

# **Unit 3: Boolean Expressions, if statements if-else if-else statements**

Adapted from:

- 1) Building Java Programs: A Back to Basics Approach  
by Stuart Reges and Marty Stepp
- 2) Runestone CSAwesome Curriculum

# Type boolean

- **boolean**: A logical type whose values are `true` and `false`.
  - It is legal to:
    - create a `boolean` variable
    - pass a `boolean` value as a parameter
    - return a `boolean` value from methods
    - call a method that returns a `boolean` and use it as a test

```
int age = 22;  
boolean minor = age < 21; // false  
boolean lovesAPCS = true;  
boolean is1049Prime = isPrime(1049);
```

# Using boolean

- Why is type `boolean` useful?
  - Can capture a complex logical test result and use it later
  - Can write a method that does a complex test and returns it
  - Makes code more readable
  - Can pass around the result of a logical test (as param/return)

```
int age = 21, height = 88;  
double salary = 100000;
```

```
boolean goodAge      = age >= 12 && age < 29; //true  
boolean goodHeight   = height >= 78 && height < 84; //false  
boolean rich          = salary >= 100000.0; //true
```

**NOTE: && is the “and” operator. We'll cover this in the next lecture. (A and B) is true if and only if both are true.**

# Relational expressions

- Tests use *relational operators*:

Operator	Meaning	Example	Value
==	equals	1 + 1 == 2	true
!=	does not equal	3.2 != 2.5	true
<	less than	10 < 5	false
>	greater than	10 > 5	true
<=	less than or equal to	126 <= 100	false
>=	greater than or equal to	5.0 >= 5.0	true

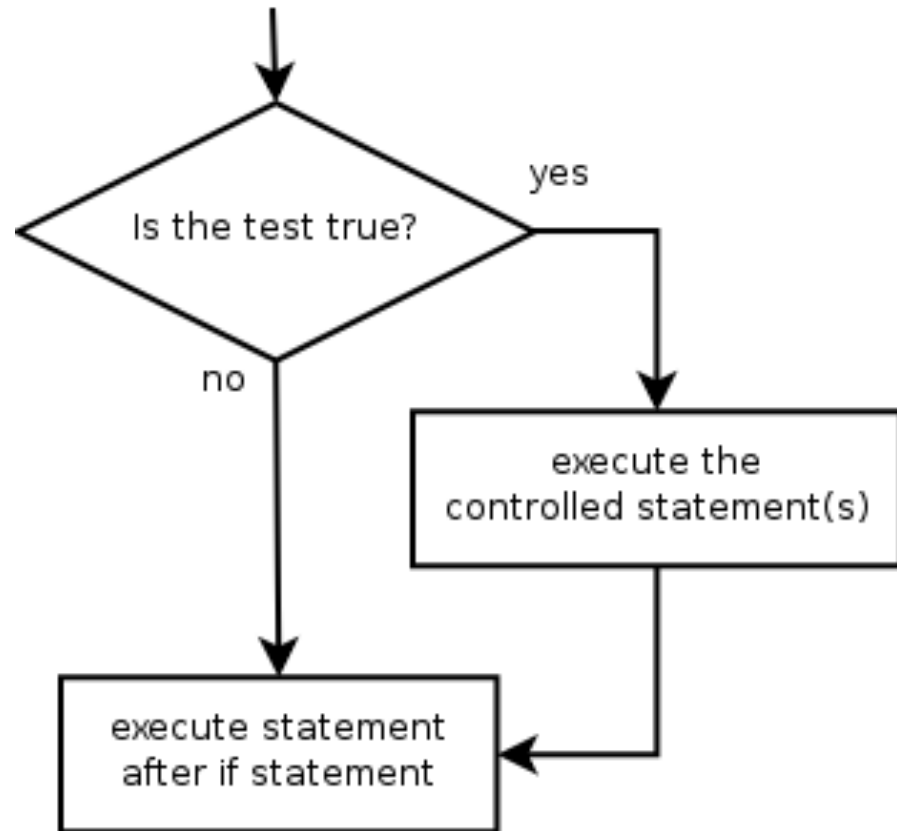
# Relational Expressions

```
public class Boolean_Class{  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        int x = 2, y = 3;  
        System.out.println(x == y); // false  
        System.out.println(x != y); // true  
        System.out.println(2 + 4 * 3 <= 15); // true  
        System.out.println(x > 5); // false  
        System.out.println(y >= 3); // true  
    }  
}
```

# The `if` statement

*Executes a block of statements only if a test is true*

```
if (test) {  
    statement;  
    ...  
    statement;  
}  
statement;
```



# The `if` statement

```
double gpa = 2.1;  
if (gpa >= 2.0) {  
    System.out.println("Application accepted.");  
}
```

Output:

Application accepted.

