

Conditionals & Loop :-

1. If Statement -

- Syntax :- if (condition)

cout << "Inside if";

{

→ Flow of Execution:-

- The condition inside parenthesis evaluated 'true', then the code inside curly brackets will execute.
- Otherwise, it will skip the if statement block and executes the code written after that.

Ex:- if (balance ≥ 10)

{

cout << "Maggi";

}

2. If-else statement -

- Syntax :- if (condition)

{

cout << "Logic";

}

else

{

cout << "Logic 2";

}

Ex:- if (balance ≥ 10)

{

cout << "Maggi";

}

else

{

cout << "Kukure";

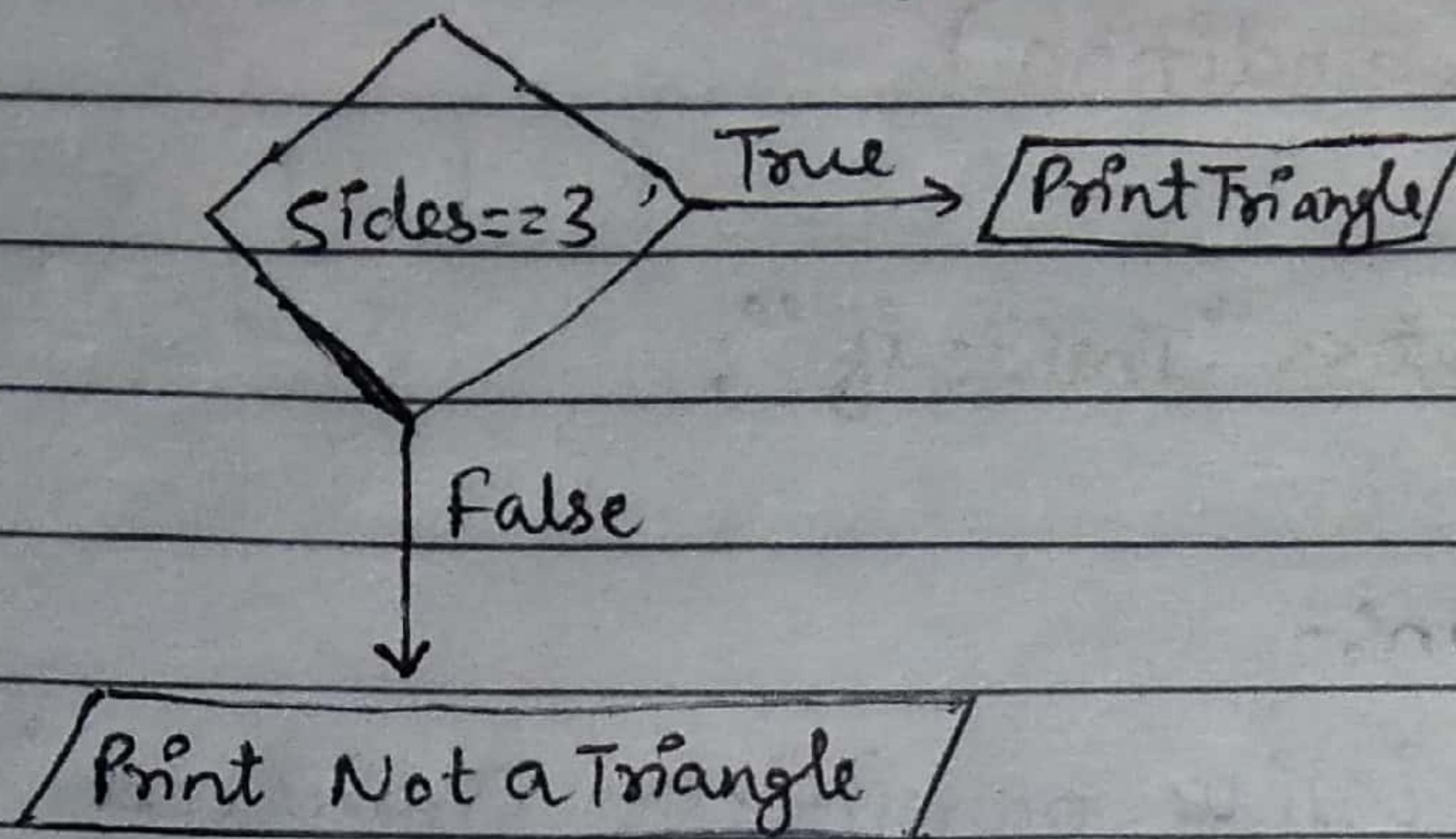
}

→ Flow of execution :-

- The condition inside parenthesis evaluated 'true' then logic written inside curly brackets of 'if' block will execute.
- Otherwise, if block will skipped and logic written inside else block will execute.

