

Still more choices with Mr C

ESC101: Fundamentals of Computing

Purushottam Kar

Announcements

- Institute holiday on August 22, 2018, Wednesday
 - No lecture, no lab on August 22
 - No extra lecture this week
- Extra lab for Wednesday batches B10, B11, B12, B14
 - Saturday, August 25, 2018, 2PM New Core Labs CC-01, CC-02
- Refer to course schedule calendar on website
web.cse.iitk.ac.in/users/purushot/courses/esc/2018-19-a/material/schedule.pdf



Announcements

- Extra session for students facing trouble with English lectures but who are comfortable with Hindi
 - Saturday, August 25, 2018, 5PM-6:30PM, New Core Labs CC-02
 - Extra session to be held just after extra lab is over for B10, B11, B12, B14
- Students familiar with other Indian languages, please refer to document on website for names of admins
web.cse.iitk.ac.in/users/purushot/courses/esc/2018-19-a/material/language.pdf



Announcements

- Major quiz next week – (syllabus till **Friday Aug 24**)
 - Wednesday, August 29, 2018, 12PM-12:50PM, L20 (i.e. lecture hour)
 - During lecture hours – don't be absent
 - **Bring your institute ID card** with you – will lose time if you forget
 - No minor quizzes during lab next week (August 27-August 30)
- Bring a **pencil, eraser and sharpener** with you
 - Answers to be written on question paper itself and returned back
 - If you make a mistake with pen – no extra question papers
 - If unsure, **first write answer with pencil** and **finally write it in pen**
 - We WONT HAVE EXTRA QUESTION PAPERS in case you spoil yours
 - We WONT HAVE PENCILS, ERASERS in case you forget



Revision – the two shades of if

5



Revision – the two shades of if

5

```
if( ... ){  
    ...  
}
```



Revision – the two shades of if

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if( ... ){
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```
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Revision – the two shades of if

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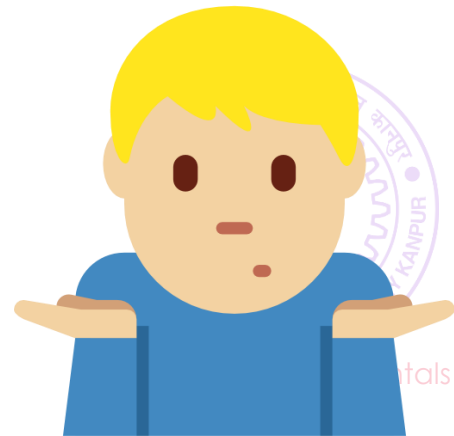
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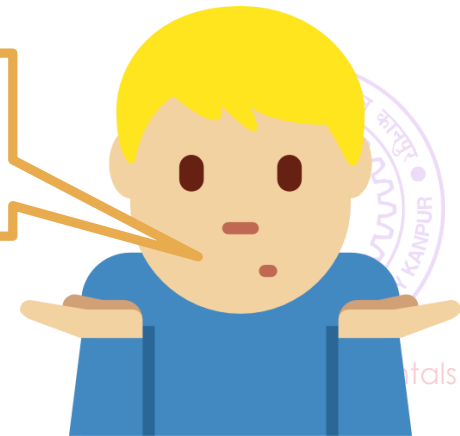
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What all are valid
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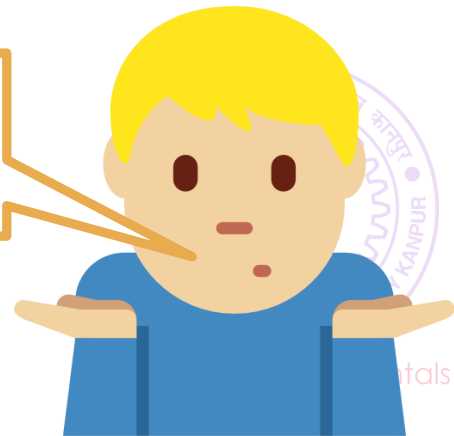
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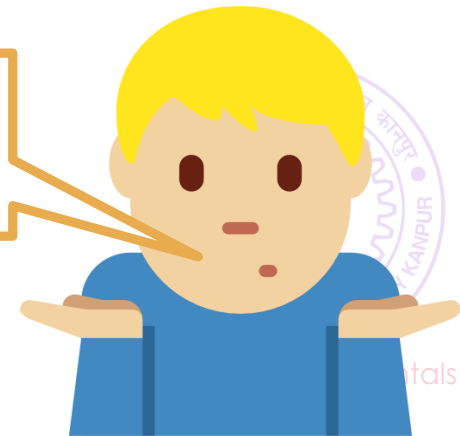
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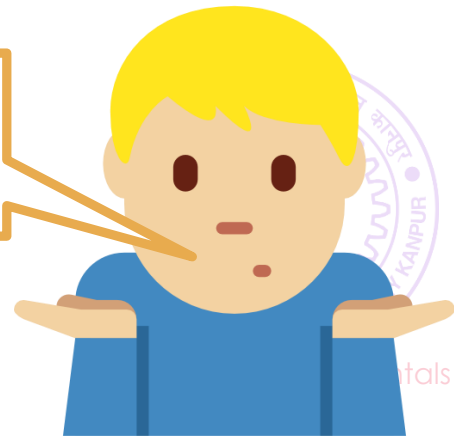
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- `int a = 3, b;`



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- `int a = 3, b;`
- `b = a++;`



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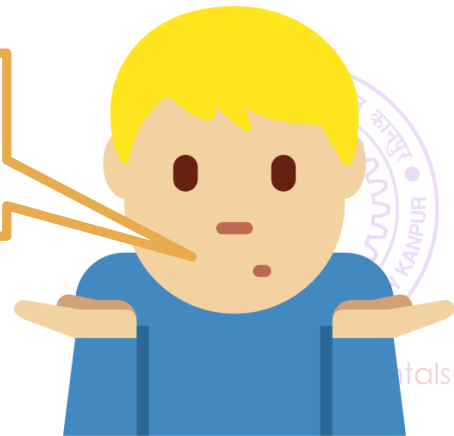
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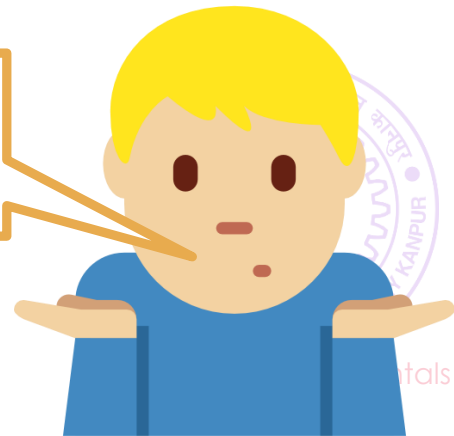
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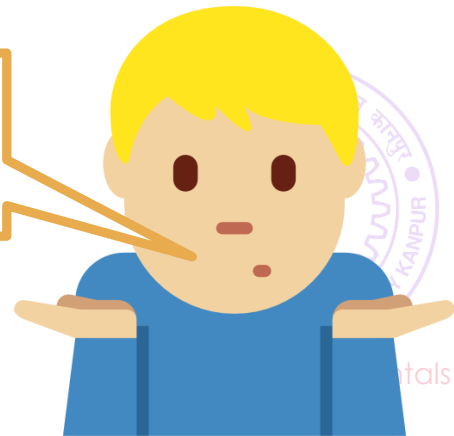
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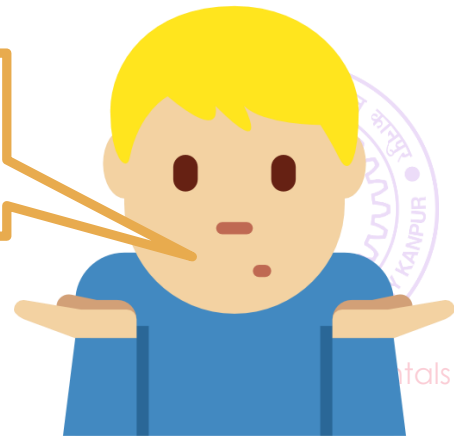
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- etc. etc.



