

**MA144: Problem Solving and
Computer Programming**

Lecture-13

Loops, break, continue

Loops

- Group of statements that are executed **repeatedly** while some condition **remains true**
- Each execution of the group of statements is called an **iteration** of the loop
 - for
 - while
 - do-while

```
for()  
{  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    statement-3;  
}
```

for **loop**

```
for(expr1; expr2; expr3)  
{  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    statement-3;  
}
```

- **expr1** (initialization) : initialize parameters
- **expr2** (loop-continuation test): loop continues if expression is non-zero
- **expr3** (update): used to alter the value of the parameters after each iteration

- Initialization, loop-continuation test, and update can contain arithmetic expressions

```
for(i=a+b; i!=2*c%d; i+=a/d)
```

- Update may be negative (decrement)

```
for (i = 10; i >= 0; --i)
```

- We can give several expressions separated by commas in place of **expr1** and **expr3** in a for loop to do *multiple* assignments

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ int i;
  for (i=1; i<5 ;cout<<i<<' ', i++);

  return 0;
}
```

;
is
necessary

1 2 3 4

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

1 2 3 4

Semicolon ;

is same as

{

} empty block

Guess the output of the following program.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    if(2>5);
    {
        cout<<"hai ";
    }
    cout<<"welcome";
    return 0;
}
```



```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    if(2>5);
    {
        cout<<"hai  ";
    }
    cout<<"welcome";
    return 0;
}
```

hai welcome

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ int i;
  for (i=1; i<5 ;cout<<i<<' ', i++)

  return 0;
}
```



```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ int i, j;
  for (i=1; i<5 ;cout<<i<<' ', i++);

  cout<<endl;

  for (i=1; i<5 ;cout<<i<<' ',++i);

  cout<<endl;

  for (i=1; i<5 ;i++,cout<<i<<' ');

  cout<<endl;

  for (i=1; i<5 ;++i,cout<<i<<' ');
  return 0;
}
```

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

Guess the output of the following program.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{   int n, res, i;
    cout<<"enter a number: ";
    cin>>n;

    for (res=1,i=1; i<=n ;res=res*i, i++);
    cout<<res;

    return 0;
}
```

Infinite Loops

```
for( ; ; )  
{  
    statement1;  
    statement2;  
    statement3;  
}
```

```
while(1)  
{  
    statement1;  
    statement2;  
    statement3;  
}
```

```
do  
{  
    statement1;  
    statement2;  
    statement3;  
}while(1)
```

Condition is necessary in
while and do-while

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    for(; ; )
        cout<<"A";

    return 0;
}
```

Infinite for Loop

[illegible]

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ int i;
  for(i=1; ;i++)
    cout<<"A";

  return 0;
}
```

Another Infinite **for** Loop

A large rectangular block of the character 'A' repeated many times, illustrating the output of the infinite loop. The block is composed of many rows of 'A's, filling the lower right portion of the slide.

Find out the output of the following program.

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



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

1 2 3 4 5

Relation between **for** and **while** loops.

```
for(expr1; expr2; expr3)  
{  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    statement-3;  
}
```

same as



```
expr1;  
while(expr2)  
{  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    statement-3;  
    expr3;  
}
```

The `break` statement

- Break out of the loop body { }
- can use with while, do-while, for, switch
- does not work with if, if-else

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int i;
    if(5>3)
        break;

    cout<<"hai";
    return 0;
}
```



[Error] break statement not within loop or switch

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<10;i++){
        if(5>3)
            break;

        cout<<"hai";
    }
    cout<<"welcome";
    return 0;
}
```



welcome

- ends only the **innermost loop/switch** that contains it.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<3;i++){
        while(i==1)
        { break;
          cout<<"inner loop\n";
        }
        cout<<"outer loop\n";
    }
    cout<<"welcome ";
    return 0;
}
```

