

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

5

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

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

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

```
    ...
```

```
}else{
```

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    ...
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```
}
```



Revision – the two shades of if

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

Can put one or more statements here

```
if( ... ){
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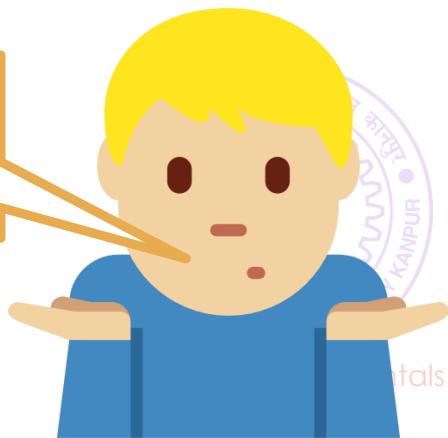
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What all are valid statements?



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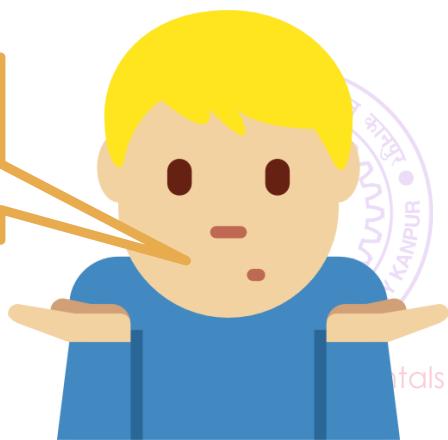
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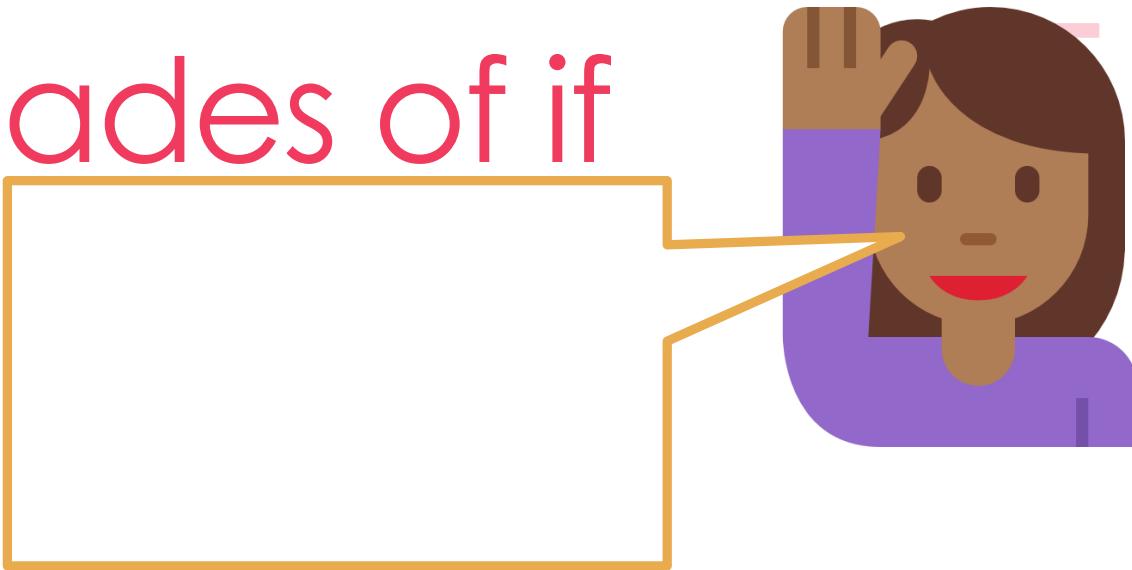
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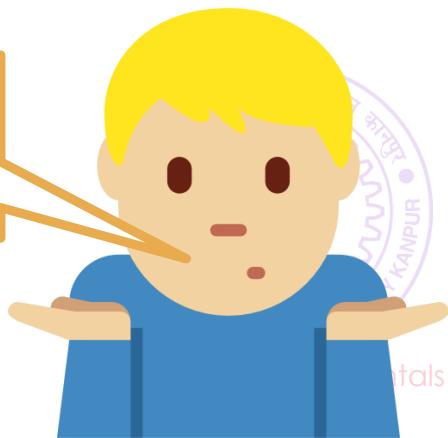
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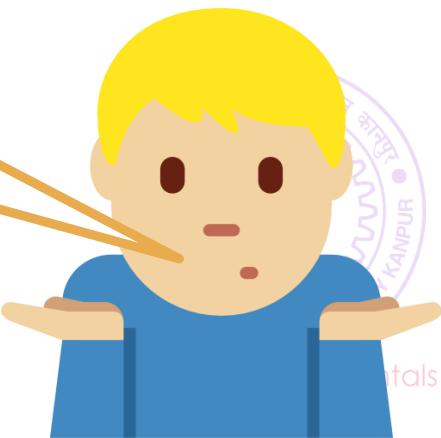
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- int a = 3, b;



