int main()
{
    int n;
    cout << "Enter a number in the range 1-100 to find ";
    cout << "my favorite number: ";
    do
    {
        cin >> n;
        if (n < Fave)
            cout << "Too low -- guess again: ";
        else if (n > Fave)
            cout << "Too high -- guess again: ";
        else
            cout << Fave << " is right!\n";
    } while (n != Fave);
    return 0;
}

Here's some sample output:

Enter a number in the range 1-100 to find my favorite number: 50
Too high -- guess again: 25
Too low -- guess again: 37
Too high -- guess again: 31
Too high -- guess again: 28
Too high -- guess again: 27
27 is right!

Real World Note: Conditional Operators and Bug Prevention

Many programmers reverse the more intuitive expression

variable == value to value == variable

in order to catch errors where the equality is mistyped as an assignment operator. For example, entering the conditional as

if (3 == myNumber)