





09/20/04

```
• Write a C++ program segment that allows
the user the ability to input an integer from
the keyboard. If the integer is positive,
increment a variable poscount by 1. If the
integer is negative, increment a variable
negcount by 1. If neither, increment
zerocount by 1
```

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### Problem

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Write a program that displays a letter grade corresponding to an exam score
90 - 100 A
80 - 89 B
70 - 79 C
60 - 69 D
0-59 F

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### **Repetition Structures**

- All the C++ programs that we have seen so far are executed only once before the program terminates
- However, it is often the case that programmers would like to specify that an action continue repeating while a condition is true

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• This is achieved by using repetition structures, also called loops

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# Key Ingredients of while loops

Initialize

MUST initialize loop control variable

Test

The value of the loop control variable is tested during each iteration of loop

Update

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Loop control variable is changed during each loop iteration

If any one of these is missing or incorrect, your loop won't run properly--not at all, too many/few times or infinitely.

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# Problems

• Write a while loop that outputs each integer from 1 to 5

```
• What's the output for x = 2? 3? 5?
cout << "Enter an integer";
cin >> x;
product = x;
count = 0;
while (count < 4)
{
   cout << product << endl;
   product *= x;
   count += 1;
```

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### Summary

- In today's lecture we covered
  - Nested if/else selection structures
  - while repetition structure
- Readings

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• P. 79 - 81: nested if/else selection structures and if structures with multiple statements

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o P. 81 - 83: while repetition structure