

# **Break, continue, ++**

Instructor: Andy Abreu

# 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 get the values for those parameters?

Answer: In the program execution command.

- Argc represents the number of arguments
- Argv represents the actual values.

# argc, argv

```
#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.