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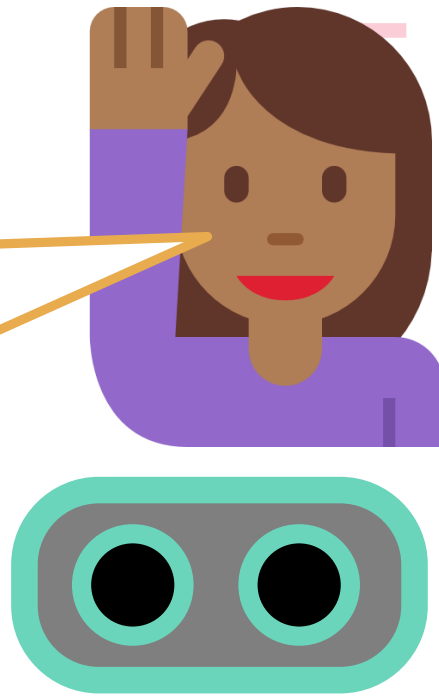
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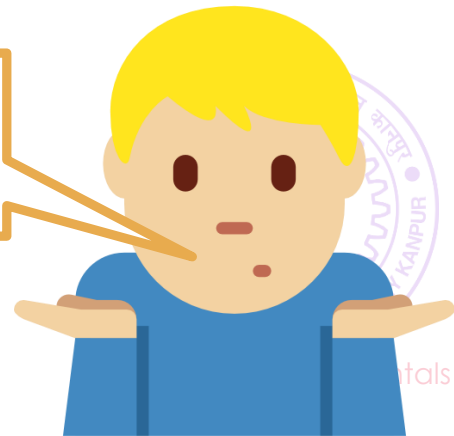
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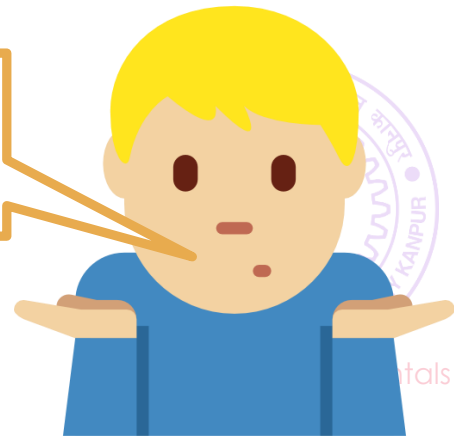
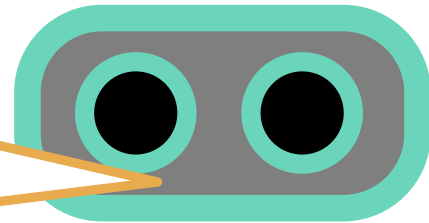
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Don't forget
`if(...){ ... }` is itself a
single valid statement

What all are valid
statements?



Revision – the two shades of if

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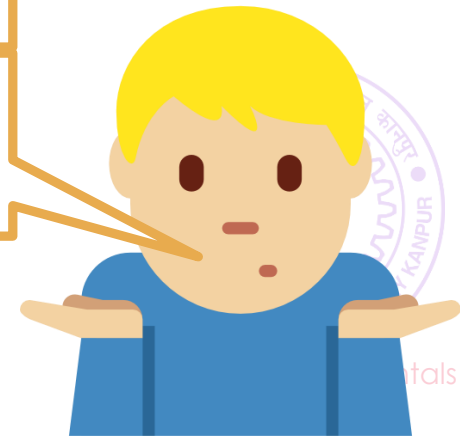
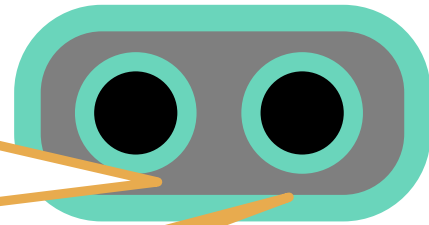
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Don't forget
`if(...){ ... }` is itself a
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`if(...){ ... }else{ ... }`
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What all are valid
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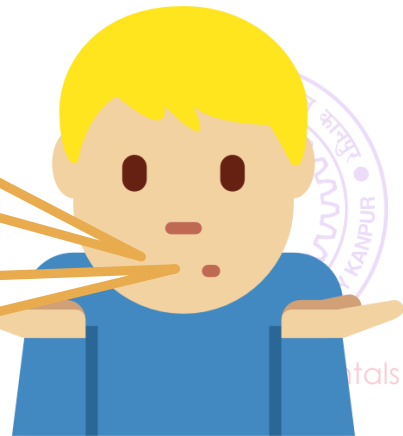
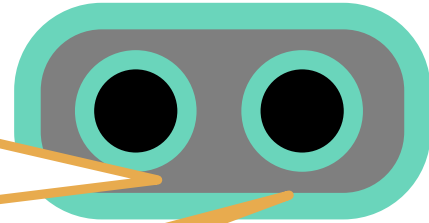
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`if(...){ ... }` is itself a single valid statement

`if(...){ ... }else{ ... }` is also a single valid statement

What all are valid statements?

Yes, we can nest if-else statements



Revision – the tw

Oops, thanks for the reminder 😊

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Can put one or more statements here

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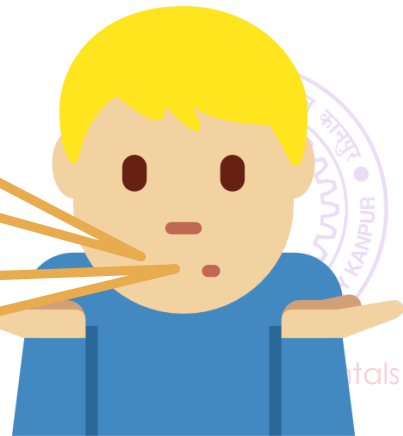
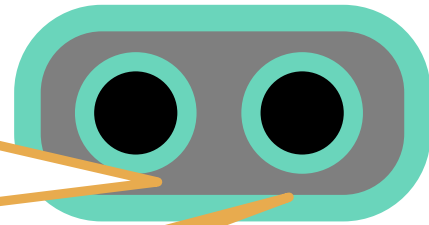
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What all are valid statements?

