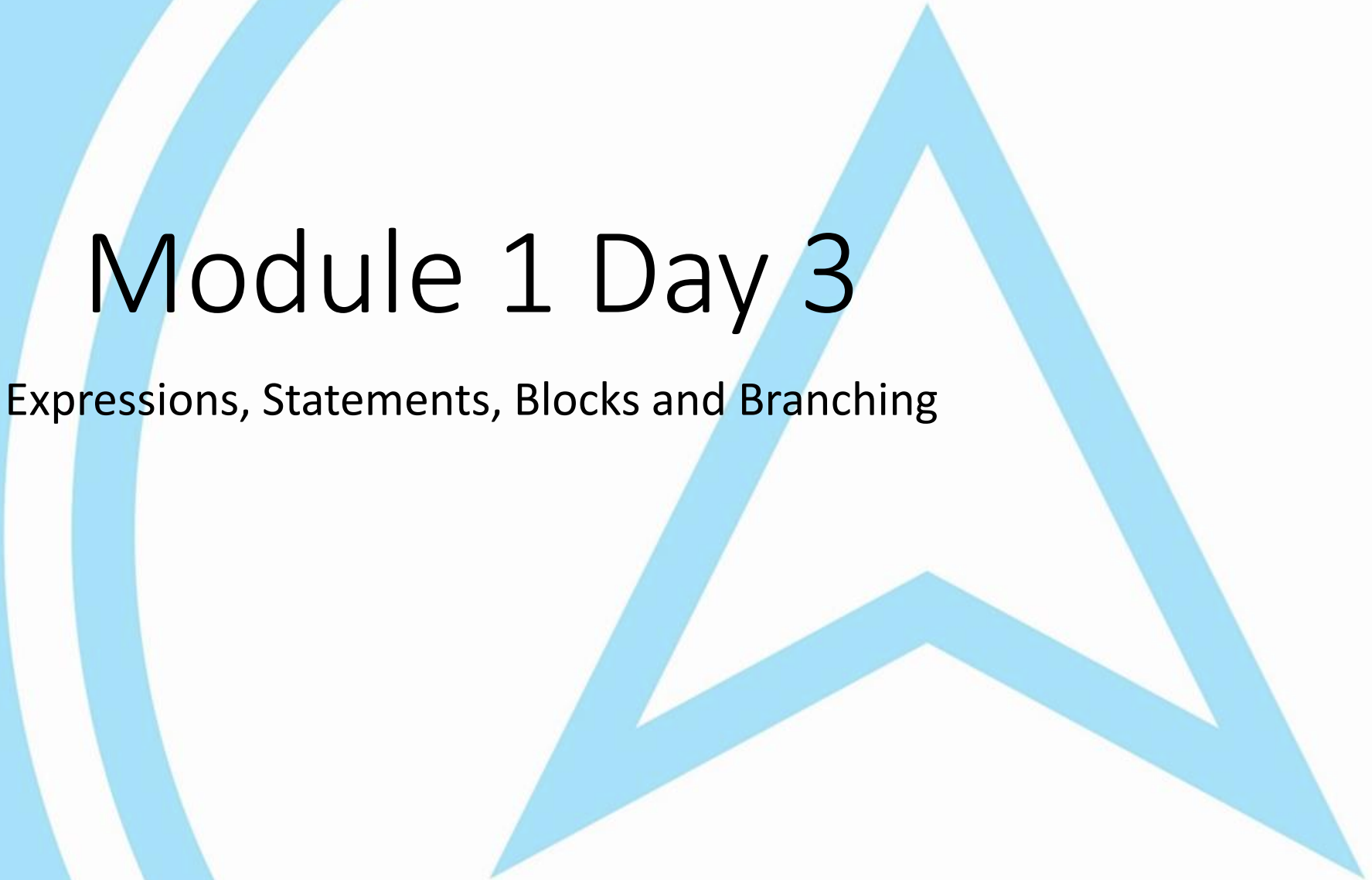
Module 1 Day 3

Expressions, Statements, Blocks and Branching



What makes an application?

- Program Data
  - ✓ Variables & .NET Data Types
  - ❑ Arrays
  - ❑ More Collections (list, dictionary, stack, queue)
  - ❑ Classes and objects (OOP)
- Program Logic
  - ➢ Statements and expressions
  - ➢ Conditional logic (if)
  - ❑ Repeating logic (for, foreach, do, while)
  - ➢ Methods (functions / procedures)
  - ❑ Classes and objects (OOP principles)
  - ❑ Frameworks (MVC)
- Input / Output
  - User
    - ❑ Console read / write
    - ❑ HTML / CSS
    - ❑ Front-end frameworks (HTML / CSS / JavaScript)
  - Storage
    - ❑ File I/O
    - ❑ Relational database
    - ❑ APIs