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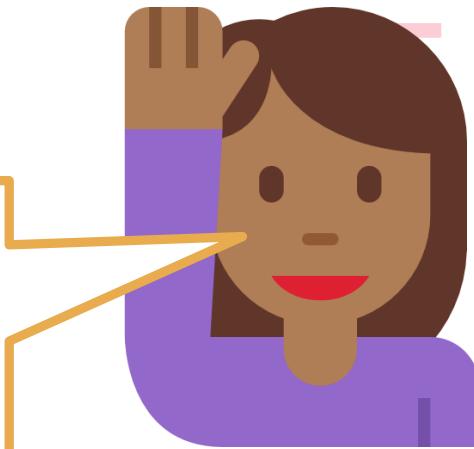
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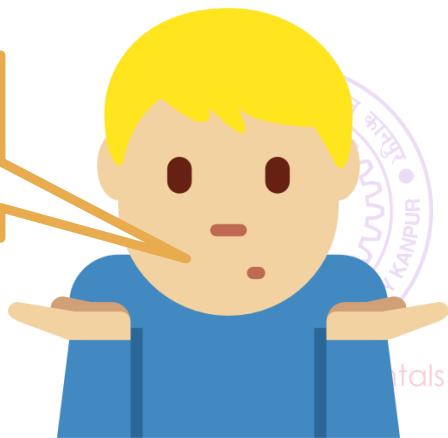
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- int a = 3, b;
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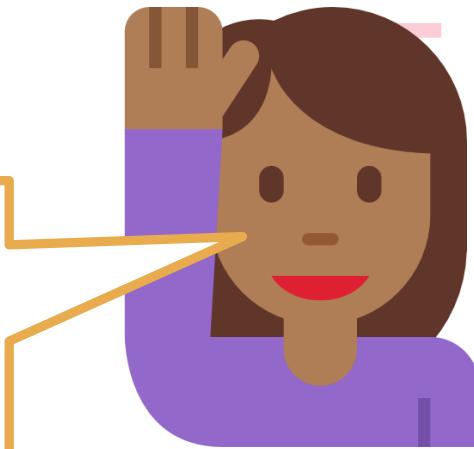
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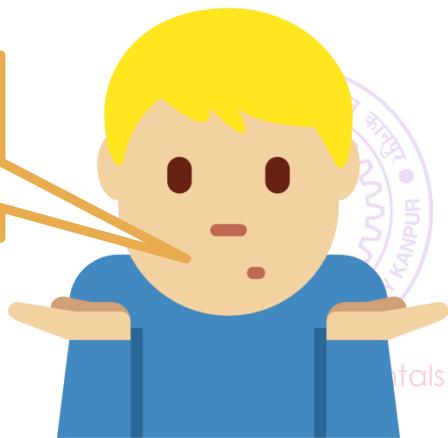
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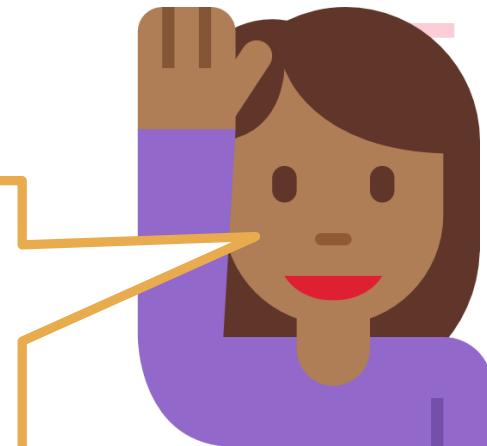
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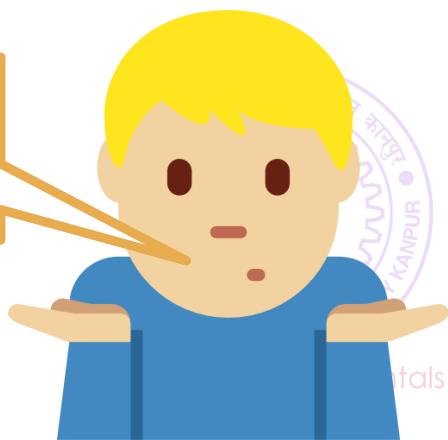
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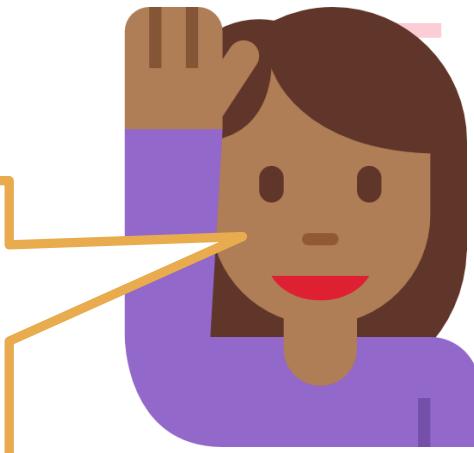
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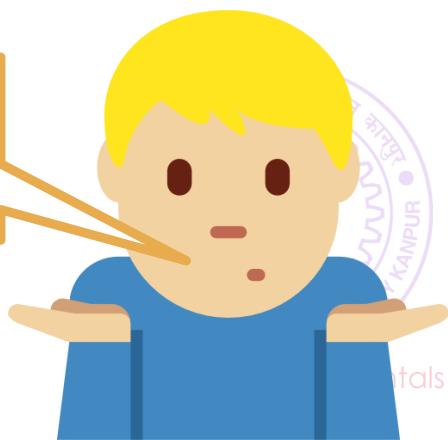
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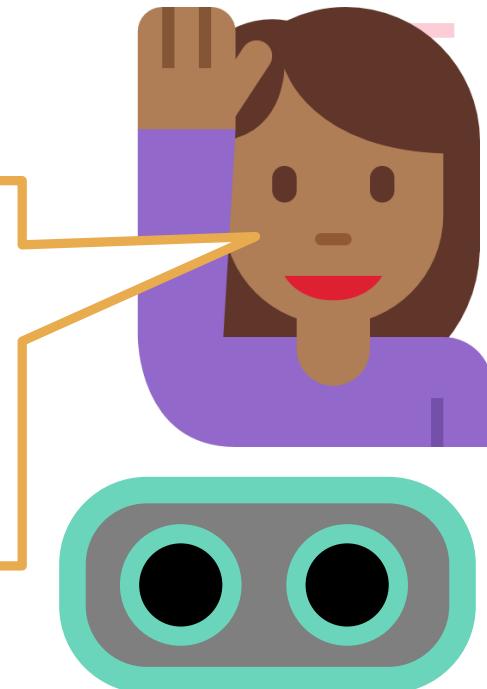
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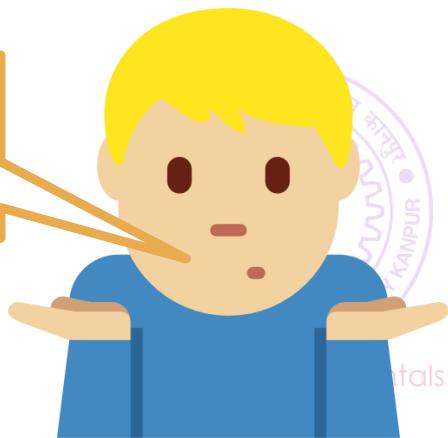
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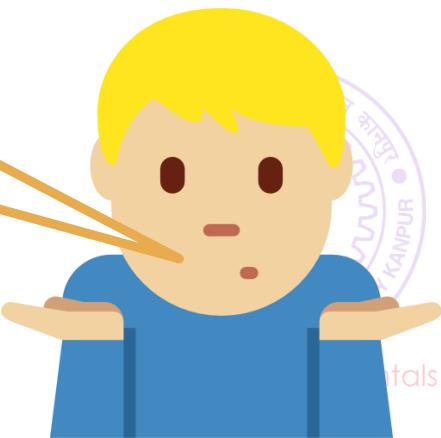
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- int a = 3, b;
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- etc. etc.

