

① find  $a = 10$ ,  $b = 20$ ;  
if ( $a > b$ ) {

- ```
3 printf("a is >");  
3  
③ int a=10, b=20, c=30;  
@ if(a>b && a>c){  
    printf("a>");  
    3  
④ else if(b>a && b>c){  
    printf("b>");  
    3  
⑤ else {  
    printf("c>");  
    3  
⑥ }  
6 }  
6
```

If  $\text{Dadd}(c) \ll \text{Nest}(c)$

put  $a = 10, b = 2$

1 2 3

$a=10, b=20, c=30, d=40$

```
else {  
    if(a>c){  
        cout << "A>" ;  
    }  
}
```

- ③ ~~use~~  $\text{if } (a > d) \{$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{mid} ("as")$
- ④ use  $\text{if } (a < d) \{$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{mid} ("change")$

① looping statement

anchoring statement —  
loop terminating statement  
① break ② continue

④ for loop :

Syntax:

```
for( initialization; condition; statement )
```

n = 5  
for i in range(1, 6):  
 print(f'{i}.d')

while loop:  
Syntax:

while

inf n = 5

wild

~~to - while~~

Syntax:  
do {  
 printf(" Hi ");  
}

`3 while(condition);`

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^k$$

~~for(i=0; i<n; i++)~~  
~~if(q == -2)~~  
~~break;~~

~~int i = (int)(d), j;~~

+ Choisir l'opérateur  
syntax:  
`switch ( condition ) {  
 case 1 : initialiser "Hi"  
 case 2 : initialiser "Hello"  
 ...  
}`

Case 1:  
Case 2:  
Case 3:

Case 1: break  
Case 2: pick  
Case 3: eat

~~curl 3°~~