

Control Statements

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Control Statements

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graph TD; A[Control Statements] --> B[Decision Making Statements]; A --> C[Looping / Iterative Statements]; A --> D[Jumping Statements]; B --> B1[- If - Statements]; B --> B2[- Switch-Case Statements]; B --> B3[- Conditional Statements]; C --> C1[- While Loop]; C --> C2[- Do-While Loop]; C --> C3[- For Loop]; D --> D1[- Break Statements]; D --> D2[- Continue Statements]; D --> D3[- Goto Statements];
```

Decision Making Statements

- If - Statements
- Switch-Case Statements
- Conditional Statements

Looping / Iterative Statements

- While Loop
- Do-While Loop
- For Loop

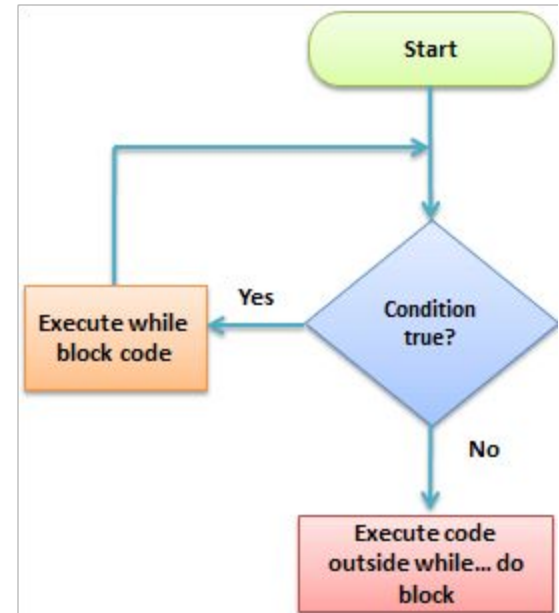
Jumping Statements

- Break Statements
- Continue Statements
- Goto Statements

While Loop

- It is used to repeat a block of statements until condition becomes true
- **Syntax**

```
initialization;  
while(condition)  
{  
    Block of Statements;  
    Increment / decrement;  
}
```



While Loop

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int i=1;
    while (i <= 4)
    {
        printf("%d ", i);
        i++;
    }
}
```

Output: 1 2 3 4

Examples of Infinity While Loop

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int var=1;
    while (var <=2)
    {
        printf("%d ", var);
    }
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int var = 6;
    while (var >=5)
    {
        printf("%d", var);
        var++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int var =5;
    while (var <=10)
    {
        printf("%d", var);
        var--;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Examples of Infinity While Loop

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int var=1;
    while (var <=2)
    {
        printf("%d ", var);
    }
}
```

The program is an example of **infinite while loop**. Since the value of the variable **var** is same (there is no ++ or – operator used on this variable, inside the body of loop) the condition **var<=2** will be true forever and the loop would never terminate.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int var = 6;
    while (var >=5)
    {
        printf("%d", var);
        var++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Infinite loop: **var** will always have value **>=5** so the loop would never end.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int var =5;
    while (var <=10)
    {
        printf("%d", var);
        var--;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Infinite loop: **var** value will keep decreasing because of **--** operator, hence it will always be **<= 10**.

Do-While Loop

- A do...while loop in C is similar to the while loop except that the condition is always executed after the body of a loop. It is also called an exit-controlled loop.
- **Syntax**

```
do
{
    Block of Statements;
    Increment / decrement;
}while(condition);
```

Do-While Loop

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int i=11;
    do
    {
        printf("%d\n",i);
        i++;
    }while(i<10);
    printf("Hii\n");
}
```


For Loop

- A for loop is a more efficient loop structure in 'C' programming.
- **Syntax**

```
for (initial value; condition; incrementation or decrementation )  
{  
    Block of statements;  
}
```

For Loop

```
for (initial value; condition; incrementation or decrementation )  
{  
    Block of statements;  
}
```

Forms of For Loop

```
int i;  
for(i=0;i<n;i++)  
{  
    printf("%d",i);  
}
```

```
int i=0;  
for(;i<n;i++)  
{  
    printf("%d",i);  
}
```

```
int i;  
for(i=0;i<n;)  
{  
    printf("%d",i);  
    i++;  
}
```

```
int i=0;  
for(;i<n;)  
{  
    printf("%d",i);  
    i++;  
}
```

```
int i,n;  
for(i=0;i<n;i++);
```

```
int i;  
for(i=10;i>0;i--)  
{  
    printf("%d",i);  
}
```