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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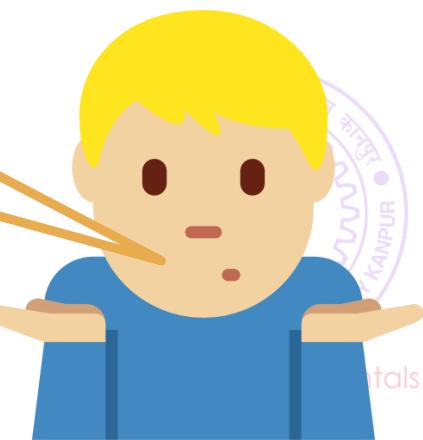
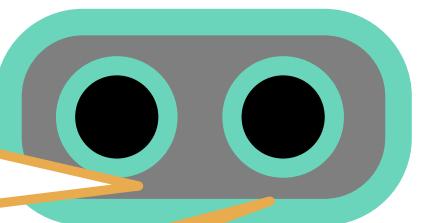
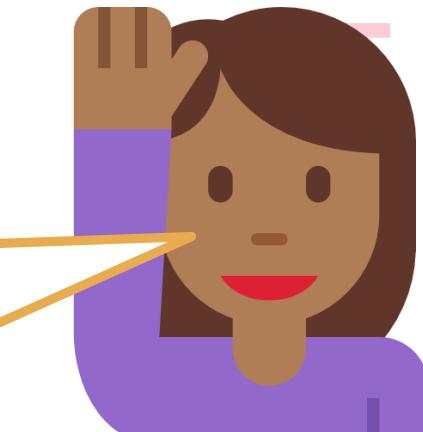
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- int a = 3, b;
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if(...){ ... }else{ ... } is also a single valid statement

What all are valid statements?



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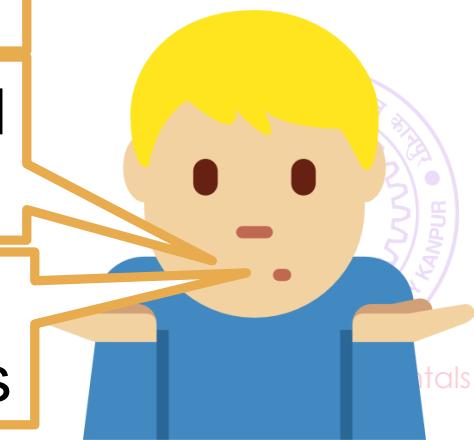
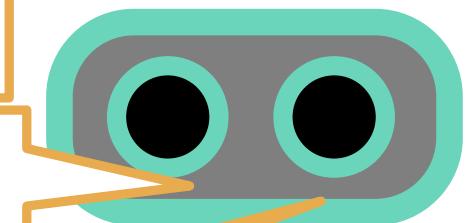
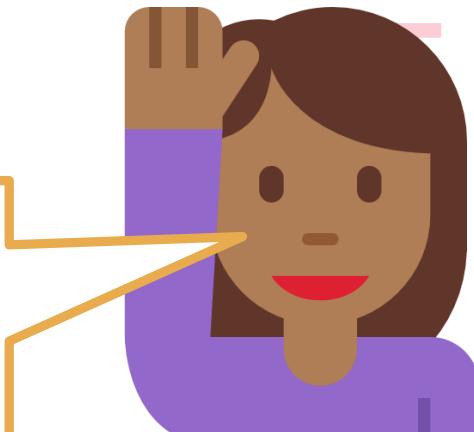
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if(...){ ... }else{ ... } is also a single valid statement

What all are valid statements?