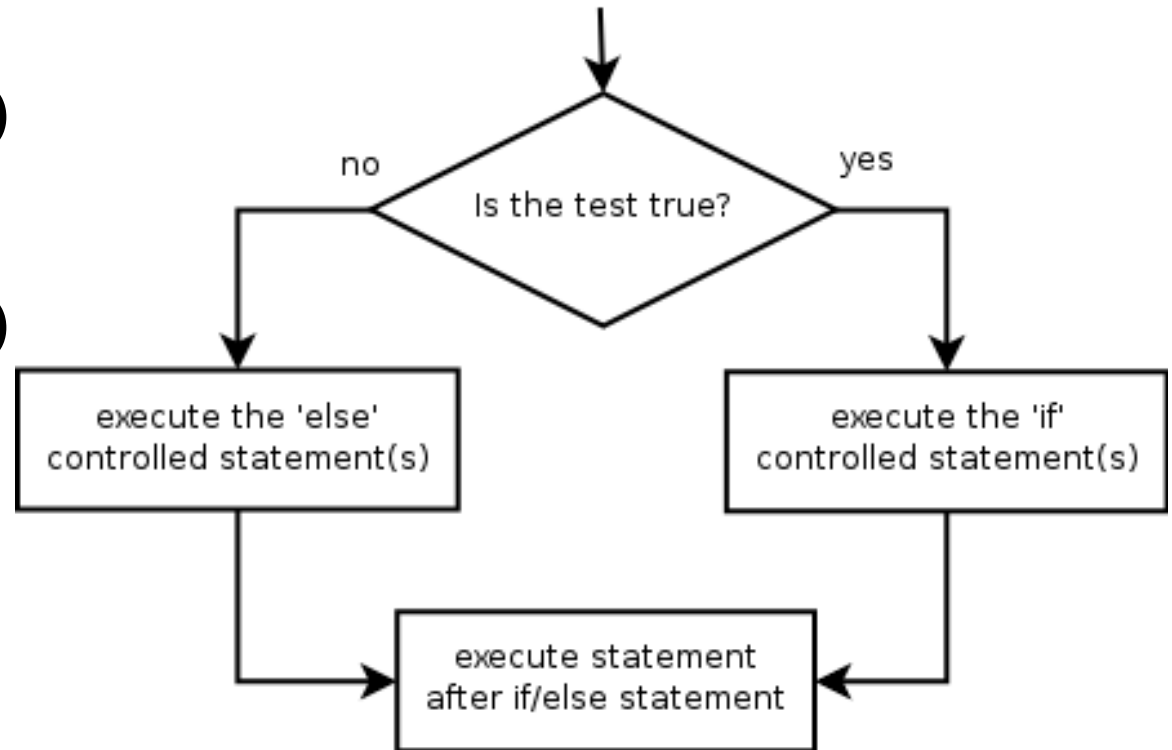
```
double gpa = 1.9;  
if (gpa >= 2.0) {  
    System.out.println("Application accepted.");  
}
```

Output: (No output)

# The if/else statement

*Executes one block if a test is true, another if false*

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s)  
}  
else {  
    statement(s)  
}
```





# The if/else statement

```
double gpa = 3.0;  
if (gpa >= 2.0){  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Mars University!");  
}  
else{  
    System.out.println("Application denied.");  
}
```

**Output:**

**Welcome to Mars University.**

# The if/else statement

```
double gpa = 1.0;  
if (gpa >= 2.0){  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Mars University!");  
}  
else{  
    System.out.println("Application denied.");  
}
```

**Output:**

**Application denied.**

# Misuse of if

- What's wrong with the following code?

```
int percent = <Code to ask user to enter a percentage>
```

```
if (percent >= 90) {  
    System.out.println("You got an A!");  
}  
if (percent >= 80) {  
    System.out.println("You got a B!");  
}  
if (percent >= 70) {  
    System.out.println("You got a C!");  
}  
if (percent >= 60) {  
    System.out.println("You got a D!");  
}  
if (percent < 60) {  
    System.out.println("You got an F!");  
}  
...
```

# Misuse of if

- What's wrong with the following code?

