

# Switch

The switch statement is a cleaner way to represent several if statements/branches in your program.

## Switch Statements

```
int x = rand.nextInt(3);

switch (x) {
    case 0:
        System.out.println("rock");
        break;

    case 1:
        System.out.println("paper");
        break;

    case 2:
        System.out.println("scissors");
        break;
}
```

## Switch Statements

You can have multiple lines of code inside a case option:

```
String name = "";

switch (courseNumber) {
    case 121:
        name = "Computer Programming I";
        totalCredits = totalCredits + 4;
        break;

    case 122:
        name = "Computer Programming II";
        totalCredits = totalCredits + 4;
        break;
}
```

## Switch Statements

You can combine case statements together for similar options.

```
switch (courseNumber) {  
    case 113:  
    case 121:  
    case 122:  
        days = "TR";  
        totalCredits = totalCredits + 4;  
        break;  
  
    case 271:  
        days = "M";  
        totalCredits = totalCredits + 2;  
        break;  
}
```

## Switch Statements

For handling unexpected input or whatever is left, you can use default.

```
switch (x) {  
    case 0:  
        System.out.println("Gryffindor");  
        break;  
  
    case 1:  
        System.out.println("Ravenclaw");  
        break;  
  
    // ... all the other choices ...  
  
    default:  
        System.out.println("Sorry, you are not a wizard.");  
        break;  
}
```

# Break / Continue

(you're not going anywhere, these are programming statements)

## Break

When you want to exit a switch statement or a loop, you can use **break**.

```
while (true) {  
    // some code here  
  
    if (option.equals("exit")) {  
        break;  
    }  
}  
  
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
{  
    if (something) {  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

## Continue

If you want to jump to the next iteration in a loop, you can use `continue`.

```
while (true) {  
    // some code here  
  
    if (option.equals("menu")) {  
        continue;  
    }  
}  
  
for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++)  
{  
    if (s.charAt(i) == ' ') {  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```



# Conditional Expressions

## Conditional Expressions

It is really common to have an if statement with just two options. You can use a **conditional expression** as a shorthand for setting variables. The basic form is:

$$x = (\text{condition}) ? \text{exprWhenTrue} : \text{exprWhenFalse}$$

```
// Previous way
```

```
if (x == 0)
{
    name = "heads";
} else {
    name = "tails";
}
```

```
// Conditional Expression: Just 1 line
```

```
name = (x == 0) ? "heads" : "tails";
```

## Conditional Expressions

Here is another example:

```
int grade = scan.nextInt();
```

```
// Previous way
if (grade >= 65) {
    result = "Pass";
} else {
    result = "Fail";
}
```

```
// Conditional Expression: Just 1 line
result = (grade >= 65) ? "Pass" : "Fail";
```

# Demo

Don't Forget!

Check the syllabus / schedule for reading assignments and due dates!

# Enumerations (enum)

## Enumerations (enum)

You may have a variable that has a limited amount of values or states. An `enum` can be used to avoid magic numbers and clarify your code.

Defining an enum is like defining your own data type.

```
// Define states for your Pokemon  
public enum State {IDLE, DEFENDING, ATTACKING, SLEEPING}
```

## Enumerations (enum)

You can see here that it's confusing what these numbers mean. If you use these numbers all over your code, you could make a mistake.

```
int pokemonState = 0;

switch (pokemonState) {

    case 0:
        // Do some stuff
        break;

    case 1:
        // Do some stuff
        break;

}
```

## Enumerations (enum)

Here you can see it's much more clear (and easier to follow logically):

```
public enum State {IDLE, DEFENDING, ATTACKING, SLEEPING}
```

```
State pokemonState = State.IDLE;
```

```
switch (pokemonState) {
```

```
    case IDLE:
```

```
        // Do some stuff
```

```
        break;
```

```
    case DEFENDING:
```

```
        // Do some stuff
```

```
        break;
```

```
}
```



# do - while

When you want to do something at least once.

## do while

With a while loop, you only enter the loop if the condition is true.

```
while (quit == false) {  
    // do something  
}
```

With a do - while loop, you always run the loop at least once, and evaluate the condition at the end.

```
do {  
    // do something  
} while (quit == false);
```

## do while

This is handy for programs with menus or input validation.

```
String name = "";

do {
    System.out.println("Enter your full name: ");
    name = scan.nextLine();
} while (name.length() <= 0);
```

# Scope

(nothing to do with your breath, it's a programming concept)

## Scope

The area where a variable is available is referred to as its **scope**.

```
String name = "";

while (quit == false) {
    name = scan.nextLine();
    int x = 0;
}
System.out.println(name);    // This is ok!
System.out.println(x);      // Will not compile!

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    System.out.println(i);
}

System.out.println(i);      // Will not compile!
```

# File Input / Output

(this is a complicated topic, but this is enough to get started)

## File Input / Output

The Scanner class that we used for reading keyboard input (System.in) can also be used to read from **strings** or **files**.

```
// Scanner - String example
```

```
String lyric = "You used to call me on my cell phone.";
Scanner scan = new Scanner(lyric);
```

```
String firstWord = scan.next();
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;

public class FileInputExample {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException
    {
        FileInputStream infs = new FileInputStream("test.txt");

        Scanner inputScan = new Scanner(infs);

        while (inputScan.hasNextLine())
        {
            String line = inputScan.nextLine();
            System.out.println(line);
        }

        infs.close();
    }
}
```



```
import java.util.Scanner;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.PrintWriter;

public class FileOutputExample
{
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException
    {
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Add a line: ");
        String line = scan.nextLine();

        FileOutputStream outfs = new FileOutputStream("test.txt", true);
        PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(outfs);

        pw.println(line);
        pw.flush();

        outfs.close();
    }
}
```

# Let's Code

Don't Forget!

Check the syllabus / schedule for reading assignments and **due dates!**