# COP-2210 Computer Programming I

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Text: Big Java: Early Objects, Interactive Edition, 6th Edition

## **Decision Statements**

15. Relational and logical operators

## Relational (or comparison) operators

Relational operator	Corresponding question	
>	>?	
>=	≥?	
<	< ?	
<=	≤?	
==	= ?	
!=	$ \neq$ ?	

### Relational Operators

#### **Examples:**

a < b

a >= b

a != b

Return true or false

Relational expressions: return a *boolean* value

## **Logical Operators**

Operator	Stand for	Example	Action
&& &	AND	a && b a & b	Returns T if both operands are T; otherwise returns F
	OR	a    b a   b	Returns T if at least one operand is T; otherwise returns F
!	NOT	! A	Negates the corresponding operand

Return true or false

&&, || : short circuit

&, | : evaluate both operands

### Operators in Java: precedence of operations

<b>Priori</b>	ty Type	Symbol	Associativity
16		() []	Left to right
16	Unary	var++ var	Right to left
15	Unary	++varvar	Left to right
14	Unary	~!-var +var	Right to left
15	Casting	casting	""
12	Arithmetic	* / %	Left to right
11	Arithmetic	+ -	"
10	Shift	<< >> >>>	"
9	Relational	instanceof < <= > >=	"
8	Relational	== !=	"
7	Bitwise	&	"
6	Bitwise	۸	***
5	Bitwise		11
4	Logical	&&	11
3	Logical		11
2	Conditional	?:	Right to left
1	Assignment	= *= /= %= += -=	Right to left
		<<= >>=	
		&= ^=  =	

#### Relational and Logical Operators: order of operations

Consider the program fragment:

int 
$$x = 11$$
,  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 4$ ;

$$a+b-2*x/5 >= 1 | | 3.1==x && !(a > 7)$$

What would be the value of the expression?



#### **Program 15\_01:**

Write a program to evaluate and print the value of the expression:

int 
$$x = 11$$
,  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 4$ ;

$$a+b-2*x/5 >= 1 | | 3.1==x && !(a > 7)$$



## **Decision Statements**

16. IF statement

#### if statement

```
if (<condition>) <instruction>;
```

#### OR

```
if (<condition>)
{
  <list of instructions>;
}
```

If the condition is true, the instructions are executed. If the condition is false, the instructions are skipped.

### if statement: Try it yourself

```
// Program 16_01: Testing IF
public class Prog16_01
   public static void main ( String args[ ] )
       double a=2, b=1;
       //double a=1, b=2;
       if (a > b) System.out.println ("Hello World!");
        System.out.println("Good Bye!");
```

### if statement: Try it yourself

```
// Program 16_02: Testing IF
public class Prog16_02
   public static void main ( String args[ ] )
        double a=2, b=1;
         //double a=1, b=2;
        if (a > b)
                 System.out.println ("Hello World!");
                 System.out.println ("I love JAVA programming!");
        System.out.println ( "Good Bye! " );
```

#### if else statement

```
if (<condition>)
 <list of statements 1>;
else
 <list of statements 2>;
```

If the condition is true, the statements in *list 1* are executed. If the condition is false, the statements in *list 2* are executed. Then the flow goes to the instruction in the program just after the *if else*.

No braces are needed in case of only one statement

### if else statement: Try it yourself

```
// Program 16_03: Testing IF-ELSE
import javax.swing.*;
public class Prog16_03
   public static void main ( String args[ ] )
        double a = 2; //double a = -1;
        if (a > 0)
           System.out.println ("The number is positive");
        else
           System.out.println ("The number is zero or negative");
```

### What value of b is displayed?

```
public class Prog16_04
  public static void main(String[] args)
    int a = 1, b = 0;
    if (a == 1)
       b = 2;
    else
      a = 3;
       b = a;
    System.out.println("This is b: " + b);
```

### What value of b is displayed?

```
public class Prog16_05
  public static void main(String[] args)
    int a = 1, b = 0;
    if (a == 1)
       b = 2;
    else
       a = 3;
       b = a;
    System.out.println("This is b: " + b);
```

#### **Program 16\_06:**

Write a program to calculate and print the value of f(x) (ask the user for the value of x)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \le 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$



#### Nested if

```
Example
```

```
if (number > 0)
     System.out.println ("positive number!");
else
     if (number == 0)
        System.out.println ("the number is zero!");
     else
        System.out.println ("negative number!");
```

### Nested if: Try it yourself

```
Import java.util.Scanner;
public class Prog16_07 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
     int n = in.nextInt();
     if (n > 0) //positive number
       System.out.print("The number is positive");
       if (n >= 1 && n <= 100) {
         System.out.println(" and is between 1 and 100");
     else {
       System.out.println("The number is zero or negative");
```

### Nested if: Try it yourself

```
If (number > 0)  // Version 1
    ... "positive number!";

else
    if (number == 0)
        ... "the number is zero!";

    else
        ... "negative number!";
```

```
If (number > 0)  // Version 3
    ... "positive number!";

if (number == 0)
    ... "the number is zero!";

if (number < 0)
    ... "negative number!";</pre>
```

```
If (number > 0) // Version 2
   ... "positive number!";
else
   if (number == 0)
         ... "the number is zero!";
   else
         if (number < 0)
            ... "negative number!";
```



Find the differences in execution (if any)

#### Nested if: Answer to Try it yourself

```
If (number > 0)  // Version 1
    ... "positive number!";

else
    if (number == 0)
        ... "the number is zero!";

else
    ... "negative number!";
```

```
If (number > 0)  // Version 3
     ... "positive number!";

if (number == 0)
     ... "the number is zero!";

if (number < 0)
     ... "negative number!";</pre>
```

```
If (number > 0) // Version 2
   ... "positive number!";
else
   if (number == 0)
         ... "the number is zero!";
   else
         if (number < 0)
            ... "negative number!";
```

#### **NO DIFFERENCES!**

However, versions 2 and 3 are inefficient

#### **Program 16\_08:**

Write a program that determines if a user was born before 1990, in the 90s, or after 1999.

(input: year the user was born)



#### **Program 16 09:**

Write a program that displays in increasing order two numbers entered by the user.



#### **Program 16\_10:**

Write a program that displays in increasing order three numbers entered by the user.

