Nested loop in C++

Nested loop means a loop statement inside another loop statement. That is why nested loops are also called as "**loop inside loop**".

Syntax for Nested For loop:

```
for ( initialization; condition; increment ) {
   for ( initialization; condition; increment ) {
      // statement of inside loop
   }
   // statement of outer loop
}
```

Syntax for Nested While loop:

```
while(condition) {
    while(condition) {
        // statement of inside loop
    }
    // statement of outer loop
}
```

Syntax for Nested Do-While loop:

```
do{
    do{
        // statement of inside loop
    }while(condition);
    // statement of outer loop
}while(condition);
```

Note: There is no rule that a loop must be nested inside its own type. In fact, there can be any type of loop nested inside any type and to any level.

Syntax:

```
do{
    while(condition) {
        for ( initialization; condition; increment ) {
            // statement of inside for loop
        }
        // statement of inside while loop
    }
    // statement of outer do-while loop
}while(condition);
```

Below are some examples to demonstrate the use of Nested Loops:

Example 1: Below program uses a nested for loop to print a 2D matrix of 3×3.

```
// C++ program that uses nested for loop
// to print a 2D matrix
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ROW 3
#define COL 3
// Driver program
int main()
{
    int i, j;
    // Declare the matrix
    int matrix[ROW][COL] = \{ \{ 1, 2, 3 \}, \}
                             { 4, 5, 6 },
                              { 7, 8, 9 } };
    cout << "Given matrix is \n";</pre>
    // Print the matrix using nested loops
    for (i = 0; i < ROW; i++) {
```

Output

```
Given matrix is
123
456
789
```

Example 2: Below program uses a nested for loop to print all prime factors of a number.

```
// C++ Program to print all prime factors
// of a number using nested loop
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// A function to print all prime factors of a given number n
void primeFactors(int n)
{
    // Print the number of 2s that divide n
    while (n \% 2 == 0) {
        cout << 2;
        n = n / 2;
    }
    // n must be odd at this point. So we can skip
    // one element (Note i = i + 2)
    for (int i = 3; i \le sqrt(n); i = i + 2) {
        // While i divides n, print i and divide n
        while (n \% i == 0) {
            cout << i;
```

Output

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