

Combining Conditions

- A loop may depend on multiple conditions, just like with `if...else`
 - Can use a complex logical statement (using `&&`, `||`)
 - Can also use an intermediate boolean *flag* variable

Example Case: Flag Variable

- Use a `while` loop to do something until a certain boolean variable becomes false
 1. Initialization (before the loop)
 - Declare a boolean *flag* variable
 - Assign it an initial value of true
 2. Condition (the while condition)
 - Check to see if the flag is true
 - If it is not, quit the loop
 3. Update (in the body of the loop)
 - Do the repetitive tasks
 - Something in the body must potentially set the flag to false, otherwise the loop will never end
 4. Steps 2 and 3 repeat

do...while Loop

- `while` loop executes 0 or more times
- `do...while` loop executes 1 or more times

```
do
{
    // do some stuff then repeat
    // as long as condition is true
}
while( condition )
```

while VS. do...while Loop

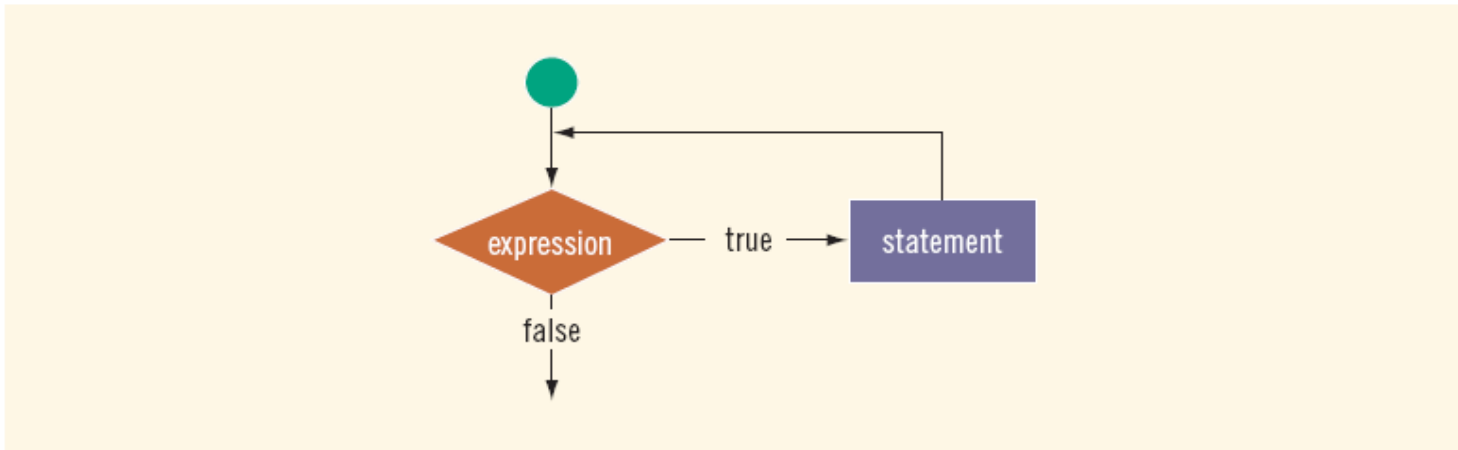


FIGURE 5-1 `while` loop

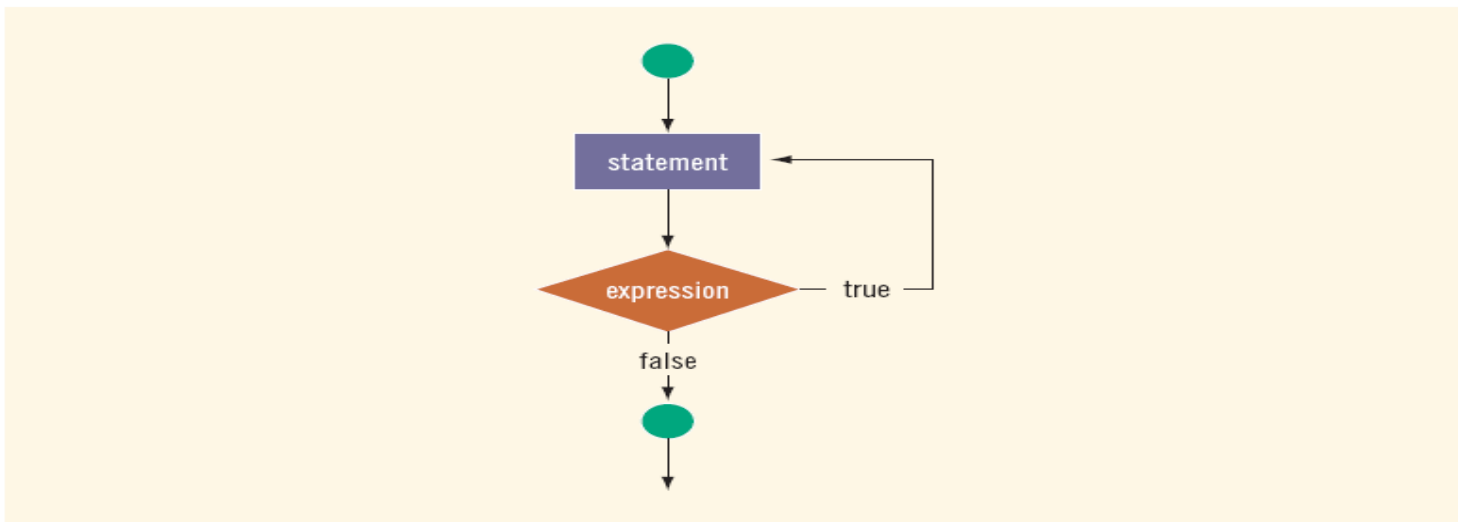


FIGURE 5-3 `do...while` loop

do...while Loop Examples

EXAMPLE 5-15

```
i = 0;

do
{
    cout << i << " ";
    i = i + 5;
}
while (i <= 20);
```

The output of this code is:

```
0 5 10 15 20
```

EXAMPLE 5-16

Consider the following two loops:

- a. `i = 11;`
`while (i <= 10)`
`{`
 `cout << i << " ";`
 `i = i + 5;`
`}`
`cout << endl;`
- b. `i = 11;`
`do`
`{`
 `cout << i << " ";`
 `i = i + 5;`
`}`
`while (i <= 10);`

`cout << endl;`

In (a), the `while` loop produces nothing. In (b), the `do...while` loop outputs the number 11 and also changes the value of `i` to 16.

Exercise

- Write the output of the following loops:

a:

```
int i = 5;
while ( i > 0 )
{
    cout << i << " ";
    cout << endl;
    i--;
}
```

b:

```
int i = 0;
do
{
    cout << i << " ";
    i++;
}
while ( i <= 5 );
cout << endl;
```

c:

```
int i = 0;
while ( i < 10 )
{
    i = i + 2;
    cout << i << " ";
}
cout << endl;
```

d:

```
int i = 7;
do
{
    cout << i << " ";
    i++;
}
while ( i < 5 );
cout << endl;
```