Lecture 4

Conditions in C, Ternary Operator, Problem Solving Using Conditions

C - Booleans

int a = 6; int b = 7;

bool - type not a built in type

printf("%d", a);

6 < 7
a < b
1

(#include <stdbool.h>)

1

Yes / no

true / false

1 / 0

(bool) bool isGood = true;

bool isBad = false;

0

format specifier - %d

printf("%d", isGood);

1

Note:

(Boolean values are returned as 0 & 1)

#Conditions

(1)

if (c) {

==

} else {

==

}

Intution

a = 6 b = 8 c = 10 ==0

6 > 8 x

a > b && a > c

8 > 10 x

false =

8 > 6 ✓

b > a && b > c

8 > 10 f

false

10 > 6 +

c > a && c > b

10 > 8 +

true

Ternary Operator

variable = (condition) ? expressionTrue : expressionFalse.

C - switch

```
switch ( expression) {

    case  x :

    break ;

    Case  y :

      break ;

    default :

}
```

fall through

Break keyword

→ terminate execution of the code block. (in loop, or switch statement permenantly)

Case keyword

→ In switch statement to define a block of code that executes when the switch expression matches a specific value.