Decision making block & if-else block :-

- Decision making block



- if-else block

```
if ( sides == 3 )
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Triangle";
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Not a Triangle";
```

```
}
```

3. if-else if - else statement -

- Syntax:- **if** (condition 1)

```
{ logic 1 }
```

```
elseif ( condition 2 )
```

```
{ logic 2 }
```

```
elseif ( condition 3 )
```

```
{ logic 3 }
```

```
else
```

```
{ logic }
```

Points to remember :-

- We can use multiple else if statements.

- else block is completely optional.

- Write 'if' block only once!

→ flow of execution:-

- If condition 1 becomes true then logic 1 will execute.
- If condition 1 fails, then it will check the other conditions of every 'else if' block and executes the logic corresponding to that block and skip the other blocks and executes the code after else.

Ex:- **if** (num == 0)

```
{ cout << "It's Zero"; }
```

```
elseif ( num > 0 )
```

```
{ cout << "Its Positive"; }
```

```
else
```

```
{ cout << "Its Negative"; }
```

Loops :-

1. for loop :-

- Syntax :- `{ for (initialisation; condition; update) }`

```

graph TD
    A[Initialisation] --> B[Condition]
    B -- True --> C[Logic]
    C --> D[Update]
    D --> B
    B -- False --> E[End]
  
```

→ Flow of execution :-

- Initialisation of iterator takes place (only at once).
- If the condition evaluates 'true' then the logic written inside curly brackets will execute.
- Then iterator will get updated and again checks the condition.
- If condition becomes false, then the loop gets terminated, otherwise it will wait to become false and repeat the loop.

Ex:- `for (int i=10; i≤12; i=i+1)`

`{ cout<<"Believe in Yourself"; }`

Dry Run

	i	i≤12	cout	i=i+1
Iteration 1	i=10	10≤12(T)	Believe in Yourself	i=10+1=11
Iteration 2	i=11	11≤12(T)	Believe in Yourself	i=11+1=12
Iteration 3	i=12	12≤12(T)	Believe in Yourself	i=12+1=13
Iteration 4	i=13	13≤12(F)		End

Pattern Printing :-

Rules :-

1. find number of rows.

↳ (It will be the condition for Outer Loop.)

2. write what is printing in each row.

↳ (It will be the condition for Inner Loop.)

Q1. Print rectangle pattern.

- Rule:-

1. No. of rows = 4

↳ Outer Loop = 4 Times

row 0 →	★	★	★
row 1 →	★	★	★
row 2 →	★	★	★
row 3 →	★	★	★

2. row 0 → 3 stars

col 0 col 1 col 2

row 1 → 3 stars

row 2 → 3 stars

row 3 → 3 stars

↳ Inner Loop = 3 ★

code :-

```

for (int i=0; i<4; i=i+1) {
    for (int j=0; j<3; j=j+1) {
        cout << "*";
    }
    cout << endl;
}

```

↳ Condition for Outer Loop

↳ Condition for Inner Loop

Flow of execution :-

- for every iteration of i from '0' to '4', j will execute itself from '0' to '3'.

Q.2 Print square pattern.

Rules:-

1. No. of rows = 3

↳ Outer loop = 3 Times

2. Row 0 → 3 ★

Row 1 → 3 ★

Row 2 → 3 ★

↳ Inner loop = 3 ★

↳ Row 0

↳ Row 1

↳ Row 2



Code :-

```
for (int i=0; i<3; i=i+1)
```

{

```
    for (int j=0; j<3; j=j+1)
```

{

cout << "★";

}

cout << endl;

Flow of execution :-

- for every single iteration of 'i', inner loop will gets executed until its condition becomes false.

