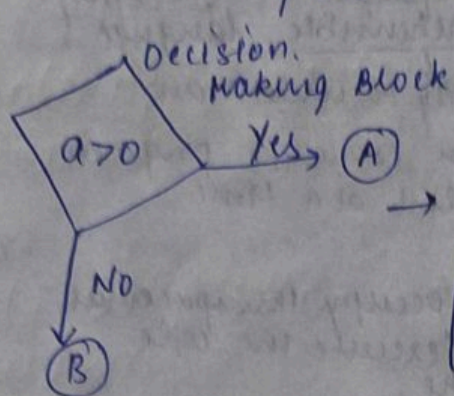


29/01/2023

* Conditional: (if-else) statements at what condition particular code will run.



also known as condition.
i.e. decision making blocks in flowcharts are conditionals in High level language.

* if (condition) {

Code } This code will run when if condition is true. ~~then~~ else the code won't run.

ex: if (marks > 95) {
 cout << "A grade";
}

marks = 96 statement.
then if satisfies then it will print grade A.

if marks = 80
as 80 is not greater than 95.
then it won't print grade A.

ex: {
 if (score < 300) {
 cout << "India wins";
 }
 cout << "Pak wins";
}

let score = 294
294 < 300 Yes
it will print:
India wins
Pak wins.

if score = 310
310 < 300 No
it will print
Pak wins.

* else condition:

if (condi) {

}
else
code
}

code inside else will execute when if condition get false. then else part executes.

* If we have multiple conditions to check then we can use else if conditionals.

```

if (cond1) {
}
else if ( ) {
}
else {
}

```

* Loops: \rightarrow for : means how often the particular code will run.
 \searrow while
 \searrow do-while

① for-loop: syntax of for loop is

```

for (  $\frac{\text{int } i=0}{\downarrow \text{initialization}}$  ;  $\frac{i \leq n}{\downarrow \text{condition}}$  ;  $\frac{i++}{\downarrow \text{update/modification}}$  ) {
}

```

ex: ① for (int $i=0$; $i \leq 5$; $i++$) {
 cout << "Subrat Singh";
}

so, the name will print 6 times as loop runs from 0 to 5.

```

for i=0, 0 <= 5
Subrat Singh
i++ = i = i+1, i=1
i=1, 1 <= 5 Subrat Singh
i=2, 2 <= 5 Subrat Singh
i=3, 3 <= 5 Subrat Singh
i=4, 4 <= 5 Subrat Singh
i=5, 5 <= 5 Subrat Singh

```

```

② for (int i=0 ; i < 3 ; i++) {
    cout << i;
}

```

so it will print 0, 1, 2
 as $3 < 3$ is false

```

Ist i=0 0 < 3
0 i++ = i = i+1
IInd i=1 1 < 3
IIIrd i=2 2 < 3
IVth i=3 3 < 3
NO

```


* To print the table of 2:

```
→ for (i=1; i<=10; i++) {
    cout << 2*i << endl;
}
```

All in different line

2	10	18
4	12	20
6	14	
8	16	

```
* for (i=1; i<=10; i=i*2) {
    cout << i;
}
```

1 2 4 8

```
* for (i=100; i>=1; i=i/2) {
    cout << i;
}
```

100
50
25
12
6
3

* Combination of multiple condition:

(i>=0 && i<=10)

for i=5

```
i.e for (i=5; (i>=0 && i<=10); i++) {
    cout << i;
}
```

Output: 5, 6 7 8 9 10

Important

```
if (cin >> n) {
    cout << "Subrat";
}
```

In this case it will take input n inside the if statement and then print the output

i.e n=5 n=0 n=-1
Subrat Subrat Subrat

```
if (cout << "Subrat") {
    cout << "Singh";
}
```

It will print both cout inside if statement and cout inside {} brackets without any gaps.

i.e output is SubratSingh

Important

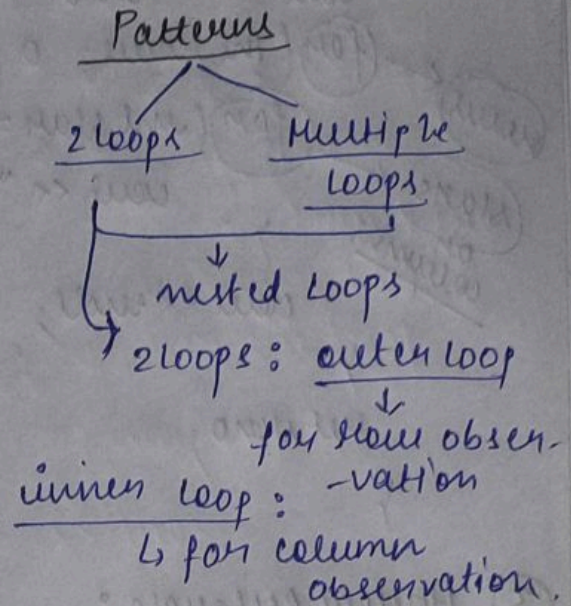
Now we will see some patterns questions.

* Pattern: \rightarrow logic building
 \rightarrow strong the loops

* How to solve pattern questions?

- ① Row observation
- ② Column observation
- ③ Row breakdown [what each row consists of]

* Pattern questions can be solved with the help of nested loops.