Yes, we can nest if-else statements



Finding the smaller of two numbers



Finding the smaller of two numbers

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements



Finding the smaller of two numbers 25

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements



Finding the smaller of two numbers

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements

```
int a = 5, b = 3, min;
```



Finding the smaller of two numbers 25

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements

```
int a = 5, b = 3, min;  
if(a < b)
```



Finding the smaller of two numbers

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements

```
int a = 5, b = 3, min;  
if(a < b)  
    min = a;
```



Finding the smaller of two numbers

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Finding the smaller of two numbers

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```
int a = 5, b = 3, min;  
if(a < b)  
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printf("Minimum is %d",min);
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Finding the smaller of two numbers

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int a = 5, b = 3, min;  
min = (a < b)? a : b;
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Finding the smaller of two numbers

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Finding the smaller of two numbers

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements
Called a *ternary conditional* operator

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Finding the smaller of two numbers

Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements

Called a *ternary conditional* operator

Just a shortcut, can be implemented exactly using if-else

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Ternary Conditional expression

40



Ternary Conditional expression

40

General form



Ternary Conditional expression

40

General form

(relational expression)? expression1 : expression2



Ternary Conditional expression

40

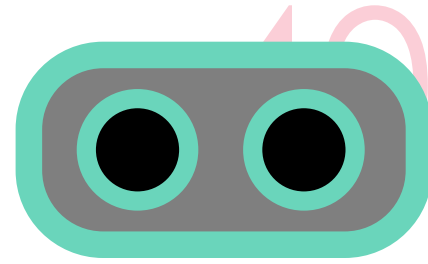
General form

(relational expression)? expression1 : expression2

If relational expression evaluates to true (1 or non-zero) then the value of expression1 is calculated and generated, otherwise value of expression 2 is calculated, generated



Ternary Conditional expression



General form

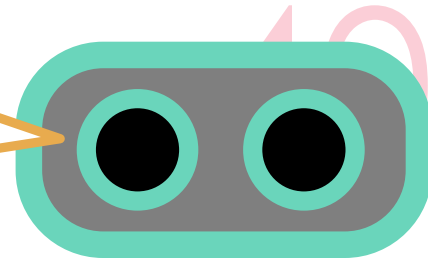
$(\text{relational expression})? \text{expression1} : \text{expression2}$

If relational expression evaluates to true (1 or non-zero) then the value of expression1 is calculated and generated, otherwise value of expression 2 is calculated, generated



Ternary Conditional ex

All expressions
generate values



General form

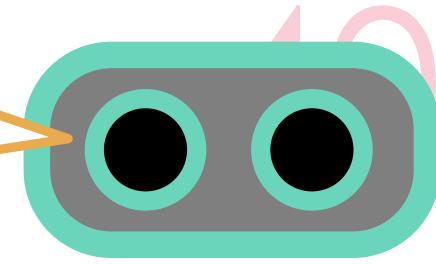
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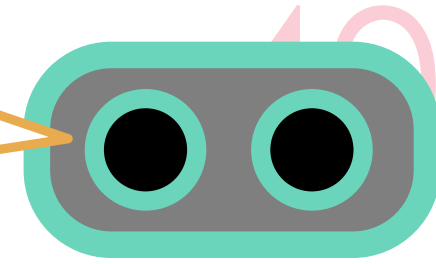
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Usually used in a statement along with assignment step



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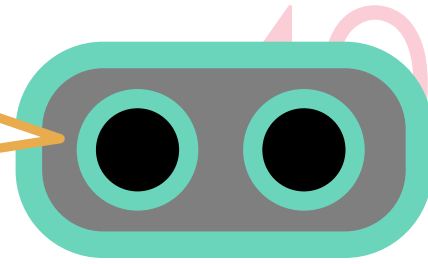
```
c = ((t >= 22) && (t <= 27)) ? (t + 1) : (t + 2);
```



Ternary

Good idea to put brackets
Less confusion, less chance
of error, easy to read

All expressions
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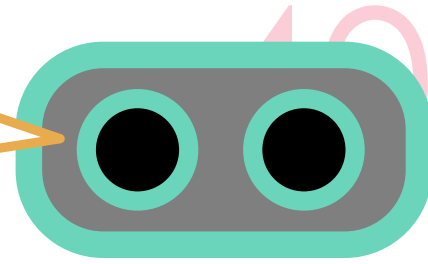
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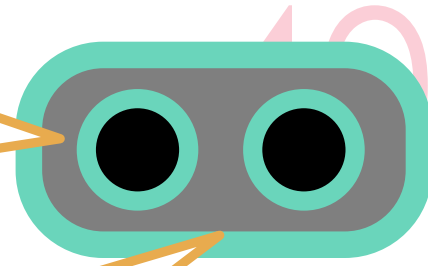


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All expressions
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Exactly same output

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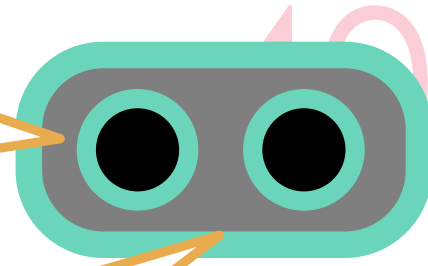
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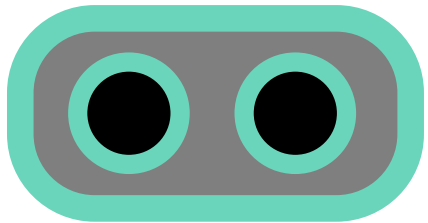
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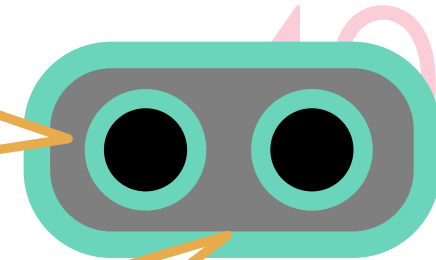
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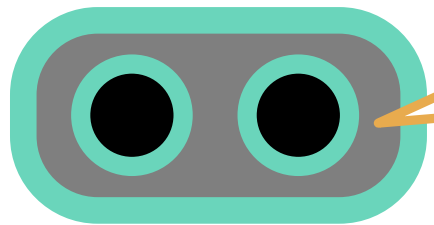
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expression1 and expression2
can be arithmetic, relational or
even ternary (nested ternary)

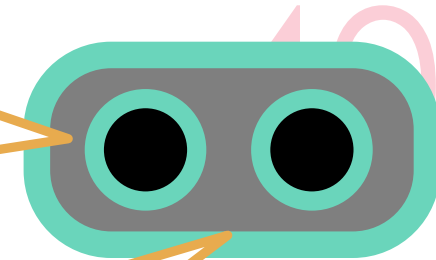
```
if((t >= 22) && (t <= 27))  
    c = t + 1;  
else  
    c = t + 2;
```



Ternary

Good idea to put brackets
Less confusion, less chance
of error, easy to read

All expressions
generate values



General form

(relational expression)? expression1 expression2

Exactly same output

If relational expression evaluates to true (1 or non-zero) then the value of expression1 is calculated and generated, otherwise value of expression 2 is calculated, generated

Usually used in a statement along with assignment step

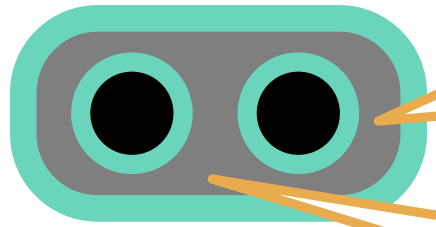
```
c = ((t >= 22) && (t <= 27)) ? (t + 1) : (t + 2);
```

```
if((t >= 22) && (t <= 27))
```

```
    c = t + 1;
```

```
else
```

```
    c = t + 2;
```



expression1 and expression2
can be arithmetic, relational or
even ternary (nested ternary)