$i=0 \& i<3$ (True)

↳ ★ ★ ★ ($j=0 \& j<3$ (True))

$i=1 \& i<3$ (True)

↳ ★ ★ ★ ($j=1 \& j<3$ (True))

$i=2 \& i<3$ (True)

↳ ★ ★ ★ ($j=2 \& j<3$ (True))

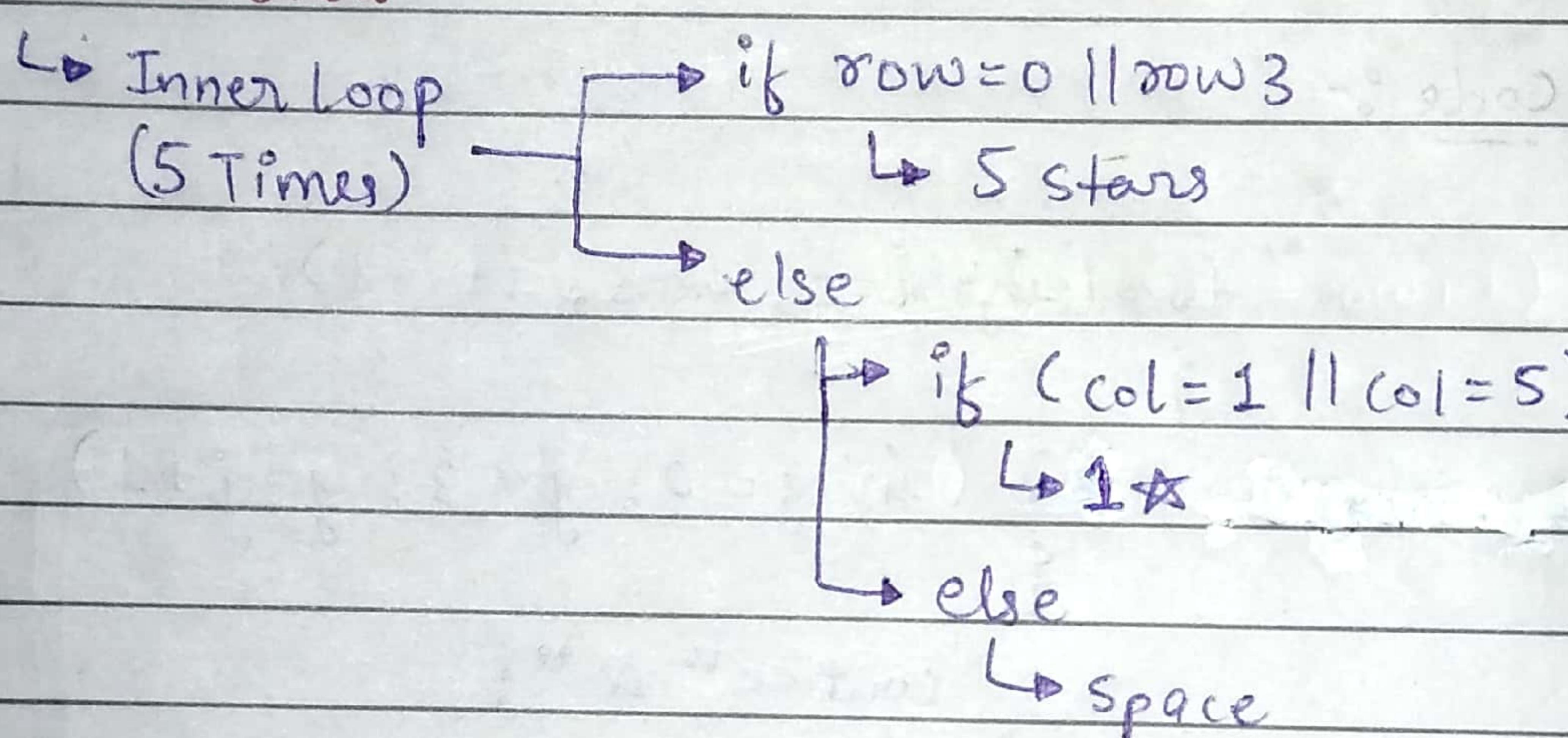
$i=3 \& i<3$ (False)

↳ end

Q3. Print Hollow Rectangle.

