

Advanced Flow Control

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Today's Lecture

- Nested if-else
- Nested loop
- Advanced loop control
- Recursion

Nested If-Else

- You can write conditional statement inside another conditional statement.

```
if(score >= 40){  
    printf("congratulations! ");  
    if(score >=70){  
        printf("first class!\n");  
    }else{  
        printf("passed!\n");  
    }  
}else{  
    printf("student has failed!\n");  
}
```

- student has failed! if score < 40 .
- congratulations! passed! if 40 <=score < 70 .
- congratulations! first class! if score >= 70

Nested If-Else

- Nested If-Else is useful if you can express your logic as a "tree":
- The Root condition
 - Branch conditions
- The root condition is pass/fail.
- If a student has passed, you award them with first/second.

Translate Nested If-Else into Ladder

- In some cases, nested `if-else` can be translated into a single `if-else if` ladder.

```
if(score >= 70){  
    printf("congratulations!");  
    printf("first class!\n");  
else if (score >= 40){  
    printf("congratulations!");  
    printf("passed!\n");  
}else{  
    printf("student has failed!\n");  
}
```

- which one leads to a more readable code?
 - Notice, in the first example, `score >= 70` and `40 <= score < 70` shares the first `printf`.

Nested Loops

- Similarly, you can write one loop inside another loop.

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 4; i=i+1){  
    // print i-th line  
    for (int j = 1; j <= 4; j=j+1){  
        printf("*");  
    }  
    printf("\n"); // change line  
}
```

- For each outer loop iteration, you print "*" 4 times.
- You change line at the end of each outer iteration.
- It prints out a block of *

```
****  
****  
****  
****
```

Nested Loops

- Previous year's exam question (simplified): Write a C program which prints out

```
*  
**  
***  
****
```

- Try it yourself!

Early Loop Exit

- `break;` statement will exit the loop immediately.
- Find the smallest integer `a` from 1 to 100 that satisfies the inequality `a*a + a > 321`.

- ```
int a = 1;
while(a <= 100){
 if(a*a + a > 321){
 printf("%d\n", a);
 break; // exit the while loop immediately.
 }
 a = a + 1;
}
```

- No need to continue the search after you have found one as the question asks for the smallest.

# Early Loop Restart

- `continue;` statement will restart the loop immediately.
- Once the program encounters a `continue;` statement, it will **skip over the rest** of the statements in the loop and start the next iteration immediately.

```
int i;
for(i = 1; i < 10; i = i + 1){
 if(i % 2 == 0){
 continue; //skip all even numbers
 }
 printf("%d ", i);
}
printf("\n");
// print 1 3 5 7 9
```

# Early Loop Restart

- What will happen if you run the code below?

```
int i = 1;
while(i < 10){
 if(i % 2 == 0){
 continue;
 }
 printf("%d ", i);
 i = i + 1
}
// ???
```

Take a guess.

☐ 1 3 5 7 9

☐ 2 4 6 8

☐ other

# Early Loop Restart

Answer: it will print out `1` then stuck (loop will not stop).

`continue` will skip overall statements in the loop body, including the increment of `i`.

# Recursion

- You **cannot** define a function inside another function.
- You can **call** a function inside another function.
  - **A function can call itself!**
  - A function calling itself is called recursion.

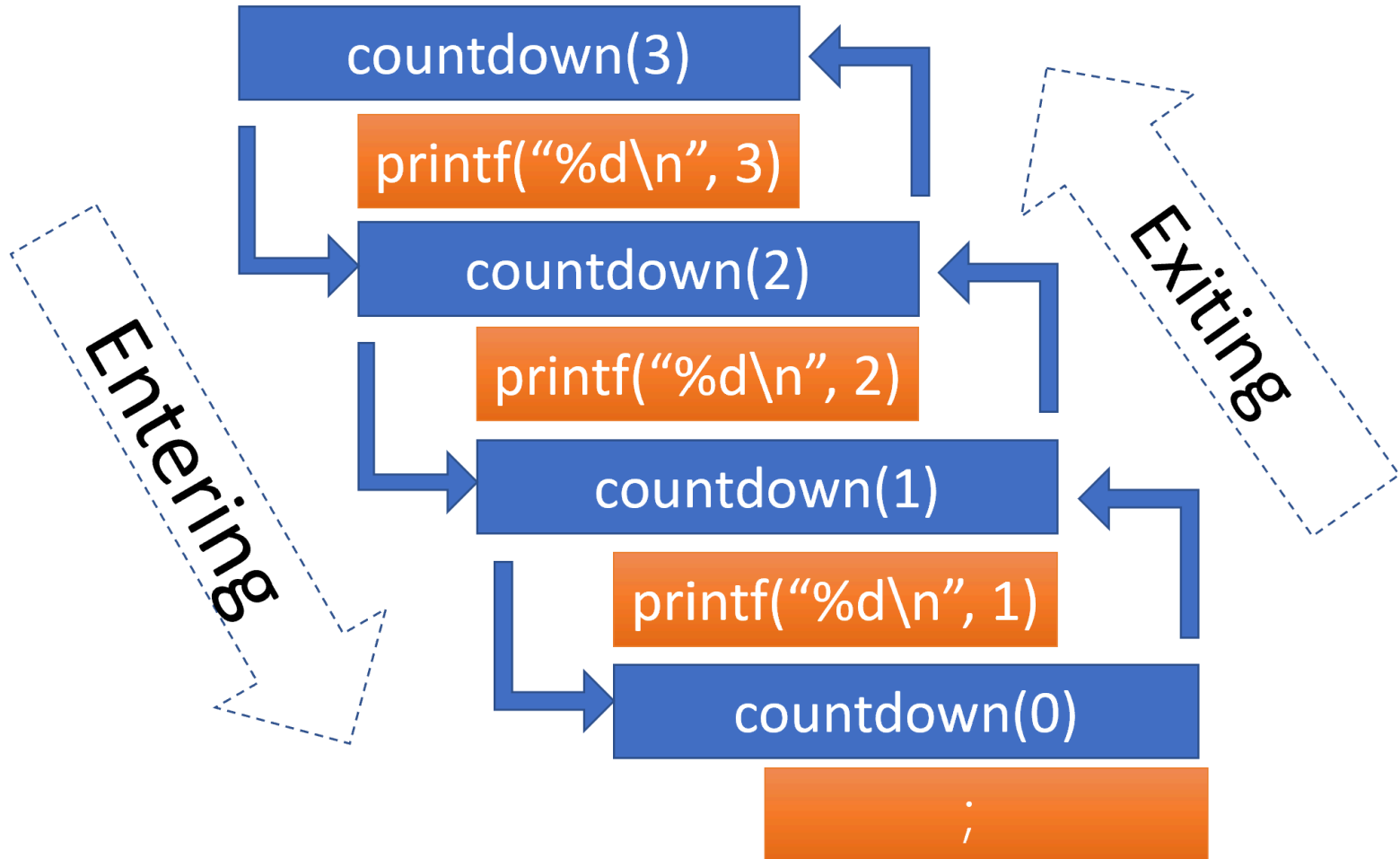
# Recursion

