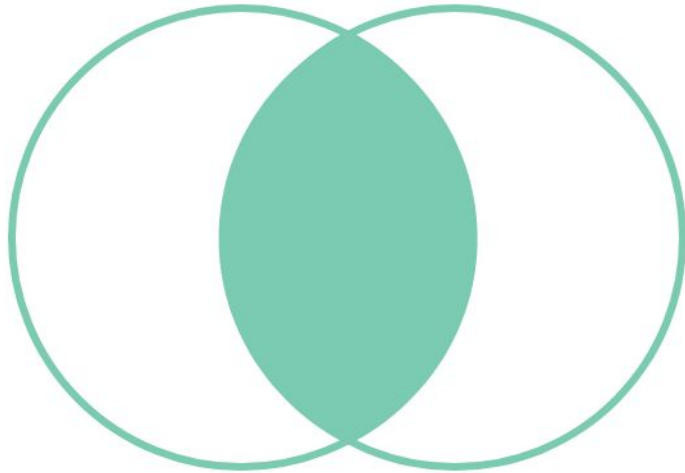
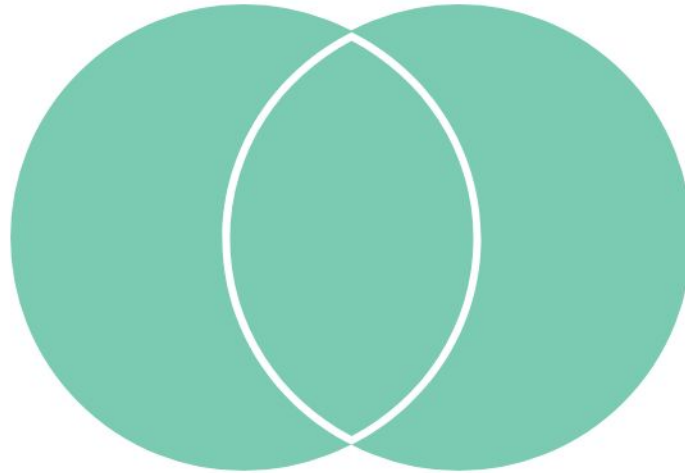


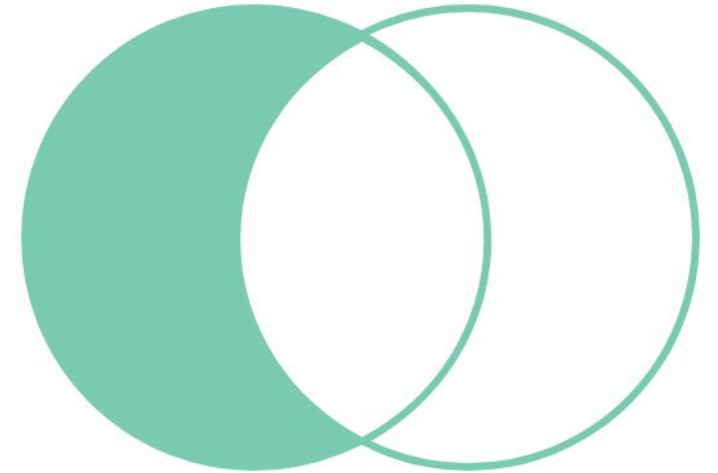
AND



OR



NOT, AND NOT



Boolean Operators

Due this week

- **Homework 1**

- Write solutions in VS Code
 - Paste in Autograder, **Homework 1 CodeRunner**.
 - Complete the quiz
- Check the due date! **No late submissions!!**

Homework 1 - CodeRunner

▼ Week 2: Decisions	
Content	
📄	Week 2 Overview
Assessments	
📄	Homework 1
📄	Homework 1 - Coderunner Sep 8 38 pts
🚀	Homework 1 Quiz Sep 8 12 pts
🚀	Recitation 1 Quiz (optional)



Question 1

Not complete

Points out of 2.00

🚩 Flag question

⚙️ Edit question

Write a C++ program to print:

Hello, World!