Avoid deep nesting – don't want
shortcut to cause more difficulty



BODMAS table has more members

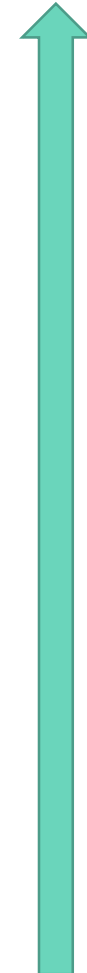


| Operator Name | Symbol/Sign | Associativity |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Bracket, Post increment/decrement | (), ++, -- | Left |
| Unary negation, Pre increment/decrement, NOT | -, ++, --, ! | Right |
| Multiplication/division/remainder | *, /, % | Left |
| Addition/subtraction | +, - | Left |
| Relational | <, <=, >, >= | Left |
| Relational | ==, != | Left |
| AND | && | Left |
| OR | | Left |
| Ternary Conditional | ? : | Right |
| Assignment, Compound assignment | =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %= | Right |



| Operator Name | Symbol/Sign | Associativity |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Bracket, Post increment/decrement | (), ++, -- | Left |
| Unary negation, Pre increment/decrement, NOT | -, ++, --, ! | Right |
| Multiplication/division/remainder | *, /, % | Left |
| Addition/subtraction | +, - | Left |
| Relational | <, <=, >, >= | Left |
| Relational | ==, != | Left |
| AND | && | Left |
| OR | | Left |
| Ternary Conditional | ? : | Right |
| Assignment, Compound assignment | =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %= | Right |

HIGH
PRECEDENCE

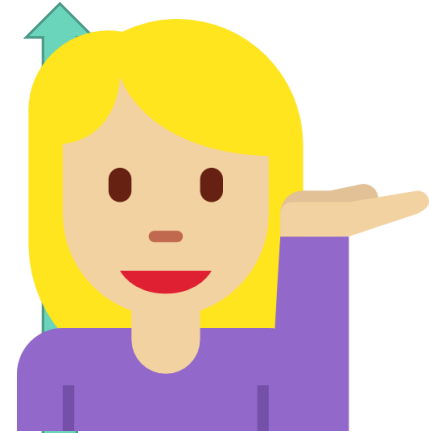


LOW
PRECEDENCE



| Operator Name | Symbol/Sign | Associativity |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Bracket, Post increment/decrement | (), ++, -- | Left |
| Unary negation, Pre increment/decrement, NOT | -, ++, --, ! | Right |
| Multiplication/division/remainder | *, /, % | Left |
| Addition/subtraction | +, - | Left |
| Relational | <, <=, >, >= | Left |
| Relational | ==, != | Left |
| AND | && | Left |
| OR | | Left |
| Ternary Conditional | ? : | Right |
| Assignment, Compound assignment | =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %= | Right |

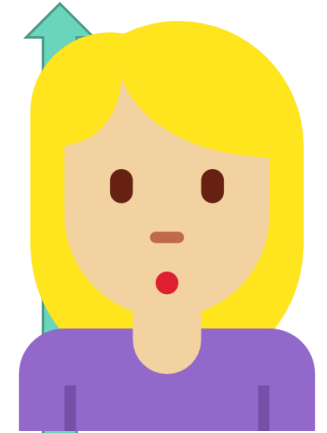
HIGH
PRECEDENCE



LOW
PRECEDENCE

| Operator Name | Symbol/Sign | Associativity |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Bracket, Post increment/decrement | (), ++, -- | Left |
| Unary negation, Pre increment/decrement, NOT | -, ++, --, ! | Right |
| Multiplication/division/remainder | *, /, % | Left |
| Addition/subtraction | +, - | Left |
| Relational | <, <=, >, >= | Left |
| Relational | ==, != | Left |
| AND | && | Left |
| OR | | Left |
| Ternary Conditional | ? : | Right |
| Assignment, Compound assignment | =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %= | Right |

HIGH
PRECEDENCE



LOW

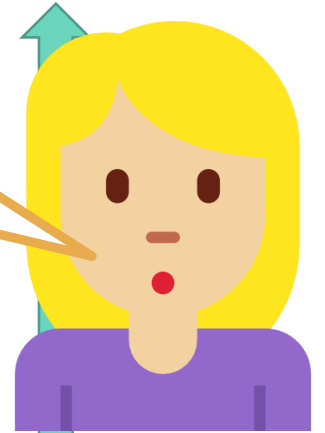
PRECEDENCE



HIGH
PRECEDENCE

| Operator Name | Symbol/Sign | Associativity |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Bracket, Post increment/decrement | (), ++, -- | Left |
| Unary negation, Pre increment/decrement, NOT | -, ++, --, ! | |
| Multiplication/division/remainder | *, /, % | |
| Addition/subtraction | +, - | Left |
| Relational | <, <=, >, >= | Left |
| Relational | ==, != | Left |
| AND | && | Left |
| OR | | Left |
| Ternary Conditional | ? : | Right |
| Assignment, Compound assignment | =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %= | Right |

Now I definitely need to write this down in my notebook😊



LOW
PRECEDENCE

ESC101: Fundamentals of Computing

Print the name of day of the week



Print the name of day of the week



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
else if(n == 5)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
else if(n == 5)
    printf("Friday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
else if(n == 5)
    printf("Friday");
else if(n == 6)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
else if(n == 5)
    printf("Friday");
else if(n == 6)
    printf("Saturday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
else if(n == 5)
    printf("Friday");
else if(n == 6)
    printf("Saturday");
else if(n == 7)
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1)
    printf("Monday");
else if(n == 2)
    printf("Tuesday");
else if(n == 3)
    printf("Wednesday");
else if(n == 4)
    printf("Thursday");
else if(n == 5)
    printf("Friday");
else if(n == 6)
    printf("Saturday");
else if(n == 7)
    printf("Sunday");
```



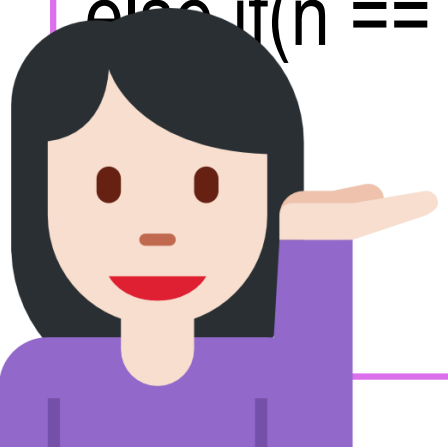
Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



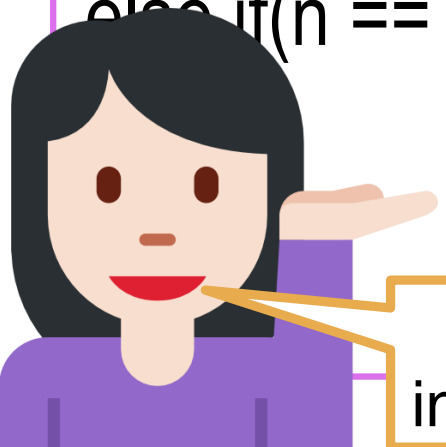
Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

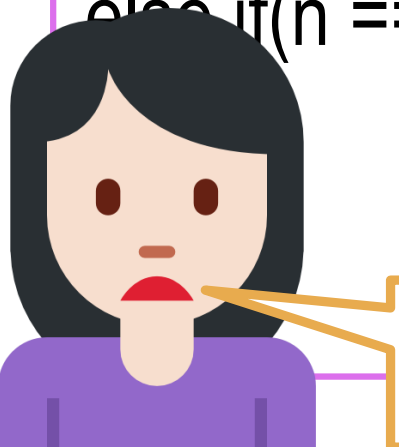


Sometimes not
indenting looks neater



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



Sometimes not
indenting looks neater



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater



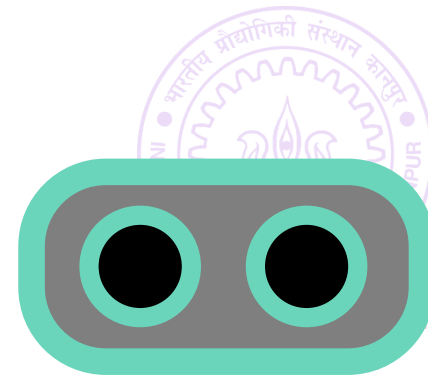
Print the name of day of the week 60

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater



Print the name of day of the week

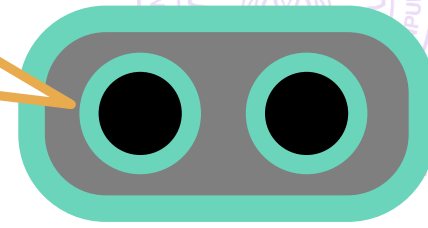
```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