- ```
void countdown_to_1(int n){
    if(n >= 1 ){
        printf("%d\n", n);
        countdown_to_1(n - 1);
    }
}

void main(){
    countdown_to_1(3);
}
```

- Prints out 3 2 1.
- For each $n > 0$, it prints out n and initiate countdown with a smaller number $n-1$.

Calling a Function: Recursion



Recursive function must have an entering and exiting path!

Recursion

What will happen if we do

```
void countdown_to_1(int n){  
    printf("%d\n", n);  
    countdown_to_1(n - 1);  
}  
  
void main(){  
    countdown_to_1(3);  
}
```


Conclusion

In this lecture, we talked about some more advanced flow-control techniques:

- Nested `if-else`
- Nested loops
- Early loop stop and restart
- Recursion

Homework 1

1. Download today's lab files from github, unzip and place them into your labpack.
 - The same you did for the last week's lab.
2. Double click lab3.bat to run the labpack.

Homework 2

1. Open `nestedif.c` , trace the execution using debugger (by pressing F5 then step over).
2. Make sure you understand the workflow of nested if.
3. Make modifications on `nestedif.c` , so the program outputs:
 - `student has failed! if score < 40 .`
 - `congratulations! passed! if 40 <=score < 50 .`
 - `congratulations! 2:2 if 50 <=score < 60 .`
 - `congratulations! 2:1 if 60 <=score < 70 .`
 - `congratulations! first class! if score >= 70 .`

Homework 3 (Submit)

Open `max.c`

Write a function `max` at the specified place. The function takes three integer inputs: `a,b,c` . It returns the maximum.

Homework 4

1. Open `nestedfor.c` , trace the execution using debugger (by pressing F5 then step over).
2. Make sure you understand the workflow of the nested loops.
3. Make modifications on `nestedfor.c` , so the program outputs:

```
*  
***  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

You must use for loop for that.

Homework 5 (Submit)

Open `prime.c` .

Write a program that prints out all prime numbers from 1 to 1000. To do this question you need to use conditional statements and a nested loop.

See the next slide if you want some hints. Otherwise, stay on this slide until you finish.

Homework 5 (submit)

You can imagine a program with the following structure:

```
for i from 1 to 1000
    numfactors = 0
    for j from 1 to i
        if(i can be divided by j)
            numfactors = numfactors + 1

    if numfactors equals to 2 //primes have only 2 factors.
        print out i
```

- The above code is NOT C code. Please translate them into C code.
- This algorithm can be made more efficient (how?)

Submission

- Please creating a zip file containing both `max.c` and `prime.c` files
 - Please search online for help if you are not sure how to create a zip file.
- Rename the file to `ab1234.zip` where `ab1234` is your email account before the @ symbol.
- Uploaded it to the blackboard.