

CISC/CMPE320

- Notices:
- Assignment 1 due this Friday at 7pm.
- Teamwork: Let me know who the “team leader” is and of any more membership changes. We are still trying to deal with any software and account problems that crop up.

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Today

- Back to C++:
 - Boolean Expressions.
 - Conditionals.
 - Loops.
 - Demo of string and vector classes from the STL.

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Boolean Expressions

- We have seen the boolean operators already. Here are a few notes:
- Something like


```
a < b < c
```

 will compile and run, but may not produce the desired result. Better to use:


```
a < b && b < c
```
- Remember that `&` and `|` are bitwise operators, not logical ones.

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Boolean Expressions, Cont.

- The `&&` and `||` logical operators use “short circuit evaluation”:
- For `&&` if the LHS is `false` then the RHS is not evaluated.
- For `||` if the LHS is `true` then the RHS is not evaluated.
- (Same as in Java.)

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Boolean Expressions, Cont.

- Non zero integers are treated as being `true`, and zero is treated as being `false`. (*Ouch!*)
- So, you can use logical operators, `&&` `||` and `!`, with integers.
- For example, the code:


```
int x = 10;
if (x)
```
- is the same as:


```
int x = 10;
if (x != 0)
```

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Boolean Expressions, Cont.

- Also, this is legal syntax:


```
if (x = 10)
```
- The assignment operator returns the value being assigned, which in this case is a `true`! But suppose `x` is 12 and you really meant to type `==`...
- *Ouch, again!*

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Boolean Expressions, Cont.

- See TestStuff.cpp.
- Applying `!` to a non-zero integer returns `false` or zero.
- An `if` statement will treat a pointer by itself as an integer – it will be `true` unless it is `nullptr`.
- You can also test assignment statements since the assignment operator returns the value being assigned.

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Conditional Expressions

- C++ has `if`, `if/else` and `switch`.
- Syntax of `if/else`:

```
if (boolean_expression)
    true_part
else
    false_part
```
- Use `{ }` to enclose more than one statement.

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switch Statement

- Same syntax as in Java:

```
switch (expression) {
    case val1:
        // statements if expression produces val1
        break;
    case val2:
        // statements if expression produces val2
        break;
    case val3:
        ...
    default:
        // statements if none of the above is true
} // end switch
```

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switch Statement, Cont.

- **expression** must be an integer.
- The **break** statements are needed to prevent the next case statement from taking place if the one above it is `true`.
- The **default** is only executed if none of the other **case** blocks have executed.

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The Conditional Operator

```
int max = (n1 > n2) ? n1 : n2;
```

- Is the same as:

```
int max;
if (n1 > n2)
    max = n1
else
    max = n2
```

- Which is easier to read?

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Four Loop Structures:

```
while (condition)
    statement_or_block
```

```
do
    statement_or_block
while(condition);
```

```
for(init; condition; expr)
    statement_or_block
```

```
for(type element : collection) // C++11 only
    statement_or_block
```

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Goto

- C++ also has the infamous “goto” statement:

goto identifier :

...

identifier : statement

- Don't use it!
- (Maybe use it to kick you completely out of a nested loop. **break** only kicks you out one level...)

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break and continue

- Work as they do in Java:
- **break;** spits you right out of the loop.
- **continue;** sends you back to the loop condition.

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string Class

- From the STL.
- Better than C-Strings!
- See StringDemo.cpp
- See CPlusPlus.com for more info and member functions.

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vector Class

- Demo of the vector (*a template container class*) class from the STL:
- VectorDemo.cpp
- Much better than arrays!
- Again, see CPlusPlus.com for more info and member functions.

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Other Container Classes

- The STL contains many other built-in container templates:
 - See: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/stl/>
 - array, vector, deque, forward_list, list, stack, queue, priority_queue, set, multiset, map, multimap, unordered_set, unordered_multiset, unordered_map, unordered_multimap, valarray, bitset.

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The STL in Visual Studio

- Very similar set of template classes.
- See:
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/standard-library/cpp-standard-library-reference>

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