Presentation for use with the textbook Data Structures and Algorithms in Java, 6th edition, by M. T. Goodrich, R. Tamassia, and M. H. Goldwasser, Wiley, 2014

Java Primer 2: I/O Methods and Control Flow

If Statements

- The syntax of a simple **if** statement is as follows:

```
if (booleanExpression)
    trueBody
else
    falseBody
```

- booleanExpression is a boolean expression and trueBody and falseBody are each either a single statement or a block of statements enclosed in braces ("**{**" and "**}**").

Compound if Statements

- There is also a way to group a number of boolean tests, as follows:

```
if (firstBooleanExpression)
    firstBody
else if (secondBooleanExpression)
    secondBody
else
    thirdBody
```


Switch Statements

- Java provides for multiple-value control flow using the switch statement.
- The switch statement evaluates an integer, string, or enum expression and causes control flow to jump to the code location labeled with the value of this expression.
- If there is no matching label, then control flow jumps to the location labeled "default."
- This is the only explicit jump performed by the switch statement, however, so flow of control "falls through" to the next case if the code for a case is not ended with a **break** statement

Switch Example

```
switch (d) {
  case MON:
    System.out.println("This is tough.");
    break;
  case TUE:
    System.out.println("This is getting better.");
    break;
  case WED:
    System.out.println("Half way there.");
    break;
  case THU:
    System.out.println("I can see the light.");
    break;
  case FRI:
    System.out.println("Now we are talking.");
    break;
  default:
    System.out.println("Day off!");
}
```


Break and Continue

- Java supports a **break** statement that immediately terminate a while or for loop when executed within its body.
- Java also supports a **continue** statement that causes the current iteration of a loop body to stop, but with subsequent passes of the loop proceeding as expected.

While Loops

- The simplest kind of loop in Java is a **while** loop.
- Such a loop tests that a certain condition is satisfied and will perform the body of the loop each time this condition is evaluated to be true.
- The syntax for such a conditional test before a loop body is executed is as follows:

```
while (booleanExpression)
    loopBody
```


Do-While Loops

- Java has another form of the while loop that allows the boolean condition to be checked at the end of each pass of the loop rather than before each pass.
- This form is known as a do-while loop, and has syntax shown below:

```
do
    loopBody
while (booleanExpression)
```


For Loops

- The traditional **for**-loop syntax consists of four sections—an initialization, a boolean condition, an increment statement, and the body—although any of those can be empty.
- The structure is as follows:

  for (initialization; booleanCondition; increment)
  loopBody
- Meaning:

```
{
    initialization;
    while (booleanCondition) {
        loopBody;
        increment;
    }
}
```


Example For Loops

- Compute the sum of an array of doubles:

```
public static double sum(double[ ] data) {
  double total = 0;
  for (int j=0; j < data.length; j++)      // note the use of length
    total += data[j];
  return total;
}
```

- Compute the maximum in an array of doubles:

```
public static double max(double[ ] data) {
  double currentMax = data[0];        // assume first is biggest (for now)
  for (int j=1; j < data.length; j++)      // consider all other entries
    if (data[j] > currentMax)              // if data[j] is biggest thus far...
      currentMax = data[j];                // record it as the current max
  return currentMax;
}
```

For-Each Loops

- Since looping through elements of a collection is such a common construct, Java provides a shorthand notation for such loops, called the **for-each** loop.
- The syntax for such a loop is as follows:

```
for (elementType name : container)
    loopBody
```


For-Each Loop Example

- Computing a sum of an array of doubles:

```
public static double sum(double[ ] data) {
  double total = 0;
  for (double val : data)                    // Java's for-each loop style
    total += val;
  return total;
}
```

- When using a for-each loop, there is no explicit use of array indices.
- The loop variable represents one particular element of the array.

Simple Output

- Java provides a built-in static object, called System.out, that performs output to the "standard output" device, with the following methods:

print(String *s*):	Print the string *s*.
print(Object *o*):	Print the object *o* using its toString method.
print(*baseType b*):	Print the base type value *b*.
println(String *s*):	Print the string *s*, followed by the newline character.
println(Object *o*):	Similar to print(*o*), followed by the newline character.
println(*baseType b*):	Similar to print(*b*), followed by the newline character.