- Rule :-
- No. of rows = 4
↳ Outer Loop (4 Times)

- row 0 → 5 stars col 1 col 2 col 3 col 4 col 5
- row 1 → 1★, 3 spaces, 1★
- row 2 → 1★, 3 spaces, 1★
- row 3 → 5 stars



Code :-

```
for (int row = 0; row < 4; row = row + 1)
```

```
    for (int col = 0; col < 5; col = col + 1) {
```

```
        if (row == 0 || row == 3) {
```

```
            cout << " * ";
```

```
}
```

```
        else {
```

```
            if (col == 0 || col == 4) {
```

```
                cout << " * ";
```

```
}
```

```
            else {
```

```
                cout << " ";
```

```
}
```

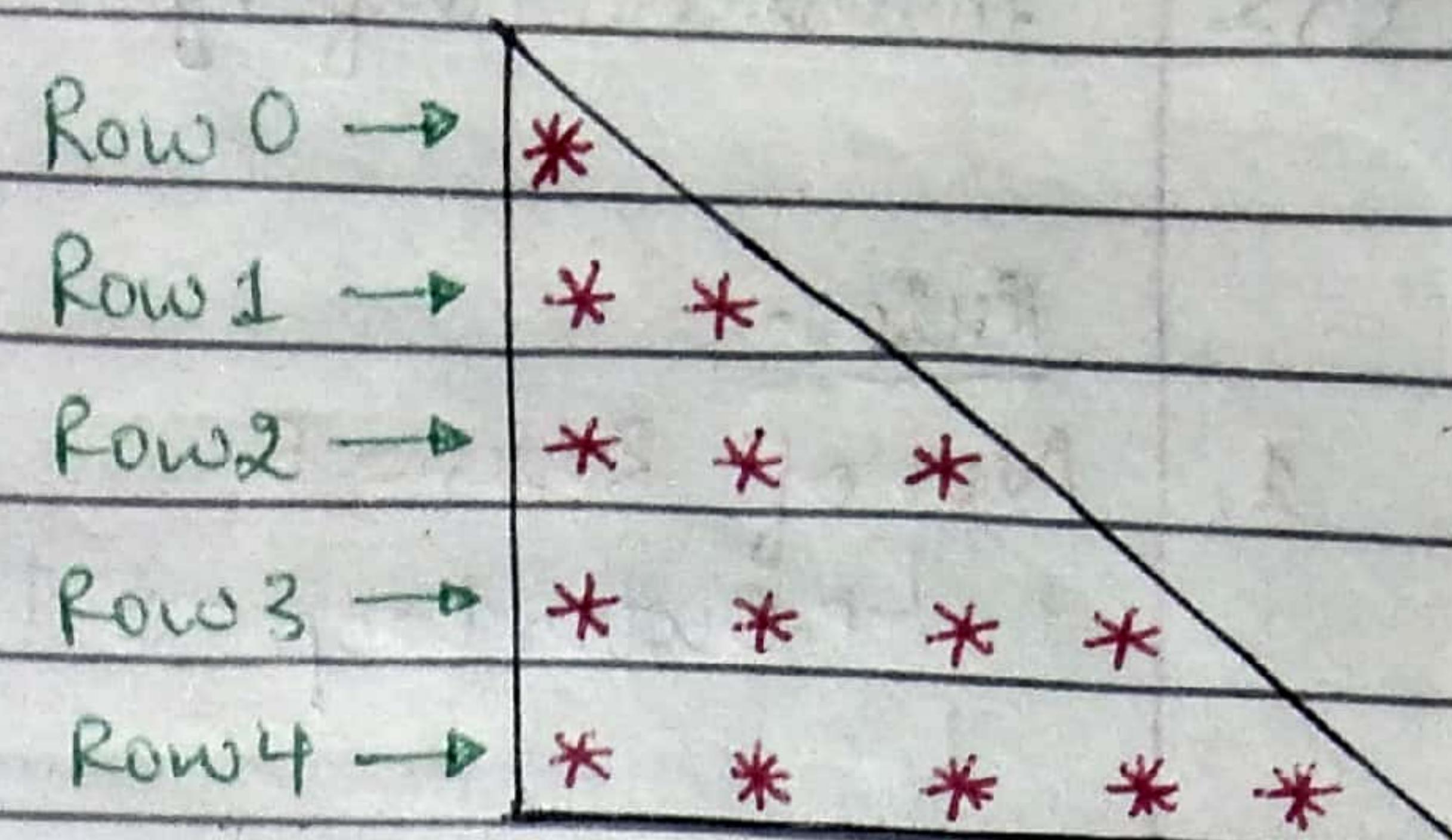
```
} cout << endl; }
```

Q4. Half Pyramid Pattern.