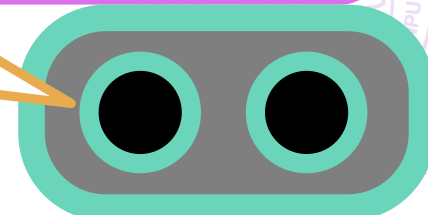
```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

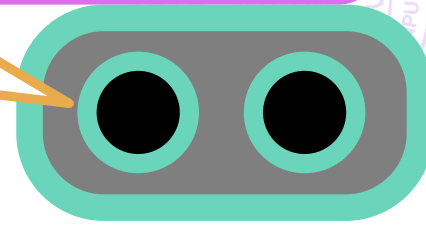


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

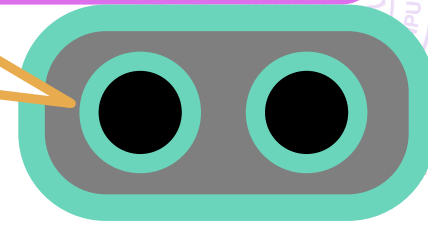


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

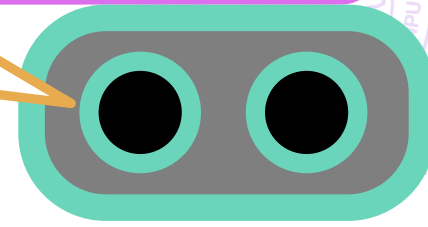


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

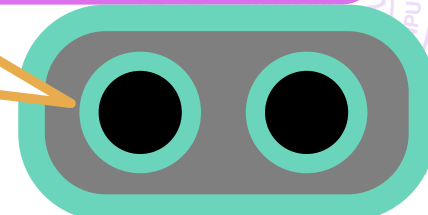
```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

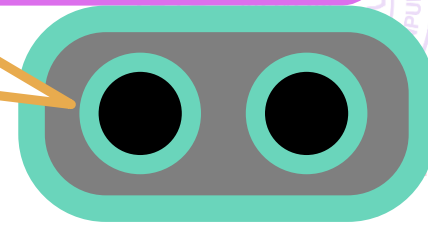


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

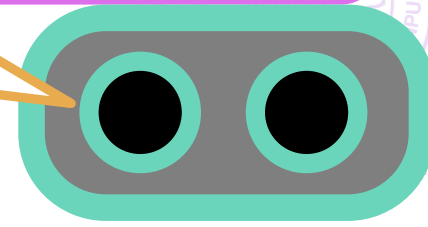


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

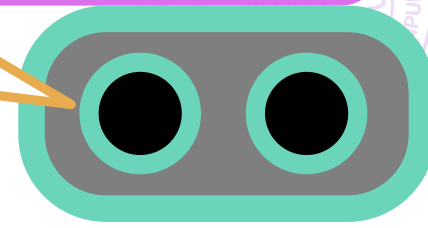


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;  
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

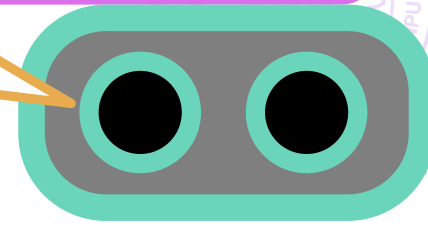


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;  
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;  
}
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

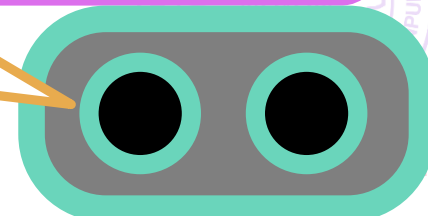
```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;  
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;  
}
```

Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

This whole
block is one
valid statement

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week 60

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

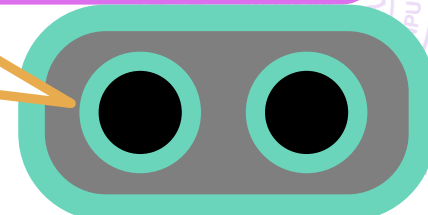
Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;  
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;  
}
```

This whole
block is one
valid statement

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

Just like if-else block
is a single statement!

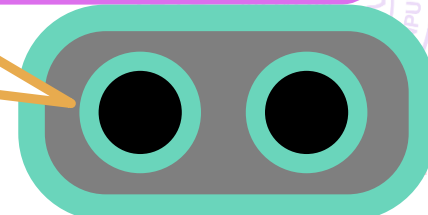
Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;  
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;  
}
```

This whole
block is one
valid statement

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");  
else if(n == 2) printf("Tuesday");  
else if(n == 3) printf("Wednesday");  
else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");  
else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");  
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");  
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

Just like if-else block
is a single statement!

Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

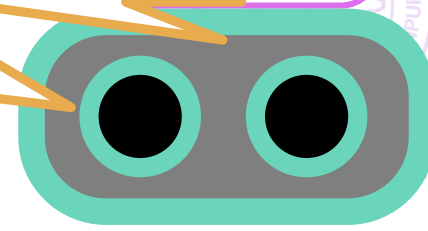
Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

```
switch(n){  
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;  
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;  
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;  
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;  
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;  
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;  
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;  
}
```

This whole
block is one
valid statement

Yes, can use switch
inside if, else

The switch
statement

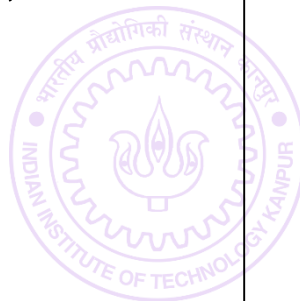


The structure of a switch statement 96



The structure of a switch statement 96

```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
    case label2: ... break;  
  
    ...  
  
    case labelk: ... break;  
    default: ... break;  
}
```

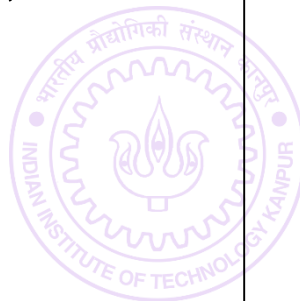


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}

Careful about brackets



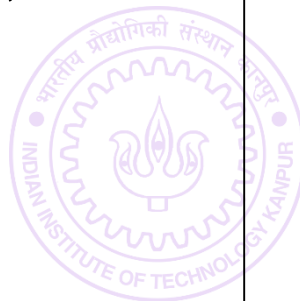
The structure of a switch statement 96

Must be an integer expression,
e.g a, b+2, c*3 where a,b,c are int

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The structure of a switch statement 96

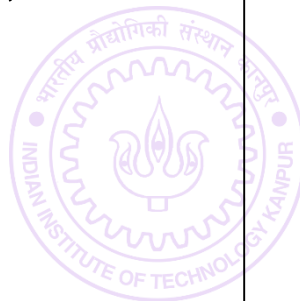
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Double, float
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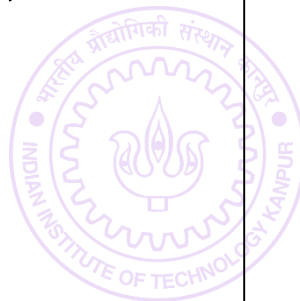
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For relational expressions,
Mr C will warn but work

