## Chapter 5 CRT - Sophia Chen - CompSci 20

- 1. The purpose of a loop structure is to repeat a certain sequence of actions if the given condition is evaluated to be true, without the need to write out the same lines of code repetitively.
- 2. A while statement is a loop structure that executes a set of statements repeatedly based on a given condition, which is evaluated before iterations. A do-while loop is a loop structure that also executes a set of statements repeatedly, but based on a condition that is evaluated AFTER an iteration.
- 3. An input validation loop was written for review "AccountSetup".
- 4. a) an infinite loop is a loop that continues indefinitely (forever).
  - b) One thing that can cause infinite loops to occur are syntax errors. One example of this Is adding a semicolon after the condition in a while loop, causing the statement to repetitively check the condition over and over again.
    - Another thing that can cause infinite loops to occur are logical errors.
  - c) An overflow is a condition that occurs when a number is too large, and cannot be stored in a specified number of bits.
- The do-while loop will execute 60 times.
- 6. Any initial value of x that is less than 120 will make the loop an infinite loop.
- 7. A counter is a variable used to keep track of how many times an event happens, by incrementing a value by a fixed amount during each iteration. Two uses of counters are as follows:
  - > Counting the number of times a loop has been executed
  - > Keeping account of the number of user inputs within a system

On the other hand, an accumulator is a variable that is incrementing by varying amounts. Two uses of accumulators are as follows:

- Summing up values in an array
- > Collecting a total score in a game as a player progresses through.

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8. Int sum = 0
for (int s = 3; s <=10; s++) {
    sum += s;
}
```

9.

- Number of iterations: Use a for loop when the number of iterations is known beforehand. Use a while or do-while loop when the number of iterations is determined by a condition when a program is running.

-	Condition Positioning: Use a while loop if you want to check the condition before executing the loop body. Use a do-while loop if you want the loop body to be executed at least once before checking the condition.