Simple Input

- There is also a special object, **System.in**, for performing input from the Java console window.
- A simple way of reading input with this object is to use it to create a **Scanner** object, using the expression

  new Scanner(System.in)

- Example:

```
import java.util.Scanner;                    // loads Scanner definition for our use

public class InputExample {
  public static void main(String[ ] args) {
    Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.print("Enter your age in years: ");
    double age = input.nextDouble( );
    System.out.print("Enter your maximum heart rate: ");
    double rate = input.nextDouble( );
    double fb = (rate – age) * 0.65;
    System.out.println("Your ideal fat-burning heart rate is " + fb);
  }
}
```

java.util.Scanner Methods

- The Scanner class reads the input stream and divides it into tokens, which are strings of characters separated by delimiters.

hasNext( ): Return **true** if there is another token in the input stream.

next( ): Return the next token string in the input stream; generate an error if there are no more tokens left.

hasNext*Type*( ): Return **true** if there is another token in the input stream and it can be interpreted as the corresponding base type, *Type*, where *Type* can be Boolean, Byte, Double, Float, Int, Long, or Short.

next*Type*( ): Return the next token in the input stream, returned as the base type corresponding to *Type*; generate an error if there are no more tokens left or if the next token cannot be interpreted as a base type corresponding to *Type*.

Sample Program

```
1  public class CreditCard {
2    // Instance variables:
3    private String customer;        // name of the customer (e.g., "John Bowman")
4    private String bank;            // name of the bank (e.g., "California Savings")
5    private String account;         // account identifier (e.g., "5391 0375 9387 5309")
6    private int limit;              // credit limit (measured in dollars)
7    protected double balance;       // current balance (measured in dollars)
8    // Constructors:
9    public CreditCard(String cust, String bk, String acnt, int lim, double initialBal) {
10     customer = cust;
11     bank = bk;
12     account = acnt;
13     limit = lim;
14     balance = initialBal;
15   }
16   public CreditCard(String cust, String bk, String acnt, int lim) {
17     this(cust, bk, acnt, lim, 0.0);                  // use a balance of zero as default
18   }
```

Sample Program

```
19    // Accessor methods:
20    public String getCustomer( ) { return customer; }
21    public String getBank( ) { return bank; }
22    public String getAccount( ) { return account; }
23    public int getLimit( ) { return limit; }
24    public double getBalance( ) { return balance; }
25    // Update methods:
26    public boolean charge(double price) {          // make a charge
27      if (price + balance > limit)                 // if charge would surpass limit
28        return false;                              // refuse the charge
29      // at this point, the charge is successful
30      balance += price;                            // update the balance
31      return true;                                 // announce the good news
32    }
33    public void makePayment(double amount) {       // make a payment
34      balance -= amount;
35    }
36    // Utility method to print a card's information
37    public static void printSummary(CreditCard card) {
38      System.out.println("Customer = " + card.customer);
39      System.out.println("Bank = " + card.bank);
40      System.out.println("Account = " + card.account);
41      System.out.println("Balance = " + card.balance);   // implicit cast
42      System.out.println("Limit = " + card.limit);       // implicit cast
43    }
44    // main method shown on next page...
45  }
```


Sample Program

```
1   public static void main(String[ ] args) {
2     CreditCard[ ] wallet = new CreditCard[3];
3     wallet[0] = new CreditCard("John Bowman", "California Savings",
4                                "5391 0375 9387 5309", 5000);
5     wallet[1] = new CreditCard("John Bowman", "California Federal",
6                                "3485 0399 3395 1954", 3500);
7     wallet[2] = new CreditCard("John Bowman", "California Finance",
8                                "5391 0375 9387 5309", 2500, 300);
9
10    for (int val = 1; val <= 16; val++) {
11      wallet[0].charge(3*val);
12      wallet[1].charge(2*val);
13      wallet[2].charge(val);
14    }
15
16    for (CreditCard card : wallet) {
17      CreditCard.printSummary(card);          // calling static method
18      while (card.getBalance( ) > 200.0) {
19        card.makePayment(200);
20        System.out.println("New balance = " + card.getBalance( ));
21      }
22    }
23  }
```