

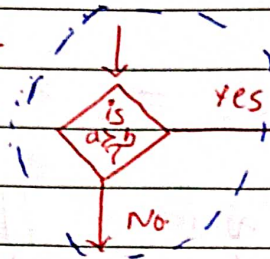
15/09/23

-° Lecture - 3 °-

-° If-Else, while loop & Pattern °-

• Conditionals & loops °-

In flowcharts °-



In code is called conditional statement.

Exg- I/P : a, b

O/P : $\begin{cases} a & \text{if } a > b \\ b & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

conditional statement can be solve using the "if" statement.

```

if (            ) {
              
              
              
}
  
```

condition within (). true, then execute the entire code block with in { }

```

Exg- if (a > b) {
        cout << "Hello " << endl;
    }
    if (a <= b) {
        cout << "new " << endl;
    }
  
```

firstly check the first condition then after go to another condition.

⊛ $\text{cin} \gg n$ → wait for user to give input
 → That can be used taking input from user.

Note: cin ignore ENTER ($\backslash n$), Tab ($\backslash t$) and Space ($\backslash s$) while taking input. These are called the white space character use cin.get() to read the white space character.

⊛ cin.get → used for find the value in ascii table.

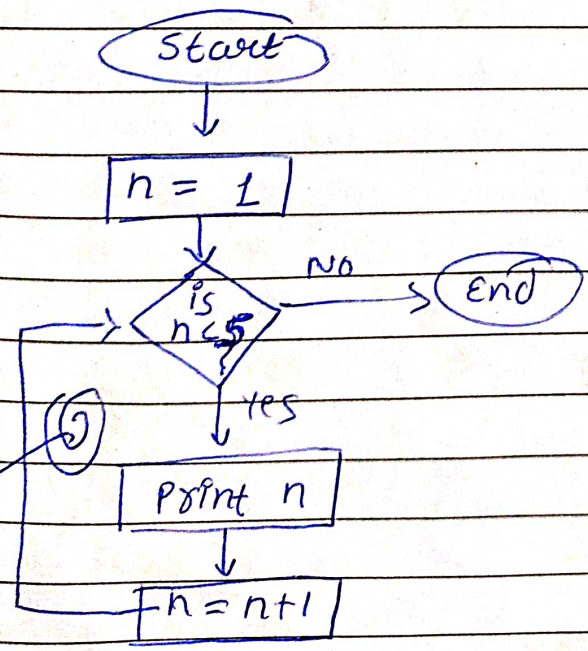
$a = \text{cin.get}$ Enter.
 1.
 49 — in ascii table.

= Loops:- To execute the block of code several times according to the condition given in loop.

while loop:-

$\text{while (condition) \{$ when condition is true, keep on executing the block.
 $\}$

Print 1 to 5 number



```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    int i = 1;
    while (i <= n) {
        cout << i << " ";
        i = i + 1;
    }
}
  
```