

Patterns

Some Advanced Patterns

Pattern 2.1 - Inverted Triangle

```
# N = 3
* * *
*
*
```

Approach:

From the above pattern, we can observe:

- → **Number of Rows:** The pattern has 3 rows. We have to print the pattern for N rows.
- → Number of Columns: The number of columns in any row is equal to N-rowNumber+1.1st row has 3 columns (3-1+1), 2nd row has 2 columns (3-2+1), and so on. Thus, in a pattern of N rows, the ith row will have N-i+1 columns.
- → What to print: All the entries in any row are "*".

Python Implementation:

```
N=int(input()) #Take user input, N= Number of Rows
row=1; #The Loop starts with the 1st row
while row<=N: #Loop will on for N rows
    col=1; #The Loop starts with the first column in the current row
    while col<=N-row+1: #Number of columns = N-rowNumber+1
        print("*",end="") #Printing a (*) in all columns
        col=col+1 #Increment the current column (Inner Loop)
    row=row+1 #Increment the current row (Outer Loop)
    print() #Add a new Line after each row is printed</pre>
```



Pattern 2.2 - Reversed Pattern

Approach:

From the above pattern, **we can observe**:

- → **Number of Rows:** The pattern has 3 rows. We have to print the pattern for N rows.
- → **Number of Columns:** The number of columns in any row is equal to **N**.
- → What to print: In the 1st row, while columnNumber <= 2(3-1), we print a " " in every column. Beyond the 2nd column, we print a "*". Similarly, in the 2nd row, we print a " " till columnNumber <=1(3-2) and beyond the 1st column, we print a "*". We can easily notice that if col <= N-rowNumber, we are printing a " " (Space). And if col > N-rowNumber, we are printing a "*".

Python Implementation:

```
N=int(input()) #Take user input, N= Number of Rows
row=1; #The loop starts with the 1st row
while row<=N: #Loop will on for N rows
    col=1; #The loop starts with the first column in the current row
    while col<=N:#The loop will go on for N columns
        if(col<=N-row):
            print(" ",end="") #Printing a (" ")
        else:
            print("*",end="") #Printing a (*)
        col=col+1 #Increment the current column (Inner Loop)
    row=row+1 #Increment the current row (Outer Loop)
    print() #Add a new Line after each row is printed</pre>
```



Pattern 2.3 - Isosceles Pattern

```
# N = 4

1
121
12321
1234321
```

Approach:

From the above pattern we can observe:

- → **Number of Rows:** The pattern has 3 rows. We have to print the pattern for N rows.
- → Number of Columns: Similar to Pattern 2.2, we first have N-rowNumber columns of spaces. Following this, we have 2*rowNumber-1 columns of numbers.
- → What to print: We can notice that if col <= N-rowNumber, we are printing a " " (Space). Further, the pattern has two parts. First is the increasing part and second is the decreasing part. For the increasing part, we will initialise a variable num=1. In each row we will keep printing num till its value becomes equal to the rowNumber. We will increment num by 1 after printing it; ;this will account for the first part of the pattern. We have num = rowNumber at this stage. Now, for the decreasing part, we will again start printing num till num>=1. After printing num we will decrement it by 1.



Python Implementation:

```
N=int(input()) #Take user input, N= Number of Rows
row=1; #The loop starts with the 1st row
while row<=N: #Loop will on for N rows
    spaces =1 # Printing spaces
    while spaces<= N- row:</pre>
        print(" ",end="")
        spaces=spaces+1
    num=1 #Variable to print the numbers
    while num<=row: #Increasing Pattern</pre>
        print(num,end="")
        num=num+1;
    num=row-1 # We have to start printing the decreasing part from
one less than the rowNumber
    while num>=1: #Decreasing Pattern
        print(num,end="")
        num=num-1
    print()#New Line
    row=row+1
```



Practice Problems

Here are a few similar patterns problems for your practice. <u>All the patterns have been drawn for N=4.</u>

```
*
    ***
    ****
```

```
1
121
12321
1234321
12321
121
1
```

```
1 1
2 2
3 3
4
3 3
2 2
1 1
```