C++程式設計:判斷式、迴圈、輸入輸出

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1. 判斷式 if

1.1 範例: 做絕對值 abs()

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

main(){
    int i, k;
    cin >> i;
    if (i > 0) k = i;
    else k = -i;
    cout << k << endl;
}</pre>
```

1.2 範例:實作三者最大值

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int i, j, k, max;
    cout << "請輸入三個整數:";
    cin >> i >> j >> k;

max = (i > j) ? i : j; // 三元運算子
```

```
if (k > max) {
    max = k;
}
cout << "最大值為:" << max << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

1.3 範例: 閏年判斷

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int year;
    cout << "請輸入年份:";
    cin >> year;

bool leapYear = false;

if (year % 400 == 0) {
    leapYear = true;
} else if ((year % 4 == 0) && (year % 100 != 0)) {
    leapYear = true;
}

cout << (leapYear ? "是閏年" : "不是閏年") << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

判斷式 switch

1.4 範例:使用 switch 去計算次方

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

main(){
   int base, power, exponent;
   exponent = 2;
   base = 4;
   // cin >> exponent >> base;
```

```
switch (exponent) {
    case 1:
        power = base;
        break;
    case 2:
        power = base * base;
        break;
    case 3:
        power = base * base * base;
        break;
    default:
        power = 0;
}
cout << power << endl;
}</pre>
```

如果 case 裡面沒有 break 呢?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
main(){
    int base, power, exponent;
    exponent = 2;
   base = 4;
   // cin >> exponent >> base;
   switch (exponent) {
       case 1:
           power = base;
           break;
       case 2:
           power = base * base;
           // break;
       case 3:
           power = base * base;
           break;
       default:
           power = 0;
    }
    cout << power << endl;</pre>
```

}

1.5 範例:使用 switch 去計算次方

請設計一個 C++ 程式,讓使用者輸入某個年份與月份,程式能夠根據輸入資訊輸出該月的天數。需正確判斷閏年與平年二月的天數。

- 像是 1、3、5、7、8、10、12 月就是 31 天
- 像是 4、6、9、11 月就是 30 天
- 2 月的話,就要依據閏年看是 28 天還是 29 天

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
main(){
    int year, month, days;
    cin >> year >> month;
    switch (month) {
    case 1: case 3: case 5: case 7: case 8: case 10: case 12:
        days = 31;
       break;
    case 4: case 6: case 9: case 11:
       days = 30;
       break;
    case 2:
       if ((year % 400 == 0) || (year % 4 == 0 && (year % 100 != 0)))
       days = 29;
       else
       days = 28;
       break;
    default:
        days = 0;
    }
    cout << days << endl;</pre>
```

1.6 範例:四則運算

輸入三個變數 a,b,c,d。根據 c 決定要對 a,b 做何種運算,並將結果存進 d

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
main(){
```

```
int a = 2, b = 3, c = 3, d;
// cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
switch (c) {
   case 0:
       d = a + b;
                    break;
   case 1:
       d = a - b;
                   break;
   case 2:
       d = a * b;
                   break;
   case 3:
       d = a / b;
                    break;
   case 4:
       d = a \% b;
                    break;
   default:
       d = 0;
}
cout << d << end1;</pre>
```

那其實上面這個程式碼,是可以跑的,但是不是可讀性就很差,這邊要介紹另一格東西:#define

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#define ADD 0
#define SUB 1
#define MUL 2
#define DIV 3
#define MOD 4
main(){
   int a = 2, b = 3, c = 3, d;
   // cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
   switch (c) {
   case ADD:
       d = a + b;
       break;
   case SUB:
       d = a - b;
       break;
```

```
case MUL:
    d = a * b;
    break;
case DIV:
    d = a / b;
    break;
case MOD:
    d = a % b;
    break;
default:
    d = 0;
}
cout << d << endl;
}</pre>
```