



DSA - 4

Pattern 1:

```

1
01
101
0101
10101

for (int i = 1; i <= 5 ; i++) {
    bool num = i%2;
    for (int j = 1; j <= i ; j++) {
        cout<<num;
        num = ! num;
    }
    cout<<endl;
}

```

Dry Run:
i = 1
num = 1 (1%2)
j = 1
1 -> print

i = 2
num = 0 (2%2)
j = 1
0 -> print
num = 1
j = 2
1 -> print

A
AB
ABC
ABCD
ABCDE

```

for (int i = 1; i <= 5 ; i++) {
    char c = 'A';
    for (int j = 1; j <= i ; j++) {
        cout<<c;
        c++;
    }
    cout<<endl;
}

```

Dry Run:
i = 1
c = 'A'
j = 1
A -> print

i = 2
c = 'A'
j = 1
A -> print
c++ = 65 + 1 -> B
c = 'B'
j = 2
B -> print

Pattern 3:

```

A
B B
C C C
D D D D
E E E E E

char c = 'A';
for (int i = 1; i <= 5 ; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= i ; j++) {
        cout<<c;
    }
    c++;
    cout<<endl;
}

```

Dry Run:
c = 'A'
i = 1
j = 1
A -> print
c++ = 65 + 1 -> B

c = 'B'
i = 2
j = 12
BB -> print

Pattern 4:

```

1
121
12321
1234321
123454321

for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= 5-i; j++) {
        cout<<" ";
    }
    for (int k = 1; k <= i; k++) {
        cout<<k;
    }
    for (int l = i-1; l >= 1; l--) {
        cout<<k;
    }
    cout<<endl;
}

```

Dry Run:
i = 1
j = 1 2 3 4 -> print spaces
k = 1 -> print

i = 2
j = 1 2 3 -> print spaces
k = 1 2 -> print
l = 1 -> print

Program: Prime Number

```
if(num<2){  
    cout<<"Not Prime";  
    return 0;  
}  
for(int i = 2; i < num; i++) {  
    if(num%i == 0) {  
        cout<<"Not Prime";  
        return 0;  
    }  
}  
cout<<"Prime Number";
```

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Input number num
3. if num < 2, Print "Not Prime" and Stop
4. Initialize i = 2
5. Repeat loop while i < num
6. if num%i == 0, Print "Not Prime" and Stop
7. Increment i by 1
8. Print "Prime Number"
9. Stop

Dry Run:

num = 1
Not Prime -> print

num = 3
i = 2
 $3 \% 2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{false}$
Prime Number -> Print
Why return 0 is used here?
Exits the program immediately.
break -> only exits the loop

while Loop:-

Syntax:

```
initialization  
while (condition) {  
    // code  
    update;  
}
```

Example:

```
int i = 1  
while (i <= 10) {  
    cout<<i<<" ";  
    i++;  
}
```

Program: Sum of Digit

```
int num, rem, sum = 0;  
cout<<"Enter the number";  
cin>>num;  
while(num) {  
    rem = num%10;  
    sum += rem;  
    num /= 10;  
}  
cout<<sum;
```

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Declare variables num, rem, and sum
3. Initialize sum = 0
4. Input number num
5. Repeat while num != 0
6. Find remainder rem = num%10
7. Add remainder to sum
8. Update number num = num/10
9. Print sum
10. Stop

Dry Run:

num = 354
rem = $354 \% 10 \rightarrow 4$
sum = $0 + 4 \rightarrow 4$
num = $354 / 10 \rightarrow 35$

num = 35
rem = $35 \% 10 \rightarrow 5$
sum = $4 + 5 \rightarrow 9$
num = $35 / 10 \rightarrow 3$

while(num) -> num is not equal to 0.