Rule:-

1. No. of rows = 5

↳ Outer loop = 5 Times



2. Row 0 → 1 *

Row 1 → 2 *

Row 2 → 3 *

Row 3 → 4 *

Row 4 → 5 *

Inner Loop = Row + 1 stars print
↳ Row + 1 Times

Code:-

```
for (int row=0; row<5; row=row+1)
{
```

```
    for (int col=0; col<row+1; col=col+1) {
```

```
        cout << "*" ;
```

```
}
```

```
    cout << endl;
```

```
}
```

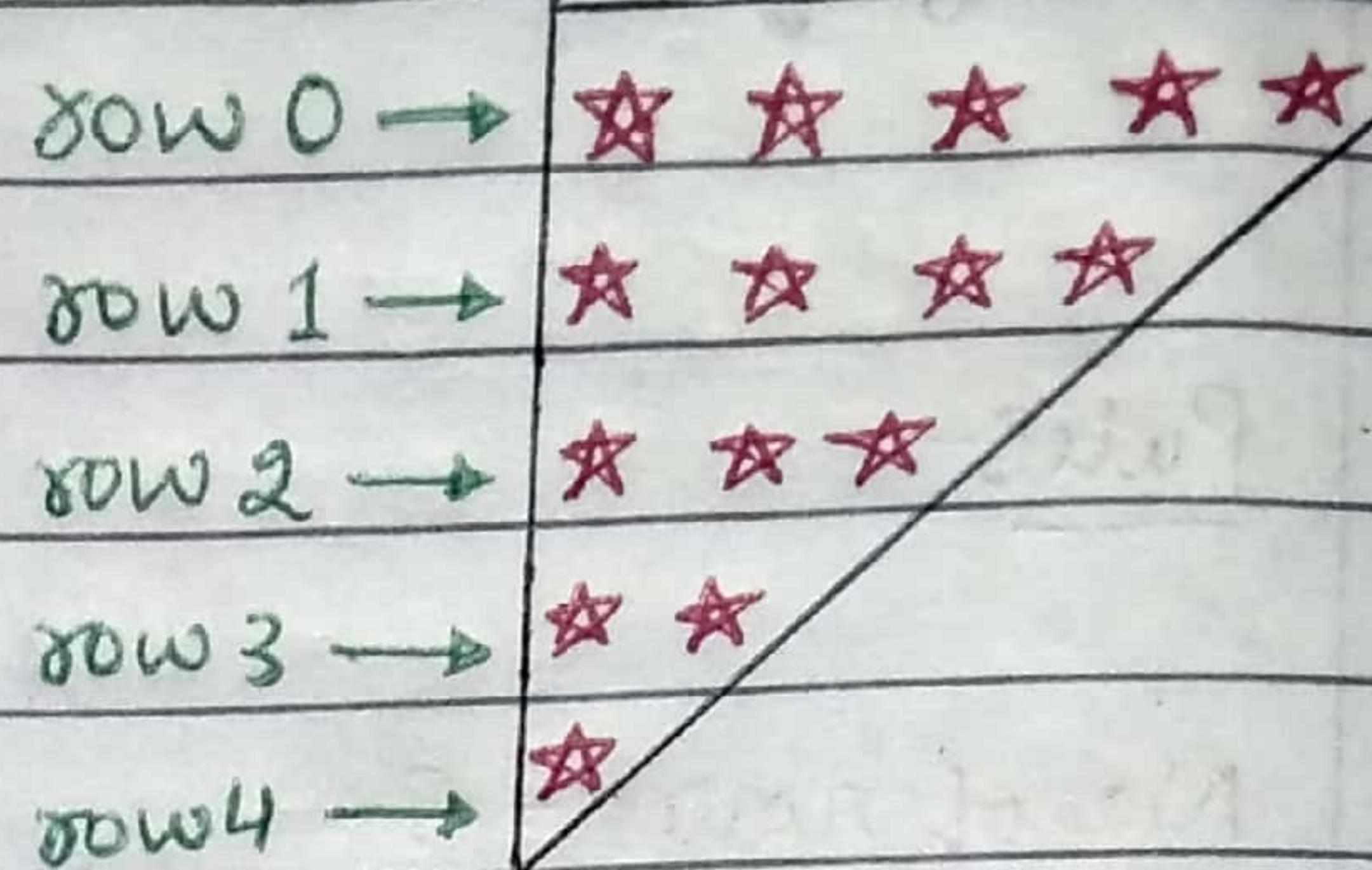
Flow of execution:-

- for every iteration of "row" from "0" to "5", it will start execution of inner loop until "col < row + 1" condition becomes false and keep printing "*".

