第三课:选择(分支结构)

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判断语句 if语句:

How to use "if" in C

单独if 的使用方法:

```
if(condition)
{
    // if body
    // Statements to execute if condition is true
}
```

实例:猜数字1.0

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    int target = 10;

    int guess = -1;
    scanf("%d", &guess);

    if(guess == target) {
        printf("AC");
        return 0;
    }

    printf("WA");

    return 0;
}
```

双分支 if 和 else 搭配使用:

```
if(condition){
    //if body
    //Statements to execute if condition is true
}else{
    //else body
```

```
//Statements to execute if condition if false
}
```

特别说明:

```
if(condition) //write one sentence;
else //write one sentence;
```

例子: 猜数字2.0

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    int target = 10;

    int guess = -1;
    scanf("%d", &guess);

    if(guess == target) {
        printf("AC");
    }else{
        printf("WA");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

多分支选择 else if 的介绍:

```
if(condition){
    //if body
    //Statements to execute if condition is true
}else if(condition2){
    //else if body
    //Statements to execute if condition2 if true
}else if(...){

}else{
    //else body
    //Statements to execute all pre-conditions are false
}
```

实例:猜数字3.0

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    int target = 10;

    int guess = -1;
    scanf("%d", &guess);

    if(guess == target) {
        printf("AC");
    }else if(guess > target){
        printf("WA :Bigger than answer");
    }else{
        printf("WA :Smaller than answer");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

if 和 else if之间的区别:

强调if只要条件对就执行! 而else if要前置条件全部为假, 本条件为真才能执行!

if 的 嵌套:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
   int x = 1 , y = 2 , z = 0;

if(x == 1){
   if(y < 1){
        z = 1;
   }else{
        z = 2;
   }
}else {
   z = 3;
}
</pre>
```

else 的找爸爸问题:

问题代码: 思考一下 y 等于几

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int x = 1, y = 1;

    if (x == 2) y = 0;
    if (x > 2) y = 3;
    else y = 4;

    if (x == 1)
    if (y == 3) y = 4;
    else y = 5;
    else y = 6;

    printf( "%d", y );
    return 0;
}
```

多分支选择: switch...case...语句:

```
switch (expression) {
    case constant-expression :
        statement(s);
        break; /* 可选的 */
    case constant-expression :
        statement(s);
        break; /* 可选的 */
    /* 您可以有任意数量的 case 语句 */
    default : /* 可选的 */
    statement(s);
}
```

举例子: switch:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int x = -1;
    scanf( "%d", &x );

switch (x) {
        case 1: printf( "x是1" ); break;
        case 2: printf( "x是2" ); break;
        case 3: printf( "x是2" ); break;
        case 4: printf( "x是4" ); break;
        case 5: printf( "x是5" ); break;
        default: printf( "x是%d", x );
```

```
}
```

注意事项: break!

如果不加break的后果是会按照case一直执行下去直到遇到break或者执行完毕。

三元运算符: exp1? exp2: exp3

如果exp1为true ,则算式等于exp2 ,否则算式等于exp3;

举例子: 三元运算符

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   int x = 1;

   int flag = x == 1 ? 1 : 0;
   printf( "%d", flag );

   return 0;
}
```