

Even if the condition is false it runs atleast once.

### Exercise: Number Toolkit

- Print number 1 to 10
- Print even number till end
- Generate multiplication table.
- Calculate factorial.
- Fact.

## # Day 5 (Break and continue statements)

① Break statement: Break statement is used to exit the loop immediately, even if the loop condition is still true.

once break is executed:

- The loop stops
- Control goes outside the loop.

Example: Break in for loop

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
        if (i == 5) {
            break;
        }
        cout << i << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# 1  
2  
3  
4

- (when i become 5, break came and loop stop immediately)
- The next line of code outside the loop, executes.

② Continue Statement: The continue statement is used to skip the current iteration and move to the next iteration of the loop.

Example 8 Continue in for loop

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    for(int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
        if (i == 3) {
            continue;
        }
        cout << i << " ";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

\* It does not stop the loop completely.

\*  
1  
2  
4  
5  
• when  $i = 3$   
• continue skip that iteration.  
• 3 is not printed.

Problem Statement: SIMPLE ATM MENU SYSTEM

- Create a simple ATM menu system that
  - Check balance
  - Deposit
  - Withdraw
  - Exit
  - user can perform operation multiple times
  - If user choose 4 → Program should break.
  - If user enter invalid option → menu use continue to again show the menu.