Break, continue, ++

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Break

- Break is used to “break” out of a loop.
- for(;;) {
  
  If()
  
  break;

}

..cursor goes here..

- If the break statement is inside a bunch of nested statements, it will find the closest loop and exit that loop.
Continue

• Continue will continue the loop to where it starts.
• for(;;) { //cursor goes here
    If()
    continue;
}

-Same as break, it will find the closest loop and continue to that loop.
• i++  -> post-increment
• ++i  -> pre-increment

• int i = 5;
• cout << ++i;  // 6
• cout << i;  //6

• int i = 5;
• cout << i++;  // 5
• cout << i;  //6
argc, argv

- argc and argv are our main function parameters. Where does the main function gets the values for those parameters?

  Answer: In the program execution command.

  - Argc represents the number of arguments
  - Argv represents the actual values.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main( int argc , char *argv[] ) {
    cout << "number of arguments: " << argc << endl;
    for ( int i = 0 ; i < argc ; ++i )
        cout << argv[i] << endl;
return 0; } 

• Run this program and execute as follows:
  ./a.out 1 2 3 4
• Read the output.