```
outer loop
outer loop
welcome
```

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<5;i++){
        switch(i){
            case 1: cout<<"case 1\n";
                    break;
            case 2: cout<<"case 2\n";
                    break;
        }
    }
    cout<<"welcome ";
    return 0;
}
```

```
case 1
case 2
welcome
```

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<5;i++){

        switch(i){
            case 1: cout<<"case 1\n";
                    break;
            case 2: cout<<"case 2\n";
                    break;
            }
        break;
    }
    cout<<"welcome ";
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<5;i++){
        switch(i){
            case 1: cout<<"case 1\n";
                    break;
            case 2: cout<<"case 2\n";
                    break;
        }
        break;
    }
    cout<<"welcome ";
    return 0;
}
```

case 1
welcome

The `continue` statement

Syntax

```
continue;
```


- **opposite** to that of **break** statement,
- instead of terminating the loop, it forces to execute the **next iteration** of the loop
- when the **continue** statement is executed in the loop,
 - (i) the code inside the loop following the continue statement will be **skipped**
 - (ii) **next iteration** of the loop will begin.

```
for(i=1; i<=10; i++)  
{  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    continue;  
    statement-3;  
    statement-4;  
}
```



Difference between `continue` and `break`

`break`

- exits loop

`continue`

- exits the current iteration of the loop

What would be the output ?

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<7;++i)
    {
        cout<<"* ";
        if(i>=3)
            continue;
        cout<<i<<" ";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=1;i<7;++i)
    {
        cout<<"* ";
        if(i>=3)
            continue;
        cout<<i<<" ";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

* 1 * 2 * * * *

Usage of both `continue` and `break`

```
int main()
{
    int res = 1, i = 1;
    while (1) {
        res = res * i;
        ++i;
        if ( i <= 6 )
            continue;
        break;
    }
    cout<<res;
    return 0;
}
```

What would be the output ?

```
int main()
{
    int res = 1, i = 1;
    while (1) {
        res = res * i;
        ++i;
        if ( i <= 6 )
            continue;
        break;
    }
    cout<<res;
    return 0;
}
```

A terminal window with a black background showing the output of the program, which is the number 720. The text is rendered in a light blue, monospaced font.

Programs on finding sum of the series

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n$$

```
int main()
{
    int i, n;
    double sum=0;
    cout<<"enter number ";
    cin>>n;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
        sum=sum+i;

    cout<<sum;
    return 0;
}
```

```
enter number 100
5050
```

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + n^2$$

```
int main()
{
    int i, n;
    double sum=0;
    cout<<"enter number ";
    cin>>n;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
        sum=sum+i*i;

    cout<<sum;
    return 0;
}
```

```
enter number 100
338350
```

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^n$$

```
int main()
{
    int i, n, x, j;
    double sum=1, t ;
    cout<<"enter x value: ";
    cin>>x;
    cout<<"enter no. of terms: ";
    cin>>n;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        t=1;
        for(j=1;j<=i;j++)
            t=t*x;
        sum=sum+t;
    }
    cout<<sum;
    return 0;
}
```

```
enter x value: 3
enter no. of terms: 7
3280
```

$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^n$ (using one loop)

```
int main()
{
    int n, x, i;
    double sum=1;
    cout<<"enter x value: ";
    cin>>x;
    cout<<"enter no. of terms: ";
    cin>>n;
    for(i=n;i>=1;--i)
        sum=1+x*sum;

    cout<<"sum= "<<sum;
    return 0;
}
```

```
enter x value: 3
enter no. of terms: 7
sum= 3280
```

$$1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

```
int main()
{
    int n, x, i;
    double sum=1;
    cout<<"enter x value: ";
    cin>>x;
    cout<<"enter no. of terms: ";
    cin>>n;
    for(i=n;i>=1;--i)
        sum=1+x*sum/i;

    cout<<"sum= "<<sum;
    return 0;
}
```

```
enter x value: 1
enter no. of terms: 10
sum= 2.71828
```

Decimal to binary conversion
(prints binary in reverse order)