① Solid Rectangle:

```

* * * * *  $\rightarrow$  row 0
* * * * *  $\rightarrow$  row 1
* * * * *  $\rightarrow$  row 2
* * * * *  $\rightarrow$  row 3
col1 col2 col3 col4 col5

```

```

int main() {
    int rowcount, colcount;

```

```

    cout << "Enter No. of rows: "; cin >> rowcount;
    cout << "Enter No. of rows: "; cin >> rowcount;
    cout << "Enter No. of columns: "; cin >> colcount;

```

```

    for (row = 0; row < rowcount; row++) {
        for (col = 0; col < colcount; col++) {
            cout << " * ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

```

```

row 0  $\rightarrow$  5 *
row 1  $\rightarrow$  5 *
row 2  $\rightarrow$  5 *
row 3  $\rightarrow$  5 *
row 4  $\rightarrow$  5 *

```

② Solid Square

```

row 0  $\leftarrow$  * * * *
row 1  $\leftarrow$  * * * *
row 2  $\leftarrow$  * * * *
row 3  $\leftarrow$  * * * *
row 0  $\rightarrow$  4 *
row 1  $\rightarrow$  4 *
row 2  $\rightarrow$  4 *
row 3  $\rightarrow$  4 *

```

Outer loop will show how often the rows will be print

Inner loop will show no. of stars needed to print


```

int main() {
    int rowcount;
    cout << "Enter the number of rows : "; cin >> rowcount;
    rows++);
    for (int rows = 0; rows < rowcount; rows++) {
        for (int stars = 0; stars < rowcount; stars++) {
            cout << "*";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

rows
stars
on columns

③ Hollow Rectangle :

```

* * * * * → row 0
*       * → row 1
* * * * * → row 2

```

```

row 0 → 5 stars
row 1 → 1 star 3 space 1 star
row 2 → 5*

```

```

int main() {
    int rowcount, colcount;
    cout << "No. of rows: "; cin >> rowcount;
    cout << "No. of columns: "; cin >> colcount;
    for (int rows = 0; rows < rowcount; rows++) {
        if (rows == 0 || rows == rowcount - 1) {
            for (int stars = 0; stars < colcount; stars++) {
                cout << "*";
            }
        }
        else {
            cout << "* ";
            for (int space = 0; space < colcount - 2; space++) {
                cout << " ";
            }
            cout << "* ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```


④ Half Pyramid:

* → row 0 → 1*
 * * → row 1 → 2*
 * * * → row 2 → 3*
 * * * * → row 3 → 4*
 * * * * * → row 4 → 5*
 * * * * * * → row 5 → 6*

$n \rightarrow n+1$

```
int main() {
```

```
    int rowcount;
```

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

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

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

```
        }
```

```
        cout << endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

⑤ Inverted Half Pyramid:

* * * * * * → row 0 = 6*
 * * * * * → row 1 = 5*
 * * * * → row 2 = 4*
 * * * → row 3 = 3*
 * * → row 4 = 2*
 * → row 5 = 1*

$n = n - \text{row}$

```
int main() {
```

```
    int rowcount;
```

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

```
        for (int star = 0; star < rowcount - row; star++) {
```

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

```
        }
```

```
        cout << endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```


⑥ Normal Half Pyramid:

row 0 \leftarrow 1
 row 1 \leftarrow 1 2
 row 2 \leftarrow 1 2 3
 row 3 \leftarrow 1 2 3 4
 row 4 \leftarrow 1 2 3 4 5

row 0 \rightarrow 1
 row 1 \rightarrow 1 2
 row 2 \rightarrow 1 2 3
 row 3 \rightarrow 1 2 3 4
 row 4 \rightarrow 1 2 3 4 5
 $n \rightarrow n+1$

int main() {

int rowcount

for(int row=0; row < rowcount; row++) {

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

cout << col+1

}

cout << endl;

}

return 0;

⑦ Inverted Half Pyramid:

1 2 3 4 5 \rightarrow row 0 = 1 2 3 4 5
 1 2 3 4 \rightarrow row 1 = 1 2 3 4
 1 2 3 \rightarrow row 2 = 1 2 3
 1 2 \rightarrow row 3 = 1 2
 1 \rightarrow row 4 = 1

0 \rightarrow 1
 1 \rightarrow 2
 2 \rightarrow 3
 3 \rightarrow 4
 4 \rightarrow 5
 0 \rightarrow 1
 1 \rightarrow 2
 2 \rightarrow 3
 3 \rightarrow 4

col 0 col 1 col 2 col 3 col 4 col 5 \rightarrow row 4 = 1
 $n \rightarrow n - \text{row}$

int main() {

int rowcount;

for(int row=0; row < rowcount; row++) {

for(int col=0; col < rowcount-row; col++) {

cout << col+1

}

cout << endl;

cout << endl;

}

⑧ Full pyramid:

```

      *
     * *
    * * *
   * * * *
  * * * * *

```

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int rowcount;
    cout << "Enter the no. of rows: "; cin >> rowcount;
    for (int row = 0; row < rowcount; row++) {
        for (int space = rowcount - row - 1; space > 0; space--) {
            cout << " ";
        }
        for (int star = 0; star < row + 1; star++) {
            cout << "* ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

⑨ Inverted Pyramid Full:

```

 * * * * *
  * * * *
   * * *
    * *
     *

```

```

int main() {
    int rowcount;
    cout << "Enter the no. of rows: "; cin >> rowcount;
    for (int row = 0; row < rowcount; row++) {
        for (int space = 0; space < row; space++) {
            cout << " ";
        }
        for (int star = rowcount - row; star > 0; star--) {
            cout << "* ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```