→ **Example :-**

```
for(int i=1 ; i<=3 ; i++)
{
    Cout << "aaa" << endl;
    Cout << "bbb" << endl;
    Cout << "ccc" << endl;
}
```

```
aaa
bbb
ccc
aaa
bbb
ccc
aaa
bbb
ccc
```

---

* Continue : Neglect what comes after it and continue the loop.

→ **Example :-**

```
for(int i=1 ; i<=3 ; i++)
{
    Cout << "aaa" << endl;
    Cout << "bbb" << endl;
    Continue;
    Cout << "ccc" << endl;
}
```

```
aaa
bbb
aaa
bbb
aaa
bbb
```

---

* break : Neglect what comes after it and stop the loop.

→ **Example :-**

```
for(int i=1 ; i<=3 ; i++)
{
    Cout << "aaa" << endl;
    break;
    Cout << "bbb" << endl;
}
```

```
aaa
```

→ **General Example :-**

```
for( int i=1 ; i<= 3 ; i++)
{
    Continue;
    Cout << " aaa" << endl;
    Cout << "bbb" << endl;
}
```

No output.

---

* **Look at Ex.8 Sheet 3 :-**

e-
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
main ()
{ int i;
    for(i=1 ; i<7 ; i++)
    {
        if ( i == 3)
        Continue;
        Cout << i << endl;
    }
}
```

1
2
4
5
6

Note: if the Condition of «if» is true, implement Continue.

→
```
#inclued <iostream>
using namespace std;
main ()
{
    Cout << "bb" << endl;
    // Cout << "aa" << endl;
    Cout << "CC" << endl;
}
```

bb
CC

Note: // means Comment « written as a note for the reader and the Compiler will not See it.

---

* To write many sentences as a Comment:

```
/* _____
_____
_____ */
```

→ **Functions** ←

- Form:

Void
int ⟩ Type function name (parameter)

→ **Example:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
Void x();
main ()
{
    x();
}
Void x()
{
    Cout << "my name" << endl;
    Cout << " Level one";
}
```

Another Form →

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
Void x()
{
    Cout << "my name";
    Cout << "Level 1";
}
main ()
{
    x();
}
```

---

* Write a program to Add 2 numbers using Functions.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int Sum (int a, int b)
{
    int c = a+b;
```

```cpp
    return c;
}
main ( )
{
    int x,y;
    Cout << Sum(a,b);}
```

- Write a program to find Sum and difference between two numbers using Functions.

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int Sum (int a, int b)
{
    int c = a+b;
    return (c); }
int Sub(int a, int b)
{
    int d = a - b;
    return (d); }
main()
{
    int x,y;
    Cin >> x >> y;
    Cout << " Sum = " << Sum(x,y) << endl;
    Cout << " Sub = " << Sub(x,y);
}
```