

3 3  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*

~~graph~~  
 $g[0][0] = *$     $g[0][1] = *$     $g[0][2] = *$   
 $g[1][0] = *$     $g[1][1] = *$     $g[1][2] = *$   
 $g[2][0] = *$     $g[2][1] = *$     $g[2][2] = *$

~~g[0] = \* \* \*~~

`pline = fgets (STDIN)`

`fscanf (STDIN, "%d", &row);`

`for (i = 0; i < row; i++)`

`pline = fgets (STDIN);`

`for (j = 0; j < col; j++)`

`graph[i][j] = char (pline[j])`

`pline[j]`

~~pline =~~

~~pline =~~

~~pline =~~

~~line = \* \* \*~~  
~~line = \* \* \*~~

`for (i = 0; i < row; i++) line = * * *`

`for (j = 0; j < col; j++)`

`if (graph[i][j] == '*') line[j] = *`

`count++ line = * * *`

~~line[j] =~~

`for (i = 0; i < row; i++)`

`cell[line[i]]`

graph character

ഇത് ഒരു 2D array ആണ്. ഇതിൽ row ന്റെ വലുപ്പം നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നു. column ന്റെ വലുപ്പം 3 ആണ്. ഇതിൽ \* ന്റെ സ്ഥാനം നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നു.



\* count of nodes in graph  
 \* if condition is true then  
 \* logic apply for base case

for loop is written like  
 graph[0][0] --- graph[0][2] like  
 condition is true then  
 execution stop and return

NO gold found print  
 return false  
 found print  
 return true



<? php

```
$stdin = fopen('php://stdin', 'r');  
$stdout = fopen('php://stdout', 'w');
```

```
fscanf($stdin, "%d", $testcases);
```

```
for($t=1; $t<=$testcases; $t++)
```

```
    fscanf($stdin, "%d %d", $row, $column);
```

```
    for($i=0; $i<$row; $i++)
```

```
        $line = fgets($stdin);
```

```
        for($j=0; $j<$column; $j++)
```

```
            $graph[$i][$j] = $line[$j];
```

```
    fprintf($stdout, "Case %d:\n", $t);
```

```
    $count = 0;
```

```
    for($i=0; $i<$row; $i++)
```

```
        for($j=0; $j<$column; $j++)
```

```
            if ($graph[$i][$j] == "#")
```

```
                fprintf($stdout, "%d %d\n", $i+1, $j+1);
```

```
                $count++;
```

```
if ($count == 0)
```

```
    echo "No Rob Found";
```

→ अगर if का for loop है तो क्या मिलेगा?



count এর use করি ?

চলতি নির্দিষ্ট condition এর সাথে meet করছে কিনা।

যদি জানার ~~করে~~ ~~কর~~। ~~কর~~ যদি meet করে  
1 বাড়িয়ে দেই। আন 1 বার meet করছে। এবার meet  
count 20

if (count == 20)

{ count ++;

কার count এর মান তৈরি। আন করা হল,

করো,

if (count == 20)

{ count = 1;

রিফারেন্স।

যদি নামের সাথে count == 0 হি হওয়ার তার  
আন একবার ও আন আর তার দ্বারা আন  
condition apply করতে পারব।



```
line = " 1 2 3 4 "
```

```
for (i = 0; i < strlen strlen(line); i++)
    echo "line[i]\n"
```

output,

```

*
*
*
*
*

```

(2) String is character type array  
 (3) String is character type array

```

line[0] = *
line[1] = *
line[2] = *
line[3] = *
line[4] = *

```

Example  
 character array is array  
 of character  
 character array is array  
 of character

```

for (i = 0; i < row; i++)
    line = fgets(stdin);
    for (j = 0; j < col; j++)
        graph[i][j] = line[j];

```

```

0 1 2 3 4
* * * * *
* * * * *

```

```

graph[0][0] = line[0] = *
graph[0][1] = line[1] = *

```

```

0 1 2
* * *
line[0] = *
line[1] = *
line[2] = *

```







କୋଡ୍ ଗିତହୁବ୍ ଏବଂ ଲୋଡ୍  
 10011

" P O P O " = word

code → line ଲାଇନ୍ single character (ଅକ୍ଷର)  
 (+ + 1 (କୋଡ୍) + 1 = i) ଫର୍  
 code ଗିତହୁବ୍ ଏବଂ ଲୋଡ୍  
 "m/[i]smb" ଓଡ଼ିଆ

~~for (i = 0~~

\* i ଟ୍ୟୁଟୁ  
 \*  
 \*  
 \*  
 \*

କୋଡ୍ ଗିତହୁବ୍ ଏବଂ ଲୋଡ୍  
 ଲୋଡ୍ ଗିତହୁବ୍ ଏବଂ ଲୋଡ୍

\* = [0]smb  
 \* = [1]smb  
 \* = [2]smb  
 \* = [3]smb

