

Modul Praktikum

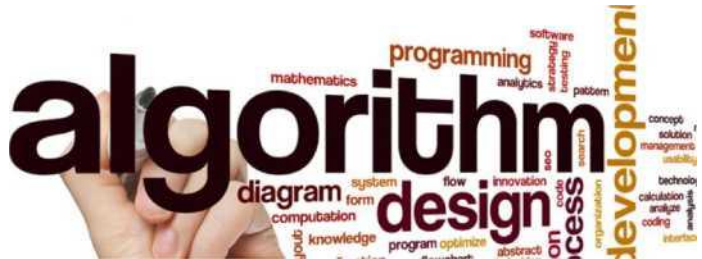
ALGORITMA & PEMROGRAMAN

Kode Matakuliah: SK020407



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PROGRAM STUDI SISTEM KOMPUTER
FAKULTAS ILMU KOMPUTER
INSTITUT INFORMATIKA DAN BISNIS DARMAJAYA
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Modul 10

Breaking a loop

In the context of a loop, a break statement can be used to end the loop early. Execution continues with the next statement after the end of the loop.

For example:

```
1 | #include <iostream>
2 |
3 | int main()
4 | {
5 |     int sum{ 0 };
6 |
7 |     // Allow the user to enter up to 10 numbers
8 |     for (int count{ 0 }; count < 10; ++count)
9 |     {
10 |         std::cout << "Enter a number to add, or 0 to exit: ";
11 |         int num{};
12 |         std::cin >> num;
13 |
14 |         // exit loop if user enters 0
15 |         if (num == 0)
16 |             break; // exit the loop now
17 |
18 |         // otherwise add number to our sum
19 |         sum += num;
20 |     }
21 |
22 |     // execution will continue here after the break
23 |     std::cout << "The sum of all the numbers you entered is: " << sum << '\n';
24 |
25 |     return 0;
26 | }
```

This program allows the user to type up to 10 numbers, and displays the sum of all the numbers entered at the

end. If the user enters 0, the break causes the loop to terminate early (before 10 numbers have been entered).

Here's a sample execution of the above program:

```
Enter a number to add, or 0 to exit: 5
Enter a number to add, or 0 to exit: 2
Enter a number to add, or 0 to exit: 1
Enter a number to add, or 0 to exit: 0
The sum of all the numbers you entered is: 8
```

Latihan:

Tulis perulangan (For Loop) yang akan mencetak setiap bilangan genap dari 0 hingga 20.