Chapter 2, Flow Control

Programming Concepts in Scientific Programming

EPFL, Master class

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A single if Statement

```
if (p > q) {
  /*
  Statement1;
  Statement2;
  */
}
```

```
if (p > q)
  Statement();
```

Example

```
double x = -2.0;

if (x < 0.0) {
  x = 0.0;
}
```

if-else statement

```
if (i > 0) {
  y = 2.0;
} else {
  // When i <= 0
  y = 10.0;
}
```

Multiple if statements

```
if (i > 100) {
  y = 2.0;
} else if (i < 0) {
  y = 10.0;
} else {
  // When 0 <= i <= 100
  y = 5.0;
}
```

Nested if statements

```
if (x > z) {
  if (p > q) {
    // Both conditions have been met
    y = 10.0;
  }
}
```

The switch statement

```
int i;
switch (i) {
case 1:
  std::cout << "i = 1\n";
case 20:
  // The following line is executed also in case i == 1!
  std::cout << "i = 1 or i = 20\n";
  break;
case 30:
  std::cout << "i = 30\n";
  break;
default:
  std::cout << "i is not 1, 20 nor 30\n";
}
```

Logical conditions

```cpp
bool flag = true;

if (flag) {
  std::cout << "This will be printed\n";
} else {
  // flag is false
  std::cout << "This won't be printed\n";
}
```

Logical and Relational Operators

Logical Condition	Operator
AND	&&
OR	||
NOT	!

```
if ((x > z) && (p > q)) {
  // Both conditions have been met
  y = 10.0;
}
```

Logical and Relational Operators (3)

Logical Condition	Operator
AND	&&
OR	||
NOT	!

```
bool flag = false;

if (!flag) {
  // !flag is true when flag is false
  i += 2;
}
```

Logical and Relational Operators (2)

Relation	Operator
Equal to	== (note that it is not '=')
Not equal to	!=
Greater than	>
Less than	<
Greater than or equal to	>=
Less than or equal to	<=

```
if ((y > q) || (i != 1)) {
  // One or both conditions have been met
  y = 10.0;
} else {
  // Neither condition has been met: y<=q and i==1
  y = -10.0;
}
```

The while statement

```
double x = 10.0;
int count = 0;
while (x > 1.0) {
  // This loop will execute while x > 1, so if the
  // value of x does not decrease then it will not
  // terminate.

  x *= 0.5;
  std::cout << "x = " << x << ", count = " << count << "\n";
  count++;
  std::cout << "Reached bottom of while loop\n";
}
// Here we know the guard (x > 1.0) has broken.
// This means that after the loop, x <= 1.0
std::cout << "x = " << x << ", count = " << count << "\n";
```

The do-while statement

```
double x = .8;
int count = 0;

do {
  x *= 0.5;
  std::cout << "x = " << x << ", count = " << count << "\n";
  count++;
  std::cout << "Reached bottom of while loop\n";
} while (x > 1.0);

std::cout << "count = " << count << "\n";
```

Loops using the for statement

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
  for (int j = 5; j > i; j--) {
    std::cout << "i = " << i << " j = " << j << "\n";
  }
}
```

Example: Calculating the scalar product of two vextors

We want to compute the scalar product between the two vectors

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ -2.3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 34.2 \\ 0.015 \end{pmatrix} \qquad s = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} u_i v_i$$

```
double vector1[2], vector2[2];

// Note that the indices of an array start at 0, not at 1!
vector1[0] = 0.5;
vector1[1] = -2.3;
vector2[0] = 34.2;
vector2[1] = 0.015;
double scalar_product = 0.0;

for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
  scalar_product += vector1[i] * vector2[i];
}
```