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    ...  
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    default: ... break;
```

}

Careful about brackets



The structure of a switch statement 96

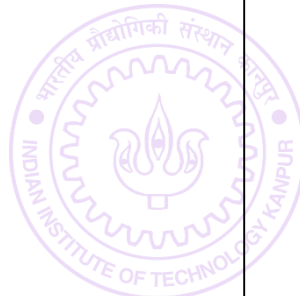
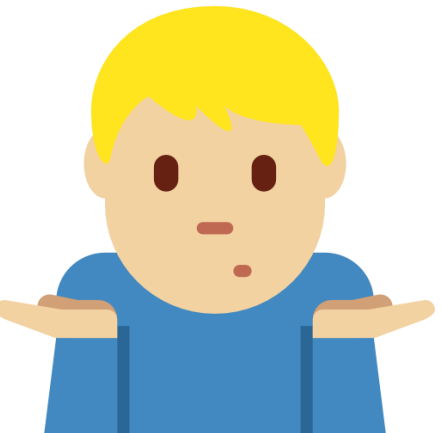
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Careful about brackets

Why?



The structure of a switch statement 96

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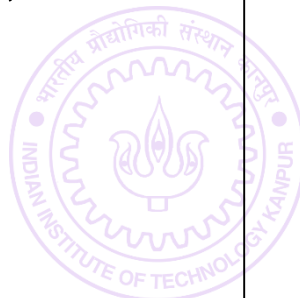
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    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
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```

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Why?



The structure of a switch statement 96

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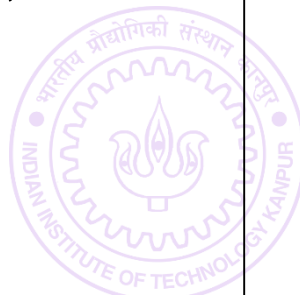
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}
```

Relational expressions
generate value 0 or 1

Why?

Careful about brackets



The structure of a switch statement 96

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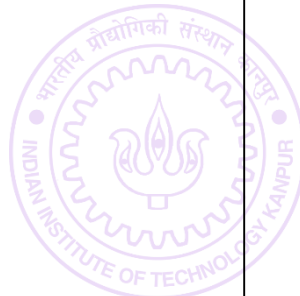
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The structure of a switch statement 96

Must be an integer expression,
e.g a , $b+2$, $c*3$ where a, b, c are int

Double, float
expressions banned

For relational expressions,
Mr C will warn but work

Labels must be integer
constants e.g. 2, -50, 12

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Relational expressions
generate value 0 or 1

Why?

```
switch(integer expression){
```

```
case label1: ... break;
```

```
case label2: ... break;
```

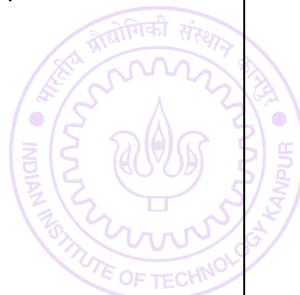
```
...
```

```
case labelk: ... break;
```

```
default: ... break;
```

```
}
```

Careful about brackets



The structure of a switch statement 96

Must be an integer expression,
e.g a , $b+2$, $c*3$ where a, b, c are int

Double, float
expressions banned

For relational expressions,
Mr C will warn but work

case $a+2$:
wrong label

Labels must be integer
constants e.g. 2, -50, 12

switch(integer expression){

case label1: ... break;

case label2: ... break;

...

case labelk: ... break;

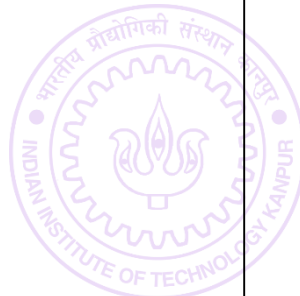
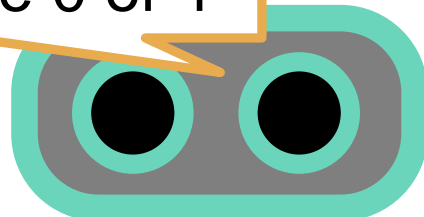
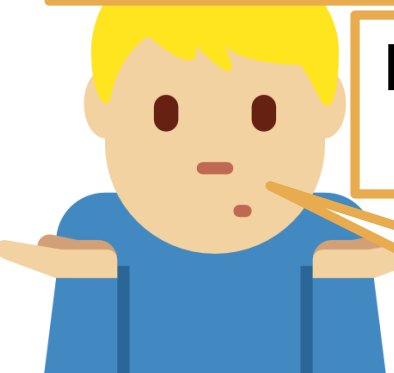
default: ... break;

Careful about brackets

I'll give a
warning but
interpret 0, 1
as int

Relational expressions
generate value 0 or 1

Why?



The structure of a switch statement 96

Must be an integer expression,
e.g a , $b+2$, $c*3$ where a, b, c are int

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case $a+2$:
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Labels must
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Relational expressions
generate value 0 or 1

Why?

```
switch(integer expression){
```

```
case label1: ... break;
```

```
case label2: ... break;
```

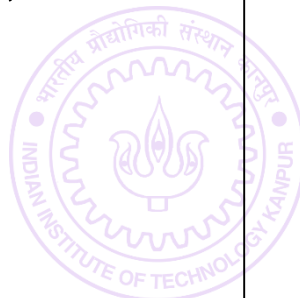
```
...
```

```
case labelk: ... break;
```

```
default: ... break;
```

```
}
```

Careful about brackets



The structure of a switch statement

Must be an integer expression, e.g a , $b+2$, $c*3$ where a, b, c are int

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Can put any number of statements here, math formulae, printf, if-else, another switch (nested)

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case label1: ... break;
```

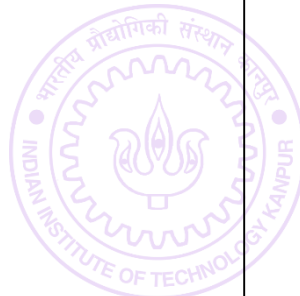
```
case label2: ... break;
```

```
...
```

```
case labelk: ... break;
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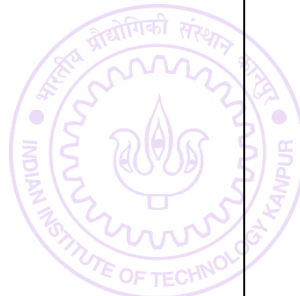
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case label2: ... break;
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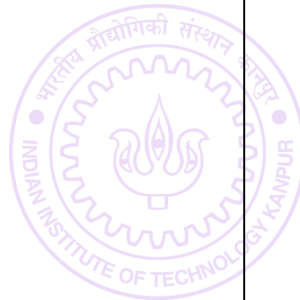
case label2: ... break;

...
case labelk: ... break;

default: ... break;

Careful about brackets

}

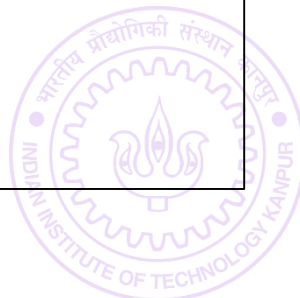


The working of a switch statement113



The working of a switch statement113

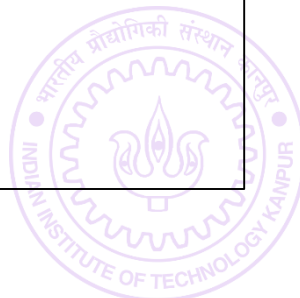
```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
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}
```