Yes, we can nest if-else statements



Revision – the two

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Can put one or more statements here

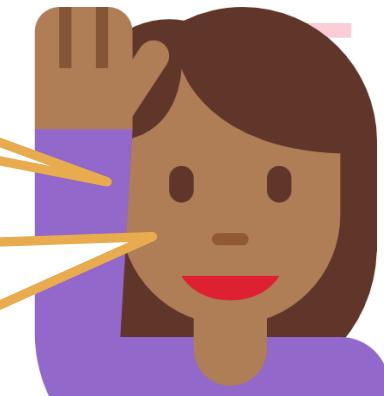
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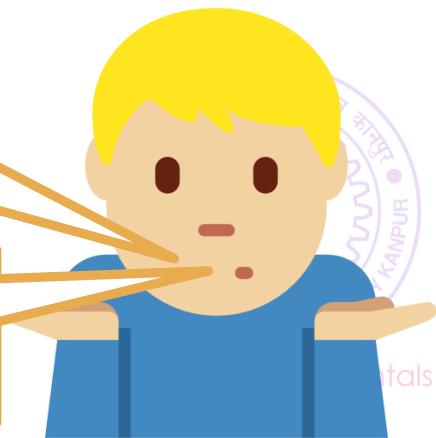
Oops, thanks for the reminder ☺

- int a = 3, b;
- b = a++;
- printf("%d", b);
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- etc. etc.



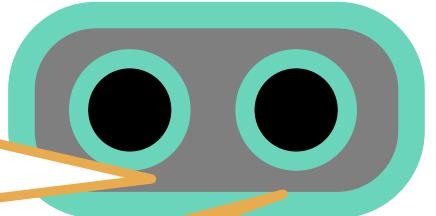
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What all are valid statements?

Yes, we can nest if-else statements



Finding the smaller of two numbers

25



Finding the smaller of two numbers²⁵

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



Finding the smaller of two numbers

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Finding the smaller of two numbers

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

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



Finding the smaller of two numbers

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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

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



Finding the smaller of two numbers

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

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

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int a = 5, b = 3, min;  
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Finding the smaller of two numbers

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```
int a = 5, b = 3, min;  
if(a < b)  
    min = a;  
else  
    min = b;  
printf("Minimum is %d",min);
```

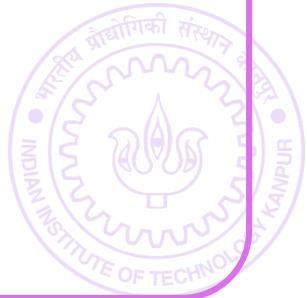


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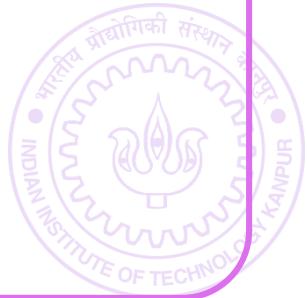
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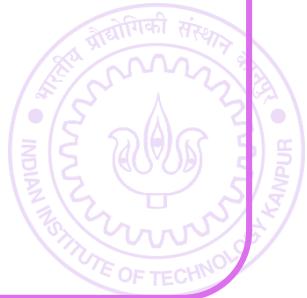
Finding the smaller of two numbers

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



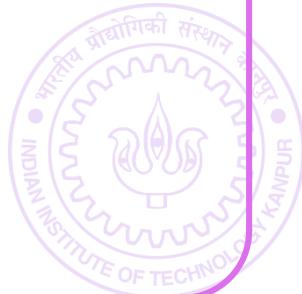
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Finding the smaller of two numbers

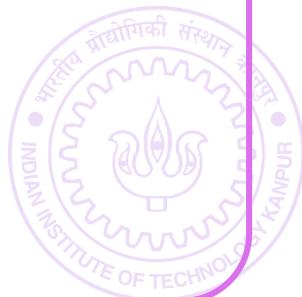
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Will learn a cute shortcut for very simple if-else statements

Called a *ternary conditional operator*

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Finding the smaller of two numbers

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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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    min = a;  
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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

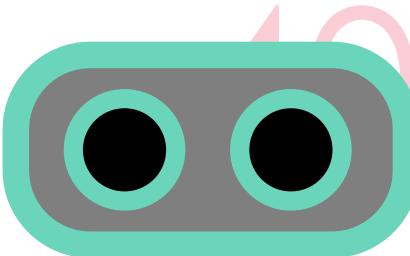
General form

(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

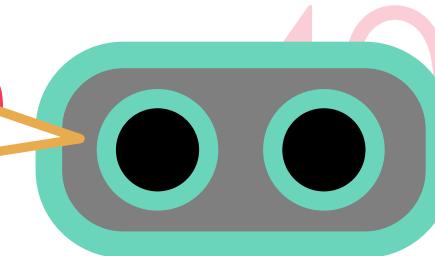
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Ternary Conditional ex:

All expressions
generate values



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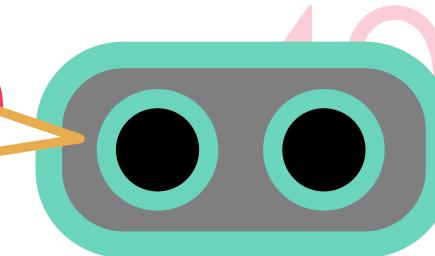
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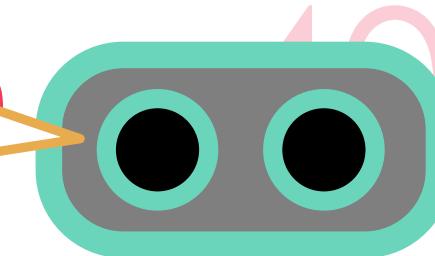
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Usually used in a statement along with assignment step



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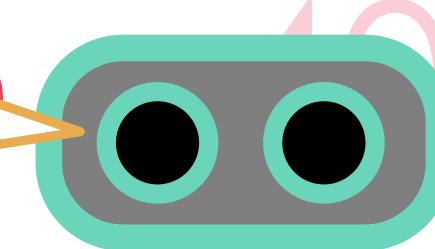
Ternary

General form

Good idea to put brackets
Less confusion, less chance
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All expressions
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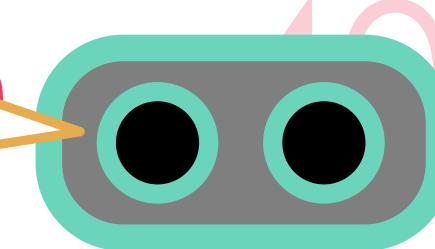
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Ternary

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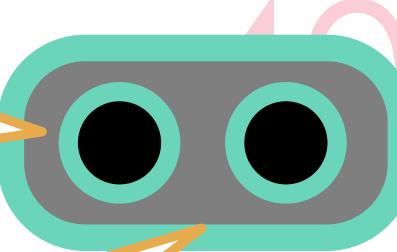
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Exactly same output



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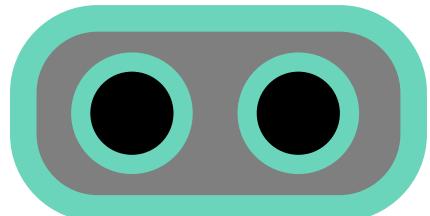
Exactly same output

2

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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;
```



