Here's a sample run:

Let's do lunch today. You can pay!
Let's do lunch today.
3 spaces
Done.

Program Notes

Note that whereas the `continue` statement causes the program to skip the rest of the loop body, it doesn't skip the loop update expression. In a `for` loop, the `continue` statement makes the program skip directly to the update expression and then to the test expression. For a `while` loop, however, `continue` makes the program go directly to the test expression. So any update expression in a `while` loop body following the `continue` would be skipped.

In some cases, that could be a problem.

This program didn't have to use `continue`. Instead, it could have used this code:

```cpp
if (line[i] == ' ')
    spaces++;
```

However, the `continue` statement can make the program more readable when several statements follow the `continue`. That way, you don't need to make all those statements part of an `if` statement.

C++, like C, also has a `goto` statement. A statement like

```cpp
goto paris
```

means to jump to the location bearing `paris`: as a label. That is, you can have code like this:

```cpp
char ch;
cin >> ch;
```