The break state

ment terminates the loop containing it. Control of the program flows to the statement immediately after the body of the loop.

If the break statement is inside a nested loop (loop inside another loop), the break statement will terminate the innermost loop.

The continue statement is used to skip the rest of the code inside a loop for the current iteration only. Loop does not terminate but continues on with the next iteration. kys faggot

(-1)\*b = -b

booli loogika:

https://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\_Boole

pani alguse matemaatilise loogikale. true ja false. 0 = false ja 1 = true.

igal positsioonil on oma aste kirjas. nt 0000

2^8, 2^4, 2^2, 2^1.

**kümnendsüsteem:**

4 blokki

10 -> 10

256 = 2\*100 + 5\*10 \* 6\*1

= 2\*10^2 + 5\*10^1 + 6\*10^0

*625 = 6\*100 + 2\*10 + 5\*1*

**Kahend sys: (binary)**

0 ja 1

4plokk

10 -> 2

sama mis 10:2 ehk kahele vastab kumme osa kumnennd numbrist.

bittide shiftimine ja kiiremini tulemus käes.

**Conversion steps:**

1. Divide the number by 2.
2. Get the integer quotient for the next iteration.
3. Get the remainder for the binary digit.
4. Repeat the steps until the quotient is equal to 0.

ˇˇˇˇlihtne teisendamine tava arvuˇˇˇˇˇˇ

xxxx-

1111-

8421- 15

**kaheksandsüsteem: (octal)**

**3 plokk**

**10 -> 8**

**16.sys(hexadecimal):**

**4 blokk**

**10 - 16**

**0000**

**=**

**8421**

**58 128 19**

2nd -

58 - 0

29 - 1

14 - 0

7 - 1

1 - 1

128 -

64-

……..

8nd-