Statements

- The actions that a program takes are expressed in statements. Common actions include declaring variables, assigning values, calling methods, looping through collections, and branching to one or another block of code, depending on a given condition
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/statements-expressions-operators/statements

Statement Blocks (code blocks)

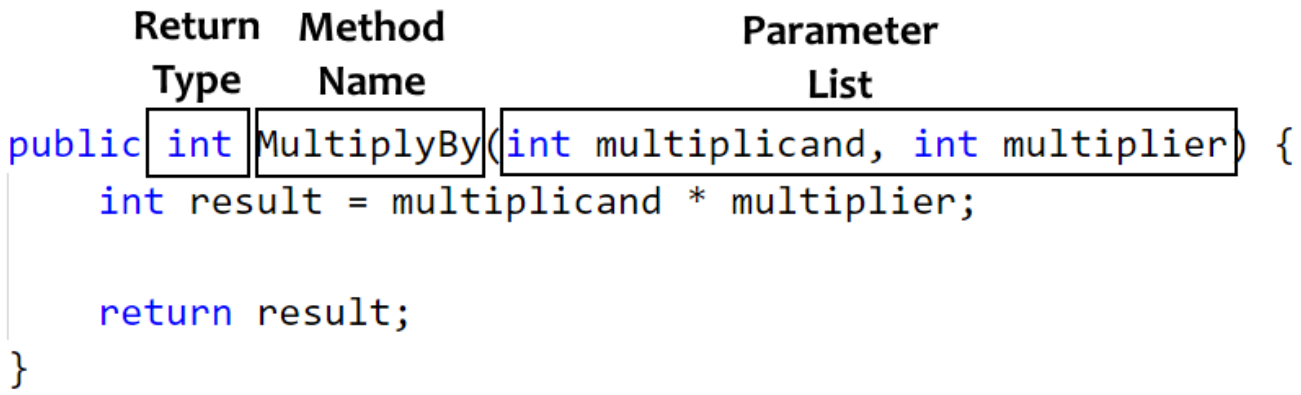
- Multiple statements grouped together as a block
- { } delimit a “code block”
- Blocks can be nested within blocks through many levels
- Variable scope
  - Variable is “in scope” until the block it was declared in exits
  - Inner blocks can access variables declared in outer blocks
  - Not vice-versa

Methods

- A method is a *statement block* with a name
- Can be called from other code
- We can pass values into the method
- The method may return a value to the caller
- So far we have only *written* one method
  - Main method in Program.cs
- But we *have* called another method
  - Do you know what method we have been calling?
- AKA functions, subroutines in other languages

Methods

- Method header
  - Access modifier
  - Method return type
    - Any data type or “void”
  - Method parameters (zero or more of these):
    - Data type
    - Parameter name
- Method Body
  - The “statement block”
  - Return statement(s)



Let’s Code

Calling Methods

- Call (aka Invoke) a method

```
int product = MultiplyBy(100, 30);
```

- Pass in parameters (arguments)
  - Can be literal (as above), variable names, or expressions
  - Variable names do not need to match (they are matched by position)
  - But they *do* have to be compatible types

```
int width = 12;
int length = 20;
int area = MultiplyBy(width, length);
```

- Method calls may be embedded inside expressions!

Boolean Expressions

- An expression which resolves (evaluates) to a Boolean value (T/F)

- Comparison
  - ==, !=, <, <=, >, >=
- Examples
  - (age >= 18)
  - (day == 1)
  - (speed > speedLimit)

Operator	Meaning
==	Equal To
!=	Not Equal To
>	Greater Than
<	Less Than
>=	Greater Than or Equal To
<=	Less Than or Equal To

Boolean Expressions – Logical Operators

- Expressions can be combined using Logical Operators

Logical Operator	Name	Example
&&	AND	A && B T if both A and B are T
||	OR	A || B T if either A or B or both are T
!	NOT	!A If A is T, !A is F, and vice-versa
^	XOR Exclusive OR	A ^ B T if either A or B is T, but NOT if both are T (A && !B) || (!A && B) (A || B) && (!A || !B) (A != B)

- Precedence
  - !, ^, &&, ||
  - Just use parentheses!

Conditional Code

- if (Boolean expression)
  statement-block
- if (Boolean Expression)
  statement-block
  else
  statement-block
- if (Boolean Expression)
  statement-block
  else if (Boolean Expression2)
  statement-block
- if (Boolean Expression)
  statement-block1
  else if (Boolean Expression3)
  statement-block2
  else
  statement-block3

Bonus: Ternary Operator

```
int number = 3;
string backgroundColor;
if (number % 2 == 0)
{
    backgroundColor = "gray";
}
else
{
    backgroundColor = "white";
}
```

```
int number = 3;
string backgroundColor = number % 2 == 0 ? "gray" : "white";
```