Lecture 4: Key Questions May 23, 2016

1. Explain the usage and basic structure of a while loop.

2. **Example:** What does each of the following short programs print?

```
a. x = 7;
while ( x < 10 )
{
    printf("%d ",x);
    x = x + 1;
}
b. x = 7;</pre>
```

```
while ( x < 3 )
{
    printf("%d ",x);
    x = x + 1;
}</pre>
```

3. **Example:** Finish the following program as directed

return 0;

}

- 4. Explain how while loops can be used:
- a. When number of iterations is dependent on a variable (flexible limit) (while2.c)

b. When you want to repeat an operation until a given value (sentinel) is entered (while3.c)

5. What is the difference between a while loop and a do-while loop?

6. Show the difference between the outputs of the loops below

```
x = 7;
do {
    printf("%d",x);
    x = x + 1;
} while ( x < 3 );
    x = x + 1;
} x = x + 1;
}
x = x + 1;
}
x = 7;
while ( x < 3 )
    printf("%d",x);
    x = x + 1;
}
```

7. Recall the example for using a while loop with a sentinel value in the grade average program and show that loop written as a do-while loop.

8. In what cases are for loops useful? Describe the basic structure of a for loop.

9. Describe the operators that allow you to directly modify a variable without writing a full assignment statement.

10. Explain the difference between pre- and post-increment or decrement operators.

11. **Example:** What does the following program print?

int n = 5; printf("n = %d\n", ++n); printf("Now, n = %d\n", n++); printf("Finally, n = %d\n", n);

```
12. Example: What does each of the following print?
a. for (i = 5; i < 40; i += 8)
  {
     printf("%d ", i);
  }
b. for (i = -5; i < -10; i--)
  {
   printf("%d ", i);
  }
c. for (i = 10; i <= 100; i = i+10)
  {
      if (i % 20)
         printf("%d ", i);
  }
d. for (i = 5; i < 10; i += i%2)
  {
    printf("%d ", i++);
  }
```