

Module 2-Control Statements Cheat Sheet by lukenelson via cheatography.com/211357/cs/45793/

```
Basic Structure

#include <iostream> //Header file for input-output
operations
using namespace std; //Allow using standard
namespace
int main()
{
cout << " Hel lo, Wor ld! " << endl; //Prints
output to console
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Selection St	tatements	
Statement	Descri- ption	Syntax
If Statement	Executes a statement if a condition is true	<pre>if (condi tion) {state men t(s) ;}</pre>
0.00	Executes one block if the condition is true, another if false	<pre>if (condi tion) {statement (s);} else{s tat ement (s);}</pre>
Ternary Operator	A shorthand for if-else	<pre>variable = (condi tion) ? value if true : value if false;</pre>
Switch Statement		<pre>switch (ex pre ssion) {case valu e: statement; break; default: st atem ent;}</pre>

Loop Control Statements		
Statement	Description	
break	Exits a loop or switch statement.	
continue	Skips the rest of the loop iteration and continues to the next.	
exit()	Terminates the program immediately.	

IF_ELSE-SWITCH

```
int num;
cout << " Enter a number: ";
cin >> num;
```

cout << "You entered: " << num << endl;</pre>

Repetition Statements (Loop)			
Loop Type	Description	Syntax	
while loop	Repeats a block of code while a condition is true.	<pre>while (condi tion) {state me n t(s);}</pre>	
do- while loop	Executes at least once, then repeats while a condition is true.	<pre>do {state men t(s);} while (condi tion);</pre>	
for Loop	A compact loop with initialization, condition, and increment.	<pre>for (int; condition; update) { statem ent(s); }</pre>	

Types of Loop	
Types	Description
Counter-Controlled Loop	Executes a set number of times.
Sentinel-Controlled Loop	Runs until a special value is entered.
Flag-Controlled Loop	Uses a bool flag to control execution.
Nested Loops	A loop inside another loop.

FOR-BREAK

for Loop Example	break Statement Example		
#include <iostream></iostream>	#include <iostream></iostream>		
using namespace std;	using namespace std;		
int main() {	int main() {		
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {	for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {		
cout << i << " ";	if (i == 5) {		
}	cout << "Breaking loop at i = " << i <<		
	endl;		
cout << "\nLoop finished.\n";	break;		
return 0;	}		
}	cout << i << " ";		
	}		
	return 0;		
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CONTINUE-NESTED

continue Statement Example	Nested Loop Example
#include <iostream></iostream>	#include <iostream></iostream>
using namespace std;	using namespace std;
int main() {	int main() {
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {	for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {
if (i == 2) continue;	for (int j = 1; j <= 5; j++) {
cout << "Iteration " << i << endl;	cout << "*";
}	}
return 0;	cout << endl;
}	}
	return 0;
	}

using namespace std; int main() { int day; cout < "Enter a number: "; cin >> num; if (num % 2 = 0) { cout < "The number is even.\n"; } else { cout < "The number is odd.\n"; } } esse 2: cout < "Thusday\n"; break; case 3: cout < "Wednesday\n"; break; case 6: cout < "Thusday\n"; break; case 6: cout < "Saturday\n"; break; case 6: cout < "Saturday\n"; break; case 7: cout < "Saturday\n"; break; case 8: cout	if-else Statement Example	switch Statement Example
int main() { int main() { int main() { int main() { int day; cout << "Enter a day number (1-7); "; cin >> num; if (num % 2 == 0) { cout << "The number is even\n"; } else { cout << "The number is odd.\n"; } case 1: cout << "Monday\n"; break; case 2: cout << "The demostyn"; break; case 3: cout << "Weldendsdyn\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Sturtuday\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Sturtuday\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Sturtuday\n"; break; case 7: cout << "Sturtuday\n"; break; case 8: cout <= "The number of the number of	#include <iostream></iostream>	#include <iostream></iostream>
int num; cout << "Enter a number: "; cin >> num; if (num % 2 == 0) { cout << "The number is even.\n"; } else { cout << "The number is odd.\n"; } case 2 cout << "The number is odd.\n"; } case 5 cout << "The number is odd.\n"; case 5 cout << "The number is odd.\n"; case 6 cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 6 cout << "Sturtuday\n"; break; case 7 cout << "Sturtuday\n"; break;	using namespace std;	using namespace std;
cout <= "Enter a day number (1-7); "; cin >> num; cin >> day; switch (day) { case 1: cout <= "Monday\n"; break; case 2: cout <= "The number is odd\n"; case 2: cout <= "The number is odd\n"; case 3: cout <= "Numberday\n"; break; case 4: cout <= "Thursday\n"; break; case 5: cout <= "Finday\n"; break; case 6: cout <= "Saturday\n"; break; case 7: cout <= "Sunday\n"; break; case 8: cout <= "The sunday\n"; break; case	int main() {	int main() {
cin >> day; if (num % 2 == 0) { cout << "The number is even.\n"; } else { cout << "The number is odd.\n"; } case 2 : cout << "The demokracy", break; case 3 : cout << "The number is odd.\n"; case 4 : cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5 : cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5 : cout << "Starturday\n"; break; case 6 : cout << "Starturday\n"; break; case 7 : cout << "Sunday\n"; break; case 6 : cout <= "Sunday\n"; break;	int num;	int day;
if (num % 2 == 0) { cout << "The number is even.\n"; J else { cout << "The number is odd.\n"; } case 2: cout << "The number is odd.\n"; case 4: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Saturdsy\n"; break; case 7: cout << "Saturdsy\n"; break; case 8: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 7: cout << "Saturdsy\n"; break; case 8: cout << "Saturdsy\n"; break;	cout << "Enter a number: ";	cout << "Enter a day number (1-7): ";
cout << "The number is even.\n"; else (cout << "The number is odd.\n"; case 2: cout << "Coutsday\n"; break; case 3: cout << "Wednesday\n"; break; case 4: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5: cout << "Thursday\n"; break; case 5: cout << "Sturday\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Sturday\n"; break; case 7: cout << "Sunday\n"; break; case 7: cout << "Sunday\n"; break;	cin >> num;	cin >> day;
	<pre>cout << "The number is even.\n"; } else { cout << "The number is odd.\n"; }</pre>	case 1: cout << "Monday\n"; break; case 2: cout << "Tuesday\n"; break; case 3: cout << "Wednesday\n"; break; case 4: cout << "Fhrursday\n"; break; case 5: cout << "Saturday\n"; break; case 6: cout << "Saturday\n"; break;
		return 0:
return 0;		3

WHILE LOOP

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using namespace std;	
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