The working of a switch statement113

First value v of the integer expression calculated

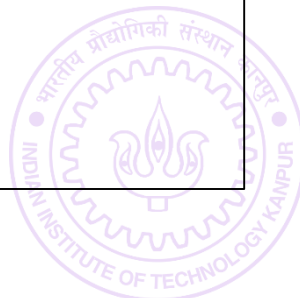
```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
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    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
    default: ... break;  
}
```



The working of a switch statement113

First value v of the integer expression calculated
 v is compared to all labels
see if it is equal to any one

```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
    case label2: ... break;  
    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
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```



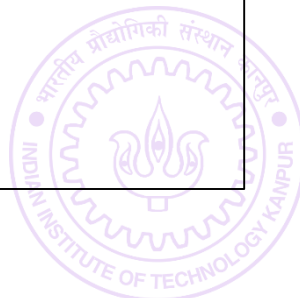
The working of a switch statement 113

First value v of the integer expression calculated

v is compared to all labels see if it is equal to any one

If label matches, execute statements next to it till break is encountered

```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
    case label2: ... break;  
    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
    default: ... break;  
}
```



The working of a switch statement 113

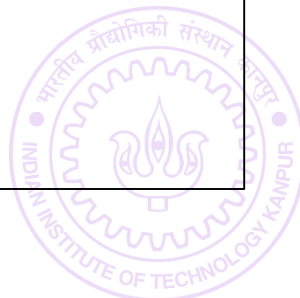
First value v of the integer expression calculated

v is compared to all labels see if it is equal to any one

If label matches, execute statements next to it till break is encountered

In case no label matches execute statements next to default (if no default, do nothing)

```
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    ...  
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    default: ... break;  
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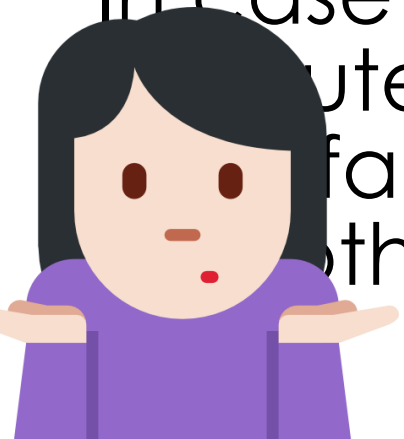
The working of a switch statement 113

First value v of the integer expression calculated

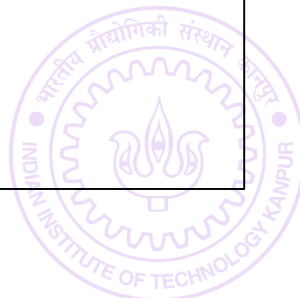
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    ...  
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    default: ... break;  
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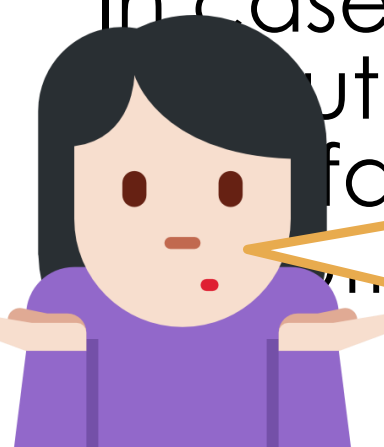
The working of a switch statement 113

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Is there some way to check if v is less than the labels?

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switch(integer expression){  
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    case labelk: ... break;  
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```



The working of a switch statement 113

First value v of the integer expression calculated

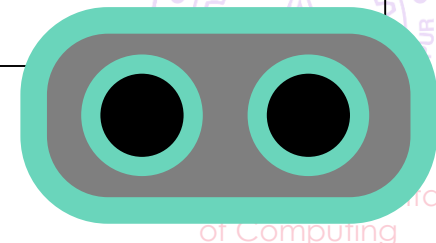
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The working of a switch statement 113

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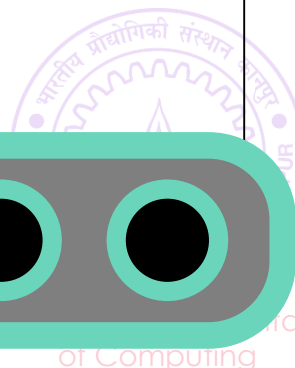
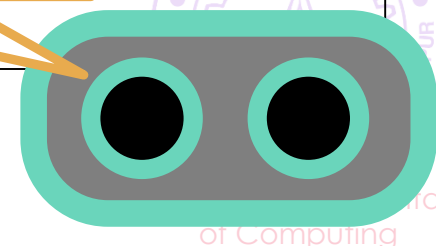
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Is there some way to check if v is less than the labels?

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```

Switch-case is a shortcut that only checks for equality and that too only with integers



The working of a switch statement 113

First value v of the integer expression calculated

v is compared to all labels seen if it is equal to any one

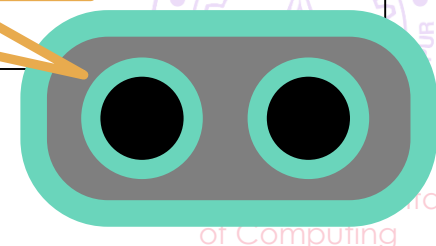
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Is there some way to check if v is less than the labels?

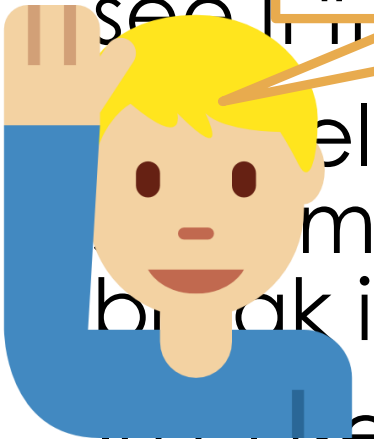
```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
    case label2: ... break;  
    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
}
```

Switch-case is a shortcut that only checks for equality and that too only with integers



The working of a switch statement

First, if we want to check for inequality or else work with float etc, we can always write if-else statements ourselves



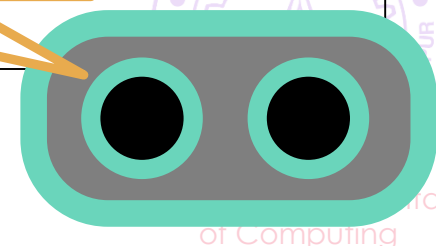
If a label matches, execute statements next to it till break is encountered

If no label matches, execute statements next to default (if no default, skip)

Is there some way to check if v is less than the labels?

