE VERSION 2

```
int factor=1,n;  
cin >> n;  
int counter = n;  
while (counter >= 1)  
{  
    factor = factor * counter;  
    counter--;  
}  
cout << "The Factor is " << factor << endl;
```


9 FACTOR EXAMPLE FOR VERSION I

```
int factor=1,n;  
cin >> n;  
for (int counter = 1; counter <= n; counter++)  
{  
    factor = factor * counter;  
}  
cout << "The Factor is " << factor << endl;
```

10 FACTOR EXAMPLE FOR VERSION 2

```
int factor=1,n;  
cin >> n;  
for (int counter = n; counter >= 1; counter--)  
{  
    factor = factor * counter;  
}  
cout << "The Factor is " << factor << endl;
```

II POWER EXAMPLE

$$x^n = \underbrace{x * x * \dots * x}_n$$

I2 POWER EXAMPLE WHILE VERSION

```
int power = 1, x, n;  
cin >> x >> n;  
int counter = 1;  
while (counter <= n)  
{  
    power = power * x;  
    counter++;  
}
```

I3 POWER EXAMPLE FOR VERSION

```
int power = 1, x, n;  
cin >> x >> n;  
for (int counter = 1; counter <= n; counter++)  
{  
    power = power * x;  
}
```

14 MULTIPLE LOOPS

TOTAL LOOPS NUMBER

5

+

3

=

8

```
for (int counter = 1; counter <= 5; counter++)  
{  
    cout << "Hi" << endl;  
}  
  
for (int counter = 1; counter <= 3; counter++)  
{  
    cout << "Hi" << endl;  
}
```

15 MULTIPLE LOOPS

TOTAL LOOPS NUMBER

$$5 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right. * 3 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right. = 15$$

```
for (int counter = 1; counter <= 5; counter++)  
{  
    for (int counter = 1; counter <= 3; counter++)  
    {  
        cout << "Hi" << endl;  
    }  
}
```

HOMEWORK I

Write a program that prints the Multiplication table, the user must enter the limit of the table

EXTRA EXERCISES I

Write a program that finds if a number is prime or not.

EXTRA EXERCISES 2

Write a program that finds list of prime numbers between range of numbers.