

Logical Operators and Selection

Introduction to Computers and Programming

Lab Course

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Outline

- Operators
 - Relational
 - Logical
- If-else statement
- Switch statement
- Exercise

Relational Operator

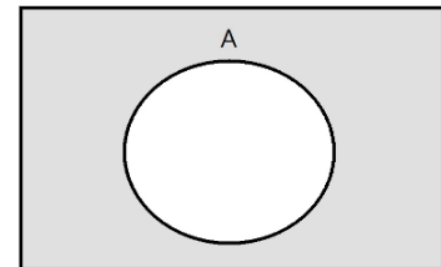
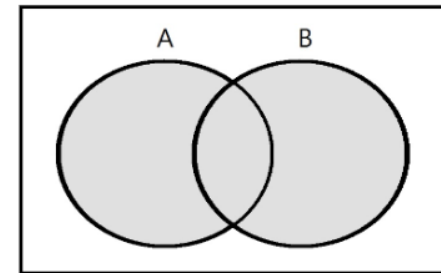
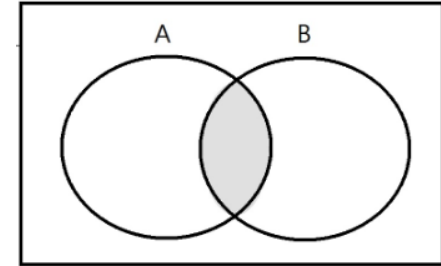
- Comparison operators are used to compare values.

Operator	Name	Example
==	Equal to	x == y
!=	Not equal	x != y
>	Greater than	x > y
<	Less than	x < y
>=	Greater than or equal to	x >= y
<=	Less than or equal to	x <= y

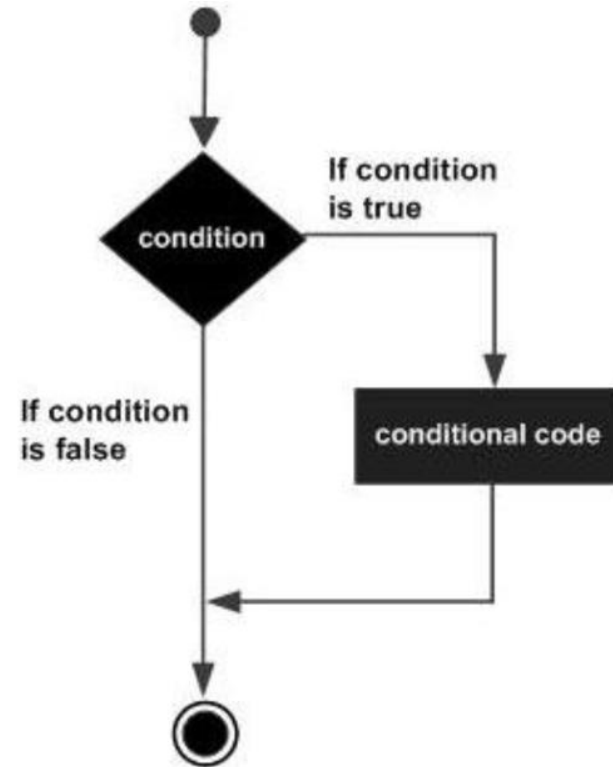
Logical Operator

- Logical operators are used to determine the logic between variables or values.

Operator	Name	Description	Example
&&	Logical and	Returns true if both statements are true	<code>x < 5 && x < 10</code>
	Logical or	Returns true if one of the statements is true	<code>x < 5 x < 4</code>
!	Logical not	Reverse the result, returns false if the result is true	<code>!(x < 5 && x < 10)</code>



If...Else



If Statement

- Specify a block of code to be executed if condition is true.

- Syntax:

```
if (test_condition1){  
    /* block of code to be executed if condition1 is true */  
}
```

- Example:

```
int age = 20;  
if (age > 18){  
    printf("you're eligible to vote.");  
}
```

Else Statement

- Specify a block of code to be executed if condition is false

- Syntax:

```
if (test_condition1){  
    /* block of code to be executed if condition1 is true */  
}else{  
    /* block of code to be executed if condition1 is false*/  
}
```

- Example:

```
int age = 17;  
if (age >= 18){  
    printf("you're eligible to vote.");  
}else{  
    printf("Sorry, you're not eligible to vote.");  
}
```

Else If Statement

- Specify a new condition if condition1 is false.

- Syntax:

```
if (test_condition1){  
    /* block of code to be executed if condition1 is true */  
}else if (test_condition2){  
    /* block of code to be executed if condition1 is false and condition2 is true */  
}else{  
    /* block of code to be executed if condition1 is false and condition2 is false */  
}
```

- Example:

```
int time = 23;  
if (time < 10){  
    printf("Good morning.");  
}else if (time < 20){  
    printf("Good day.");  
}else{  
    printf("Good night Makabaka.");  
}
```


Ternary Operator (short hand if-else)

- Often used to replace simple if-else statement.

- Syntax:

```
variable = (test_condition1)? expression_True : expression_False;
```

- Example:

```
int num = (22 % 5 == 2)? 1 : 0;
```

Dangling Else Problem

- Occurs when we use nested if.
- When there are multiple **if statements**, the **else** part doesn't get a clear view with which **if** it should combine.
- **Example:**

```
if (condition) {  
    }  
if (condition 1) {  
    }  
    if (condition 2) {  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        }  
}
```

Dangling Else Problem

- Solutions

1. Use braces:

```
if (condition) {  
    if (condition 1) {  
        if (condition 2) {}  
    }  
}  
else {  
}
```

2. Use else if:

```
if(condition) {  
}  
else if(condition-1) {  
}  
else if(condition-2){  
}  
else{  
}
```

Switch Statement

- Select one of many code blocks to be executed.

Syntax:

```
switch(expression) {  
    case x:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    case y:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    default:  
        // code block  
}
```

Example:

```
int day = 4;  
  
switch (day) {  
    case 6:  
        printf("Today is Saturday");  
        break;  
    case 7:  
        printf("Today is Sunday");  
        break;  
    default:  
        printf("Looking forward to the Weekend");  
}  
  
// Outputs "Looking forward to the Weekend"
```

Exercises

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Exercise 1

- Transform the following **if-else** statement into **switch** statement.

```
#include <stdio>
#include <stdlib>

int main(){
    int day = 4;

    if (day == 6){
        printf("Today is Saturday!");
    }else if(day == 7){
        printf("Today is Sunday!");
    }else{
        printf("Looking forward to the weekend~");
    }
    // output "Looking forward to the weekend~"
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise 2

- Input an AD year (< 2023), if the year is a leap year.
- The conditions for a leap year are as follows:
 - The input year can be divisible by 400.
 - The input year can be divisible by 4, but not by 100.

Output Ex1: Please input an AD year: 2000
2000 is a leap year

Ex2: Please input an AD year: 1964
1964 is a leap year

Ex3: Please input an AD year: 2023
2023 is not a leap year

Exercise 3

- A quadratic equation be $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ (need to print like example)
- User input a, b, c
- Determine if the equation has:
 - Two distinct roots
 - Double roots
 - No real root

Output :

```
ax^2 + bx + c
Please input the coefficients: a b c
1 4 4
'1x^2+4x+4' has double roots
```