

Even if the condition is false it runs atleast once.

Exercise: Number Toolkit

- Print number 1 to N
- Print even number till end
- Generate multiplication table.
- Calculate factorial.
- Exit.

Day 5 (Break and Continued 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;
    }
}
```

- # 1 ◦ (When i become 5, break occurs and loop stop immediately)
2 ◦ 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 & Continue in for loop

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

* It do not stop the loop completely

- * 1 • when $i=3$
- * 2 • continue & skip that iteration.
- * 3 • 3 is not printed.

Problem Statement: SIMPLE ATM MENU SYSTEM

- Create a simple atm menu system that
 - Check balance
 - Deposite
 - 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.