

## Chapter 5

1) By intending the statements in the body of the loop you visually set them apart from surrounding code. This makes your program easier to read and debug. Also, this is similar to the style that most programmers follow when writing loops.

2) A pretest loop will test the condition and if it is true an iteration will be run, and if false it will exit the loop. On the contrary, a posttest loop will run at least once. This is because it runs an iteration, then tests if a condition is true and if it is it runs again, until false.

4) The while loop is a pretest loop and the do while loop is a posttest loop

5) while loop

7) for loop

19) body

24) counter

26) initialization expression

28) do while

29) while, for

32) nested

37) for (number = 0; number <= 1000; number + 10)

cout << number << " , " ;

39) for ( int i= 1; i <=10; i++) {

for (int x = 1; x<=15; x++){

cout << "#" << " " ;

}

cout << "\n";

}

42)for ( int count=0; count < 50; count++){

cout << "count is " << count << endl ;

}

## Chapter 7

1) The size declarator is used in a definition of an array to indicate the number of elements the array will have. While, a subscript is used to access a specific element in an array.

2) 10,0,9,40

3) Because, with the array alone the function has no way of determining the number of elements it has.

5) By providing an initialization list. The array is sized to hold the number of values in the list.

16) constant int expression, 0

18) 0