Ternary

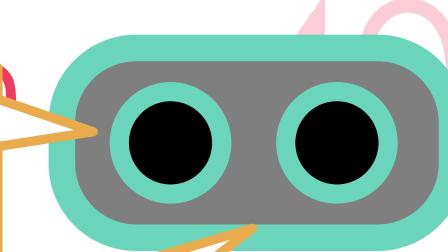
General form

(relational expression)? expression1 : expression2

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



All expressions
generate values

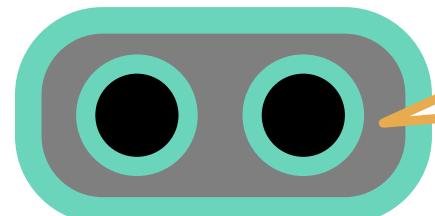


Exactly same output

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);
```



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

General form

(relational expression)? expression1 : expression2

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

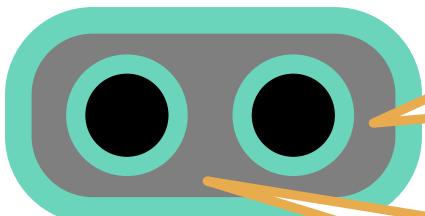
X All expressions
generate values

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);
```



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

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

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



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
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Ternary Conditional	? :	Right
Assignment, Compound assignment	=, +=, -=, *=, /=, % =	Right

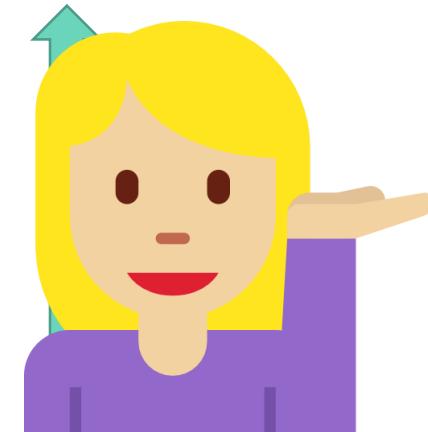
PRECEDENCE



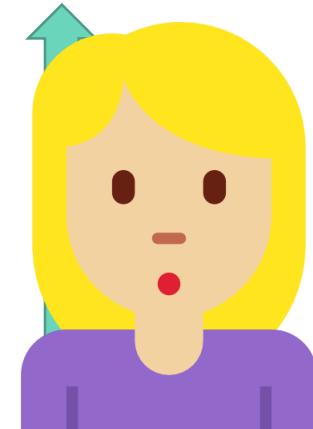
LOW

PRECEDENCE





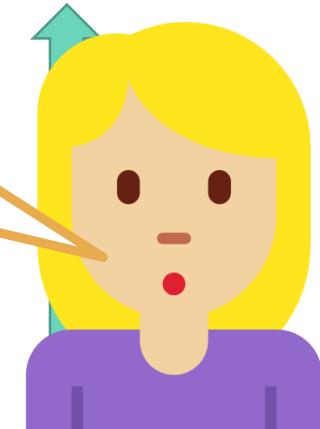
B Operator Name	Symbol/Sign	Associativity
Bracket, Post increment/decrement	(), ++, --	Left
Unary negation, Pre increment/decrement, NOT	-, ++, --, !	Right
Multiplication/division/remainder	* , / , %	Left
Addition/subtraction	+ , -	Left
Relational	< , <= , > , >=	Left
Relational	== , !=	Left
AND	&&	Left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



