

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Form1". Inside the window, there are three text boxes arranged horizontally. The first text box is labeled "FirstNumbe" and contains the number "5". The second text box is labeled "Second Number" and contains the number "8". The third text box is labeled "Sum" and contains the number "12". Below these text boxes, there are two buttons: "Calculate" on the left and "Exit" on the right. The window has a standard Windows title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons.

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- If We have changed the code in the ButCalculate\_Click event as follows:

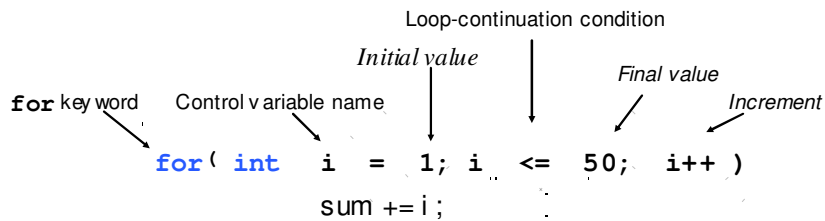
```
private void ButCalculate_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    int FirstNumber, SecondNumber, Sum=0,i;
    FirstNumber = Int32.Parse(TxtFirstNumber.Text);
    SecondNumber = Int32.Parse(TxtSecondNumber.Text);
    i = FirstNumber;
    do
    {
        if (i % 2 == 1)
            Sum += i;
        i++;
    } while (i < SecondNumber);
    TxtSum.Text = Sum.ToString();
}
```

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### 3. **for** repetition structure

- Syntax: **for** (Expression1; Expression2; Expression3)
  - Expression1 – determines the initial value of the control variable
    - Can contain several variables
  - Expression2 – sets the loop-continuation condition
  - Expression3 – incrementing/decrementing the value of control variable
    - ++counter and counter++ are equivalent
- Variable scope
  - Expression1 can only be used in the body of the **for** loop
  - When the loop ends the variable expires

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