

# Conditionals

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Fall 2022

last formatted: August 28, 2022

# 1. Conditionals

Single line conditional:

```
if ( test ) statement
```

The full if-statement is:

```
if ( something ) then
    !! something_doing
else
    !! otherwise_else
end if
```

The 'else' part is optional; you can nest conditionals.

## 2. Comparison and logical operators

Operator	old style	meaning	example
==	.eq.	equals	$x == y - 1$
/=	.ne.	not equals	$x * x /= 5$
>	.gt.	greater	$y > x - 1$
>=	.ge.	greater or equal	$\text{sqrt}(y) \geq 7$
<	.lt.	less than	
<=	.le.	less or equal	
	.and. .or.	and, or	$x < 1 \text{ .and. } x > 0$
	.not.	not	$\text{.not.} (x > 1 \text{ .and. } x < 2)$
	.eqv.	equiv (iff, not XOR)	
	.neqv.	not equiv (XOR)	

### 3. Select statement

Test single values or ranges, integers or characters:

```
Select Case (i)
Case (:-1)
    print *, "Negative"
Case (5)
    print *, "Five!"
Case (0)
    print *, "Zero."
Case (1:4,6:) ! can not have (1:)
    print *, "Positive"
end Select
```

Compiler does checking on overlapping cases!

Case values need to be constant expressions.

# Exercise 1

Read in a positive integer. If it's a multiple of three print 'Fizz!'; if it's a multiple of five print 'Buzz!'. If it is a multiple of both three and five print 'Fizzbuzz!'. Otherwise print nothing.

Note:

- Capitalization.
- Exclamation mark.
- Your program should display at most one line of output.

## Optional exercise 2

Read in three grades: Algebra, Biology, Chemistry, each on a scale  $1 \cdots 10$ . Compute the average grade, with the conditions:

- Algebra is always included.
- Biology is only included if it increases the average.
- Chemistry is only included if it is 6 or more.