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

1

Today

- Boolean Operators
- The `if else if` statement

Boolean Operators

Logical Operators

- **Example:** you need to write a program to process temperature values, and tests whether a given temperature corresponds to liquid water or to solid ice.
- At sea level, water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius and boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Water is liquid IF the temperature is greater than 0 AND less than 100

Logical Operators: And &&

- **Example:** you need to write a program to process temperature values, and tests whether a given temperature corresponds to liquid water or to solid ice.
- At sea level, water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius and boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Water is liquid IF the temperature is greater than 0 AND less than 100
- In C++, the && operator (called “and”) yields true only when both conditions that it joins are true:

```
if (temp > 0 && temp < 100)
{
    cout << "Liquid" << endl;
}
```

Truth Tables

- **Definition:** A truth table displays the value of a Boolean operator expression for all possible combinations of its constituent expressions.
- (You'll look at truth tables a lot more in CSCI 2824 (Discrete))
- So if A and B denote bool variables or Boolean expressions, we have:

A	B	A && B
true	true	true
true	false	false
false	true	false
false	false	false

A	B	A B
true	true	true
true	false	true
false	true	true
false	false	false

A	!A
true	false
false	true

Logical Operators: And &&

```
if (temp > 0 && temp < 100)
{
    cout << "Liquid" << endl;
}
else
{
    cout < "Not liquid" << endl;
}
```

- If temp is within the 0 to 100 range, then both the left-hand side and right-hand side are true, so the whole expression in parens () has value = true
- In all other cases, the whole expression's value is false

Logical Operators: Or ||

- The || operator (called or) yields the result true if at least one of the conditions connected by it is true
- Written as two adjacent vertical bar symbols (above the Enter key)

```
if (temp <= 0 || temp >= 100)
{
    cout < "Not liquid" << endl;
}
```

- If either of the left-hand or right-hand side expressions is true, then the whole expression has value true
- **Question:** What is the only case in which “Not liquid” would appear?

Logical Operators: Not !

- Sometimes, you need to invert a condition with the logical not operator: !
- The ! operator takes a single condition and evaluates to true if the condition is false, and to false if the condition is true

```
if (!frozen)
{
    cout < "Not frozen" << endl;
}
```

- “Not frozen” will be written only when frozen contains the value false
- **Question:** What is the value of !false ?

Examples

- `0 < 200 && 200 < 100`
- `0 < 200 || 200 < 100`
- `0 < 200 || 100 < 200`
- `0 < 200 < 100`
- `!(0 < 200)`
- `-10 && 10 > 0`
- `0 < x && x < 100 || x == -1`
- `(!0 < x && x < 100) || x == -1`

Nested Branches

The `if` Statement – Indent when Nesting

Block-structured code has the property that *nested* statements are indented by one or more levels.

```
int main()  
{  
    int floor;  
    ...  
    if (floor > 13)  
    {  
        floor--;  
    }  
    ...  
    return 0;  
}
```