```
int percent = 90;

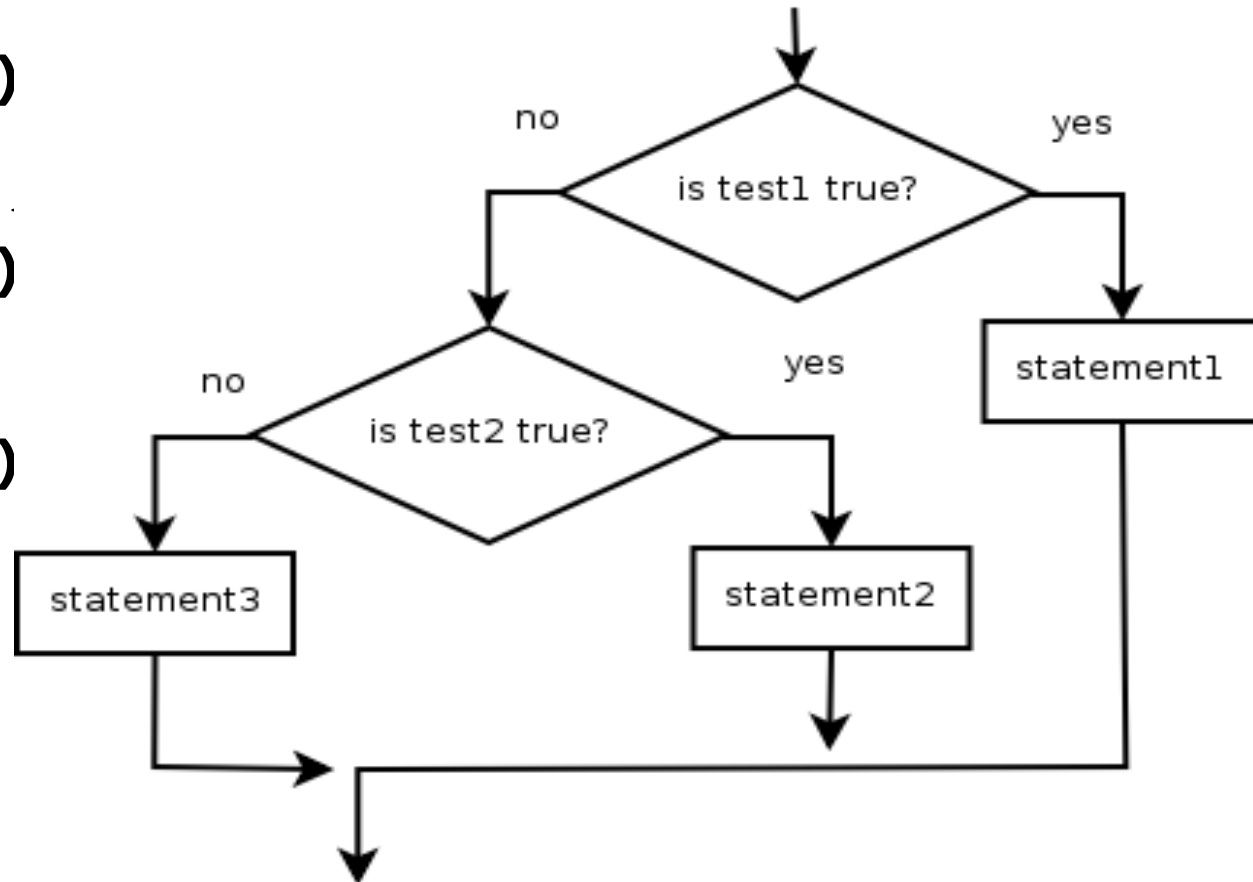
if (percent >= 90) {
    System.out.println("You got an A!");
}
if (percent >= 80) {
    System.out.println("You got a B!");
}
if (percent >= 70) {
    System.out.println("You got a C!");
}
if (percent >= 60) {
    System.out.println("You got a D!");
}
if (percent < 60) {
    System.out.println("You got an F!");
}
...
```

Output:  
You got an A!  
You got a B!  
You got a C!  
You got a D!  
You got an F!

# Nested if/else

*Chooses between outcomes using many tests*

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s)  
}  
else if (test)  
    statement(s)  
}  
else {  
    statement(s)  
}
```