B 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
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Ternary Conditional	? :	Right
Assignment, Compound assignment	=, +=, -=, *=, /=, % =	Right

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 😊



Print the name of day of the week 60



Print the name of day of the week

60



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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



Print the name of day of the week 60

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



Print the name of day of the week 60

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



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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 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");
```



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)
```



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");
```



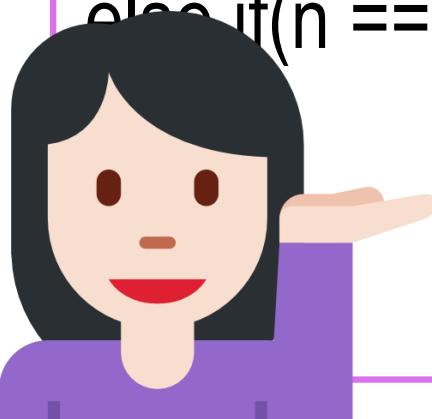
Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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 week⁶⁰

```
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");
```

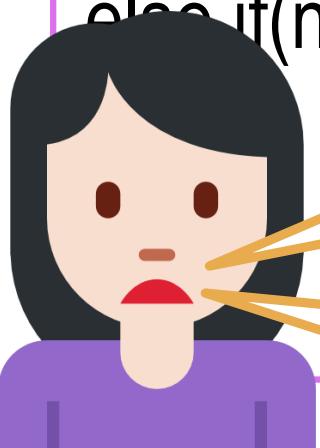


Sometimes not
indenting looks neater



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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");
```



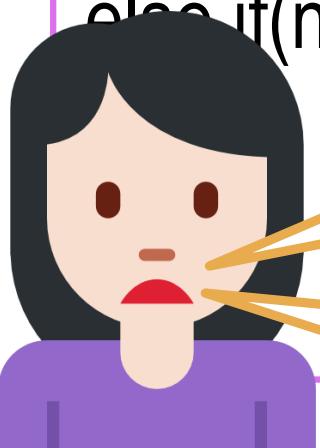
Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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");
```



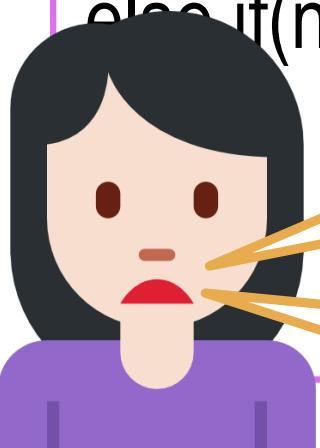
Still too much code –
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Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");
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else if(n == 5) printf("Friday");
else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```



Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

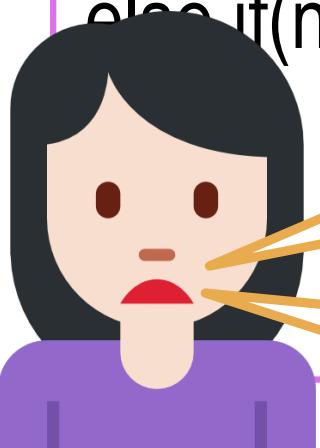
Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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");
```

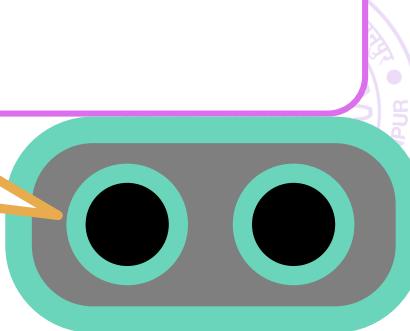


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

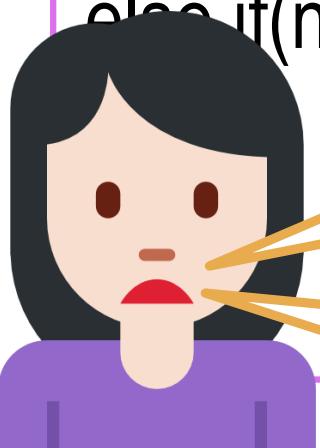
```
switch(n){
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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");
```