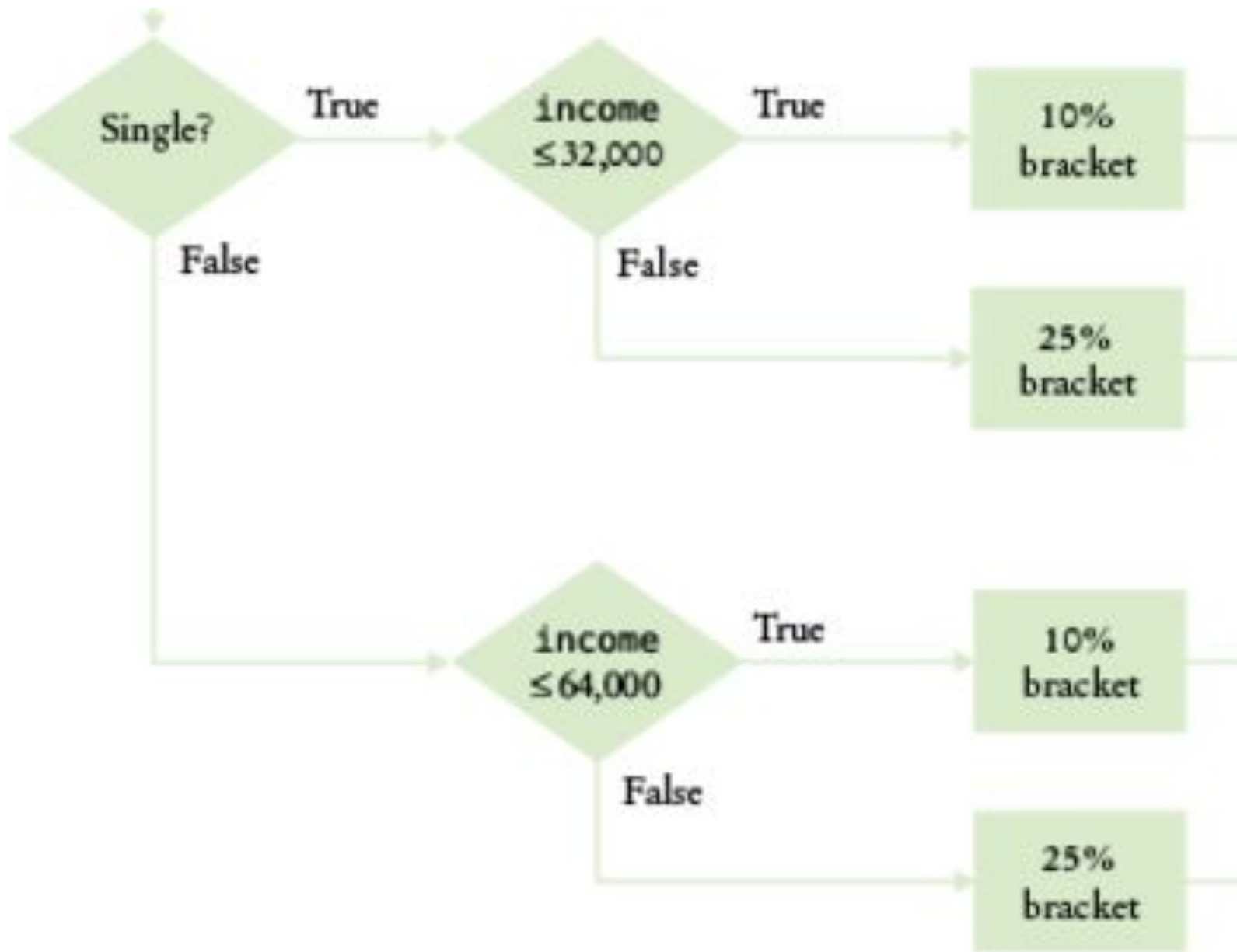
0 1 2

Indentation level

Nested Branches – Taxes

Table 4 Federal Tax Rate Schedule		
If your status is Single and if the taxable income is	the tax is	of the amount over
at most \$32,000	10%	\$0
over \$32,000	\$3,200 + 25%	\$32,000
If your status is Married and if the taxable income is	the tax is	of the amount over
at most \$64,000	10%	\$0
over \$64,000	\$6,400 + 25%	\$64,000

In the United States different tax rates are used depending on the taxpayer's marital status – single rates are higher. Married taxpayers add their income together and pay taxes on the total. See the IRS table below from a recent year:



Flowchart for Tax
Table Decisions

Nested Branches – Taxes – Complete Code part 1

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    const double RATE1 = 0.10;
    const double RATE2 = 0.25;
    const double RATE1_SINGLE_LIMIT = 32000;
    const double RATE1_MARRIED_LIMIT = 64000;

    double tax1 = 0;
    double tax2 = 0;

    double income;
    cout << "Please enter your income: ";
    cin >> income;

    cout << "Please enter s for single, m for married: ";
    string marital_status;
    cin >> marital_status;
```

Nested Branches – Taxes – Complete Code part 2

```
if (marital_status == "s")
{
    if (income <= RATE1_SINGLE_LIMIT)
    {
        tax1 = RATE1 * income;
    }
    else
    {
        tax1 = RATE1 * RATE1_SINGLE_LIMIT;
        tax2 = RATE2 * (income - RATE1_SINGLE_LIMIT);
    }
}
else
```

Nested Branches – Taxes – Complete Code part 2

```
{  
    if (income <= RATE1_MARRIED_LIMIT)  
    {  
        tax1 = RATE1 * income;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        tax1 = RATE1 * RATE1_MARRIED_LIMIT;  
        tax2 = RATE2 * (income - RATE1_MARRIED_LIMIT);  
    }  
}  
  
double total_tax = tax1 + tax2;  
  
cout << "The tax is $" << total_tax << endl;  
return 0;  
}
```