# Nested if/else

```
int x = 10;  
if (x > 0) {  
    System.out.println("Positive");  
}  
else if (x < 0) {  
    System.out.println("Negative");  
}  
else {  
    System.out.println("Zero");  
}
```

**Output:**  
**Positive**

# Nested if/else

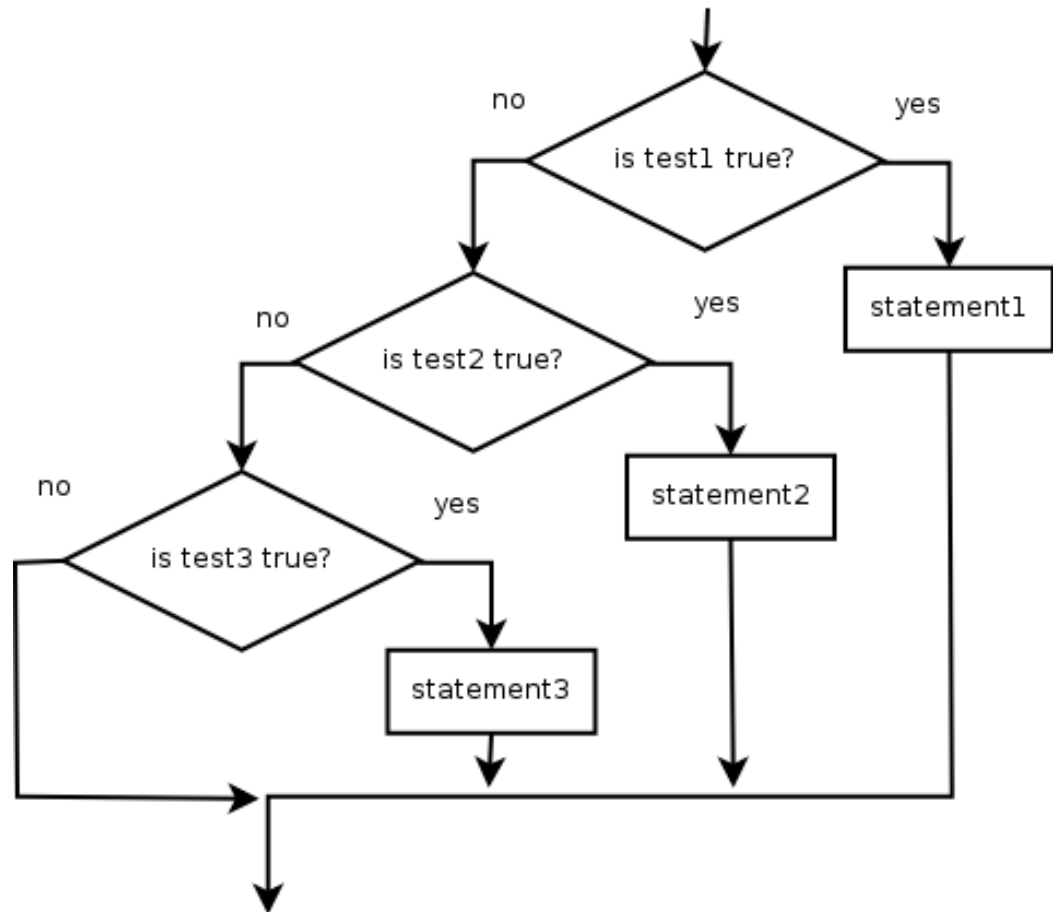
```
int x = 0;  
if (x > 0) {  
    System.out.println("Positive");  
}  
else if (x < 0) {  
    System.out.println("Negative");  
}  
else {  
    System.out.println("Zero");  
}
```

Output:  
Zero

# Nested if/else/if

- If it ends with `else`, exactly one path must be taken.
- If it ends with `if`, the code might not execute any path.

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
else if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
else if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}
```





# Nested if/else/if

```
int place = 2;
```

```
if (place == 1) {  
    System.out.println("Gold medal!");  
}  
else if (place == 2) {  
    System.out.println("Silver medal!");  
}  
else if (place == 3) {  
    System.out.println("Bronze medal.");  
}
```

**Output:**

**Silver medal!**

# Nested if/else/if

```
int place = 6;
```

```
if (place == 1) {  
    System.out.println("Gold medal!");  
}  
else if (place == 2) {  
    System.out.println("Silver medal!");  
}  
else if (place == 3) {  
    System.out.println("Bronze medal.");  
}
```

Output:

No output.

# Nested if structures

- exactly 1 path (*mutually exclusive*)

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
else if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
else {  
    statement(s);  
}
```