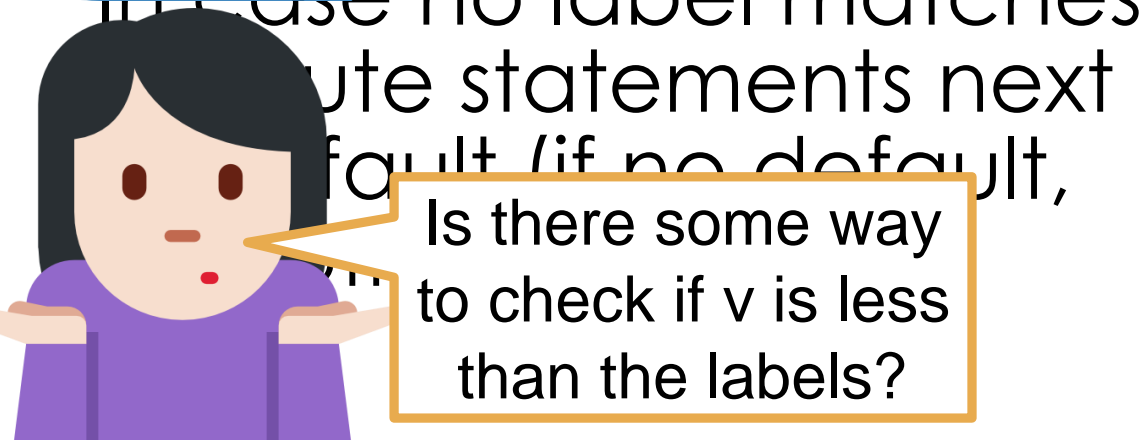
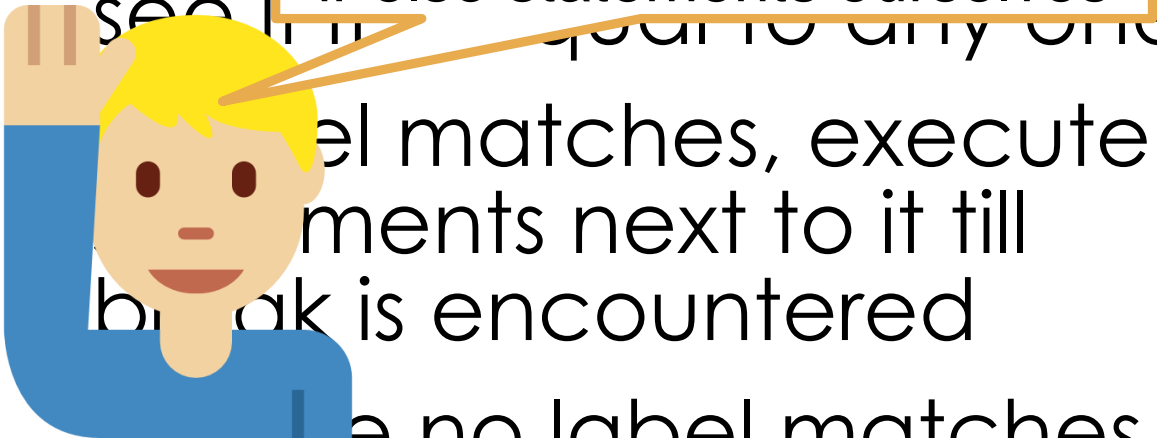
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    case label1: ... break;  
    case label2: ... break;  
    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
}
```

Switch-case is a shortcut that only checks for equality and that too only with integers



The working of a switch statement

First, if we want to check for inequality or else work with float etc, we can always write if-else statements ourselves



If a label matches, execute statements next to it till break is encountered

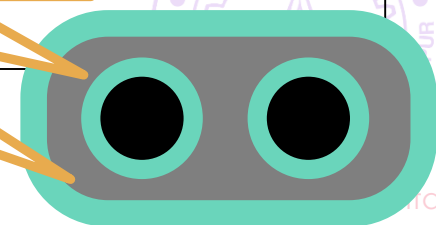
If no label matches, execute statements next to default (if no default, ...)

Is there some way to check if v is less than the labels?

```
switch(integer expression){  
    case label1: ... break;  
    case label2: ... break;  
    ...  
    case labelk: ... break;  
}
```

Switch-case is a shortcut that only checks for equality and that too only with integers

Exactly



The default case

126



The default case

126


The English word default can mean failure to fulfil a promise (*bank loan default*)



The default case

126

The English word default can mean failure to fulfil a promise (*bank loan default*)


... or it can mean a rule that applies when no other rule applies (*by default, Saturday is a holiday unless cruel instructor*  *schedules a lecture*)



The default case

126

The English word default can mean failure to fulfil a promise (*bank loan default*)

... or it can mean a rule that applies when no other rule applies (*by default, Saturday is a holiday unless cruel instructor*  *schedules a lecture*)


In switch case, whatever we write in default is executed if none of the labels match – used to handle incorrect input



The default case

126

The English word default can mean failure to fulfil a promise (*bank loan default*)

... or it can mean a rule that applies when no other rule applies (*by default, Saturday is a holiday unless cruel instructor  schedules a lecture*)

In switch case, whatever we write in default is executed if none of the labels match – used to handle incorrect input


Can put the default case anywhere, not necessary at end



The default case

126

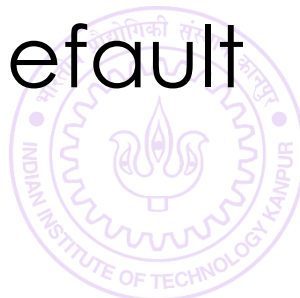
The English word default can mean failure to fulfil a promise (*bank loan default*)

... or it can mean a rule that applies when no other rule applies (*by default, Saturday is a holiday unless cruel instructor  schedules a lecture*)

In switch case, whatever we write in default is executed if none of the labels match – used to handle incorrect input

Can put the default case anywhere, not necessary at end

Need not put default case at all. If we don't put a default case, Mr C will do nothing if no labels match



The break statement

132



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

This behaviour is called *fall-through*



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

This behaviour is called *fall-through*

Once *break*; is encountered, Mr C claims he is done with the switch statement – *break*; stops Mr C's fall 😊



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

This behaviour is called *fall-through*

Once *break*; is encountered, Mr C claims he is done with the switch statement – *break*; stops Mr C's fall 😊



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

This behaviour is called *fall-through*

Once *break*; is encountered, Mr C claims he is done with the switch statement – *break*; stops Mr C's fall 😊

That is why no brackets needed

case 2: { ... } break;



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

This behaviour is called *fall-through*

Once *break*; is encountered, Mr C claims he is done with the switch statement – *break*; stops Mr C's fall 😊

That is why no brackets needed

case 2: { ... } break;

Not needed



The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

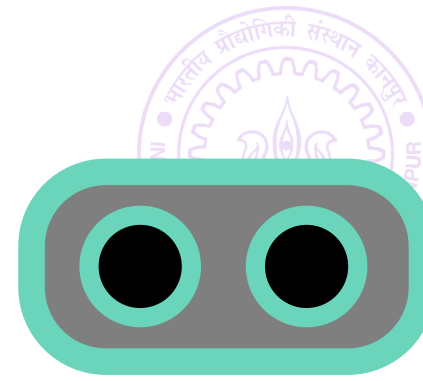
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case 2: { ... } break;

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The break statement

132

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

Mr C finds the label that matches (else default if none match) but keeps executing all statements (**even those of other labels and default**) till encounters a *break*;

This behaviour is called *fall-through*

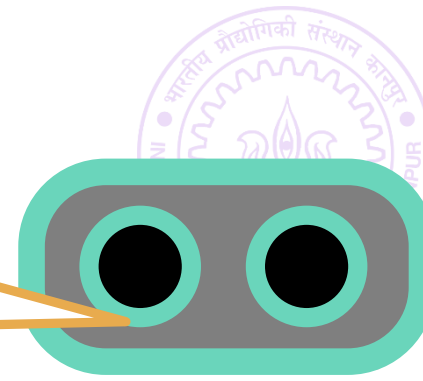
Once *break*; is encountered, Mr C claims he is done with the switch statement – *break*; stops Mr C's fall 😊

That is why no brackets needed

case 2: { ... } break;

Not needed

Yes, the break; statement tells me when to stop



The break statement

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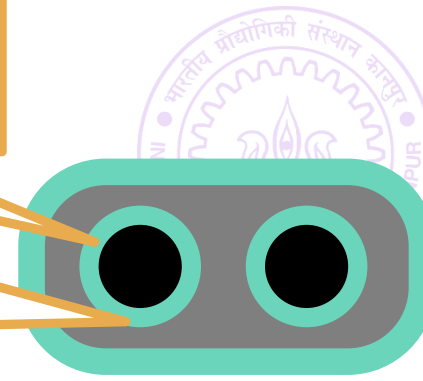
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Let us see an example