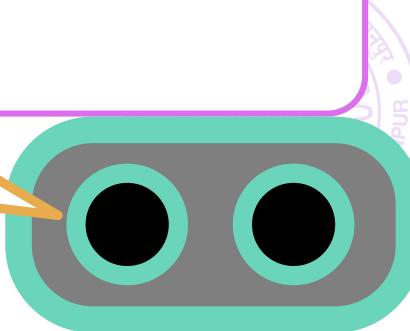


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
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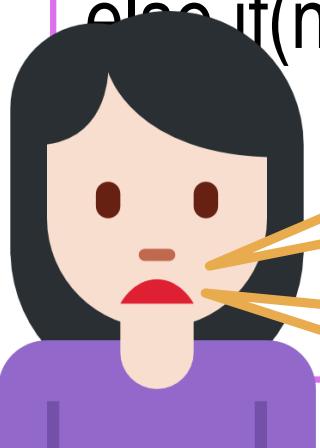
```
switch(n){
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;
}
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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

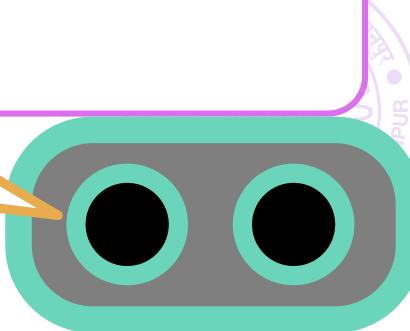


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

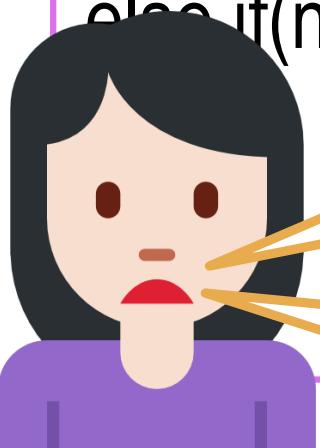
```
switch(n){
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
if(n == 1) printf("Monday");
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else if(n == 4) printf("Thursday");
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else if(n == 6) printf("Saturday");
else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

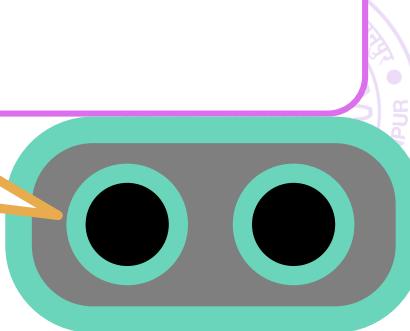


Still too much code –
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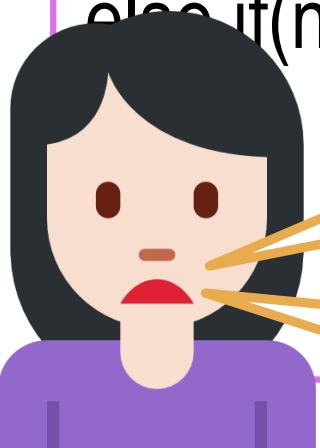
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    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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if(n == 1) printf("Monday");
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else if(n == 7) printf("Sunday");
```

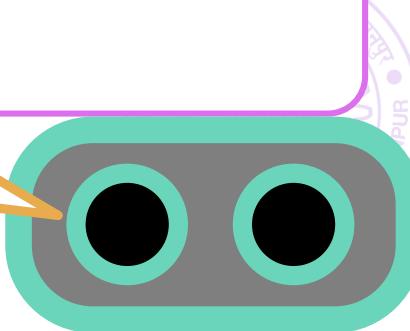


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

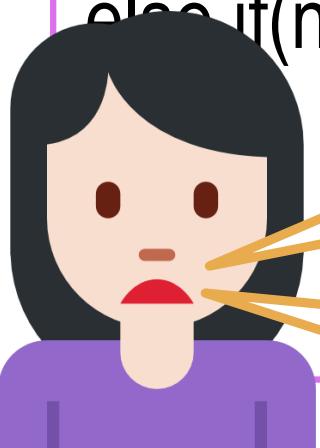
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switch(n){
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    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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

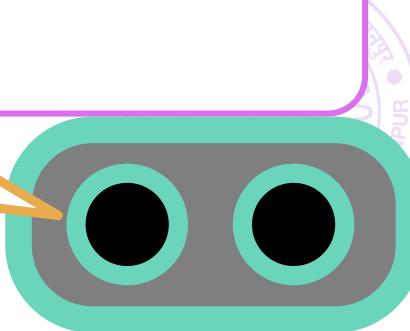


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
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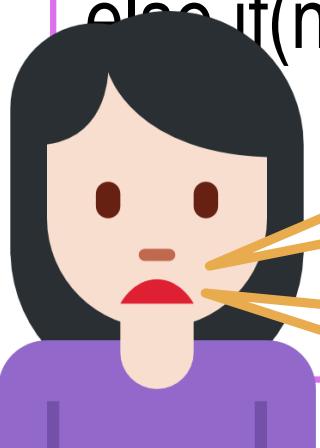
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switch(n){
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;
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    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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

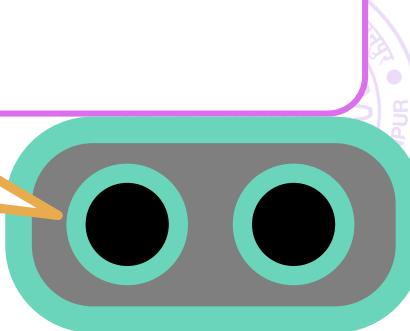


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

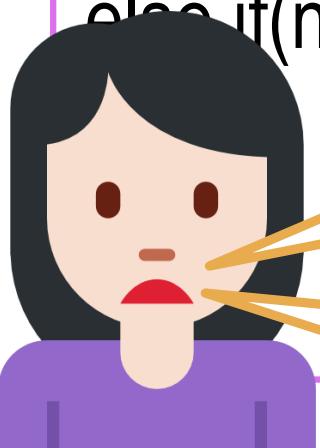
```
switch(n){
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