- 0 or 1 path (*mutually exclusive*)

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
else if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
else if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}
```

- 0, 1, or many paths (*independent tests; not exclusive*)

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}  
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
}
```

# Which nested if/else?

- **(1) if/if/if    (2) nested if/else    (3) nested if/else/if**
  - Whether a user is lower, middle, or upper-class based on income.
    - **(2)**    nested `if / else if / else`
  - Whether you made the dean's list ( $\text{GPA} \geq 3.8$ ) or honor roll (3.5-3.8).
    - **(3)**    nested `if / else if`
  - Whether a number is divisible by 2, 3, and/or 5.
    - **(1)**    sequential `if / if / if`
  - Computing a grade of A, B, C, D, or F based on a percentage.
    - **(2)**    nested `if / else if / else if / else if / else`

# "Boolean Zen", part 1

- Students new to `boolean` often test if a result is `true`:

```
if (isPrime(57) == true) {    // bad
    ...
}
```

- But this is unnecessary and redundant. Preferred:

```
if (isPrime(57)) {           // good
    ...
}
```

# "Boolean Zen", part 1

- A similar pattern can be used for a `false` test:

```
if (isPrime(57) == false) {    // bad
...
}
```

```
if (!isPrime(57)) {           // good
...
}
```

**Note: ! is the "not" operator, which flips the boolean value from true to false and false to true.**

# "Boolean Zen", part 2

- Methods that return `boolean` often have an `if/else` that returns `true` or `false`:

```
public static boolean bothOdd(int n1, int n2) {  
    if (n1 % 2 != 0 && n2 % 2 != 0) {  
        return true;  
    } else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

- But the code above is unnecessarily verbose.

# "Boolean Zen", part 3

- We could store the result of the logical test.

```
public static boolean bothOdd(int n1, int n2) {  
    boolean test = (n1 % 2 != 0 && n2 % 2 != 0);  
    if (test) {    // test == true  
        return true;  
    }  
    else {        // test == false  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

- Notice: Whatever `test` is, we want to return that.
  - If `test` is `true` , we want to return `true`.
  - If `test` is `false`, we want to return `false`.



# Final "Boolean Zen"

- Observation: The `if/else` is unnecessary.
  - The variable `test` stores a boolean value; its value is exactly what you want to return. So return that!

```
public static boolean bothOdd(int n1, int n2) {  
    boolean test = (n1 % 2 != 0 && n2 % 2 != 0);  
    return test;  
}
```

- An even shorter version:
  - We don't even need the variable `test`.  
We can just perform the test and return its result in one step.

```
public static boolean bothOdd(int n1, int n2) {  
    return (n1 % 2 != 0 && n2 % 2 != 0);  
}
```

# "Boolean Zen" template

- Replace

```
public static boolean name(parameters) {  
    if (test) {  
        return true;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

- with

```
public static boolean name(parameters) {  
    return test;  
}
```

# Lab 1: Day Of the Week

Create a new repl on repl.it. Write a program that outputs the day of the week for a given date! Your program has just the main method and the dayOfWeek method below.

Given the month,  $m$ , day,  $d$  and year  $y$ , the day of the week (Sunday = 0, Monday = 1, ..., Saturday = 6)  $D$  is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}y_0 &= y - (14 - m)/12 \\x_0 &= y_0 + y_0/4 - y_0/100 + y_0/400 \\m_0 &= m + 12 \times ((14 - m)/12) - 2 \\D &= (d + x_0 + 31 \times m_0/12) \bmod 7\end{aligned}$$

Your program needs one method:

```
public static String dayOfWeek(int m, int d, int y){  
    // fill in code  
}
```

# Lab 1: Day Of the Week

Write the main method so that the output is similar to the following: (Use scanner)

Output:

Enter month: 10

Enter day: 15

Enter year: 2019

Day of the week: Tuesday

Use conditionals! And try entering your birthday and test your parents!

# Lab 2: repl.it Problems

Do the 4 Conditional Statement Problems(# 015-018) on repl.it classroom.

# References

1) Building Java Programs: A Back to Basics Approach by Stuart Reges and Marty Stepp

2) Runestone CSAwesome Curriculum:

<https://runestone.academy/runestone/books/published/csawesome/index.html>

For more tutorials/lecture notes in Java, Python, game programming, artificial intelligence with neural networks:

<https://longbaonguyen.github.io>