Q5. Inverted Half Pyramid.

Rule :-

- No. of Rows = 5
↳ Outer Loop = 5 Times



2. row 0 → 5 ★

row 1 → 4 ★

row 2 → 3 ★

row 3 → 2 ★

row 4 → 1 ★

Inner loop = 5 - row

Code :-

```
for (int row=0; row<5; row=row+1)
{
    for (int col=0; col<5-row; col=col+1)
    {
        cout << "*";
    }
    cout << endl;
}
```

Flow of execution :-

- for every iteration of "row", inner loop will executes until "col<5-row" condition becomes false.

row = 0 & row < 5 (T)	→ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	col = 0 col < 5 - row (T)
row = 1 & row < 5 (T)	→ ★ ★ ★ ★	col = 1 col < 5 - 1 = 4 (T)
row = 2 & row < 5 (T)	→ ★ ★ ★	col = 2 col < 5 - 2 = 3 (T)
row = 3 & row < 5 (T)	→ ★ ★	col = 3 col < 5 - 3 = 2 (T)
row = 4 & row < 5 (T)	→ ★	col = 4 col < 5 - 4 = 1 (T)

Q6.

Numeric Half Pyramid.

Rule :-

1. No. of rows = 5

↳ Outer loop = 5 Times

↳ row 0	1				
↳ row 1	1	2			
↳ row 2	1	2	3		
↳ row 3	1	2	3	4	
↳ row 4	1	2	3	4	5

Q. row 0 → 1

row 1 → 1 2

row 2 → 1 2 3

row 3 → 1 2 3 4

row 4 → 1 2 3 4 5

→ Inner loop = row + 1

what to print?

Col 0 → 1

Col 1 → 2

Col 2 → 3

Col 3 → 4

Col 4 → 5

Code :-

```
(for (int row=0; row<5; row=row+1)
{
```

```
    for (int col=0; col<row+1; col=col+1)
```

{

```
        cout << col+1 << " ";
```

{

```
    cout << endl;
```

{

flow of execution :-

- for every $\text{row} = '0'$ to $'4'$, inner loop will execute until $\text{col} < \text{row} + 1$ and print $\text{col} + 1$ numbers.

Q7. Print Inverted Numeric Half Pyramid.

Rule :-

1. No. of Rows = 5

↳ Outer Loop = 5 Times

2. $\text{row } 0 \rightarrow 1 2 3 4 5$

$\text{row } 1 \rightarrow 1 2 3 4$

$\text{row } 2 \rightarrow 1 2 3$

$\text{row } 3 \rightarrow 1 2$

$\text{row } 4 \rightarrow 1$

↳ Inner Loop = 5 - row

	C_0	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4
row 0 →	1	2	3	4	5
row 1 →	1	2	3	4	
row 2 →	1	2	3		
row 3 →	1	2			
row 4 →	1				

→ What to print

$C_0 \rightarrow 1$

$(C_1 \rightarrow 2) = col + 1$

$(C_2 \rightarrow 3)$

$(C_3 \rightarrow 4)$

$(C_4 \rightarrow 5)$

Code :-

```
for (int row=0; row<5; row=row+1)
{
```

```
    for (int col=0; col<5-row; col=col+1)
    {
```

$\text{cout} \ll col + 1;$

}

$\text{cout} \ll endl;$

}

flow of execution :-

- for every $\text{row} = '0' \text{ to } '5'$, inner loop will execute until ' $col < 5 - \text{row}$ ' becomes false and keep printing ' $col + 1$ '.

$\text{row} = 0 \& 0 < 5 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow col = 0 \& 0 < 5 - 0 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow 1 2 3 4 5$

$\text{row} = 1 \& 1 < 5 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow col = 0 \& 0 < 5 - 1 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow 1 2 3 4$

$\text{row} = 2 \& 2 < 5 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow col = 0 \& 0 < 5 - 2 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow 1 2 3$

$\text{row} = 3 \& 3 < 5 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow col = 0 \& 0 < 5 - 3 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow 1 2$

$\text{row} = 4 \& 4 < 5 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow col = 0 \& 0 < 5 - 4 \text{ (T)} \rightarrow 1$

$\text{row} = 5 \& 5 < 5 \text{ (F)}$

end

$C_0 C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$

$1 2 3 4 5$

$1 2 3 4$

$1 2 3$

$1 2$

1