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

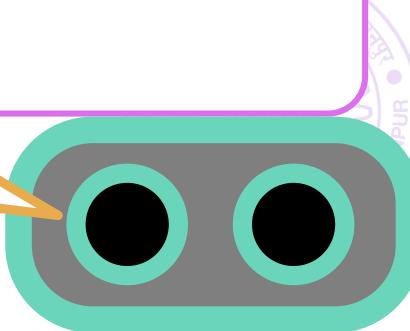


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

Sometimes not
indenting looks neater

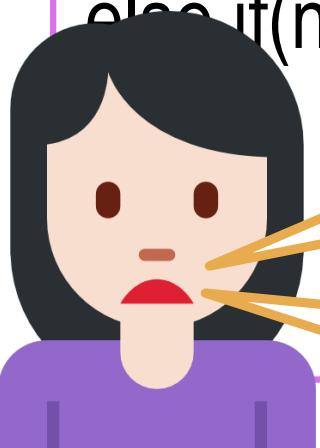
```
switch(n){
    case 1: printf("Monday"); break;
    case 2: printf("Tuesday"); break;
    case 3: printf("Wednesday"); break;
    case 4: printf("Thursday"); break;
    case 5: printf("Friday"); break;
    case 6: printf("Saturday"); break;
    case 7: printf("Sunday"); break;
```

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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");
```

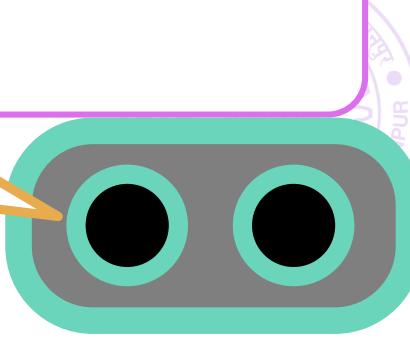


Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

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 week⁶⁰

```
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");
```



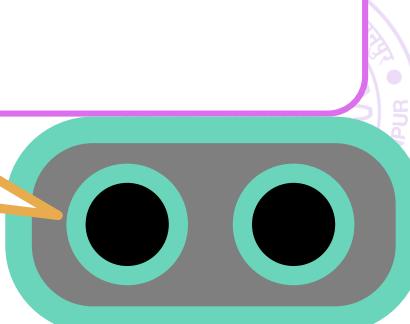
Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

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;
}
```

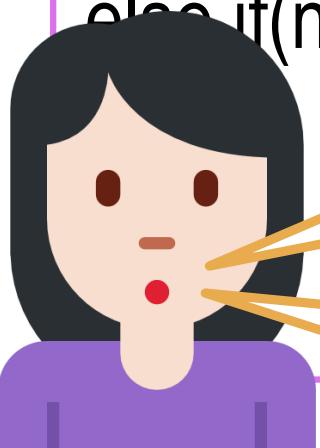
This whole
block is one
valid statement

The switch
statement



Print the name of day of the week⁶⁰

```
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");
```



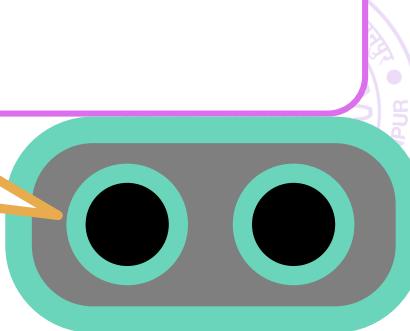
Still too much code –
any shortcuts?

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 week⁶⁰

```
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 =
```

Just like if-else block
is a single statement!

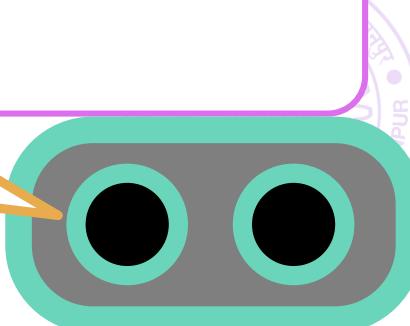
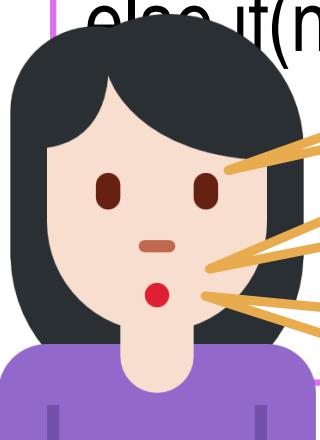
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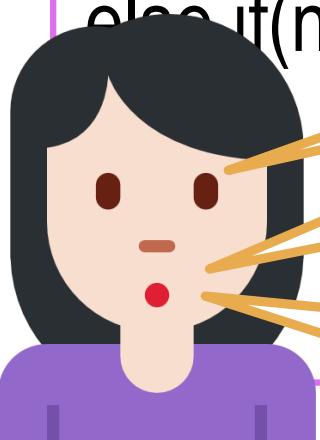
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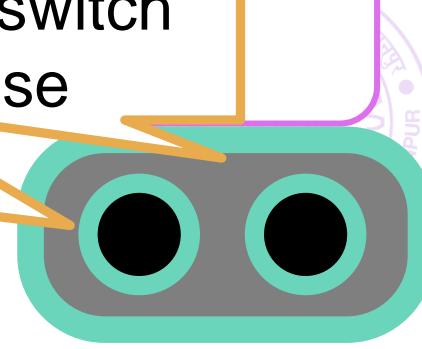
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}
```

Yes, can use switch
inside if,else

The switch
statement



This whole
block is one
valid statement



The structure of a switch statement

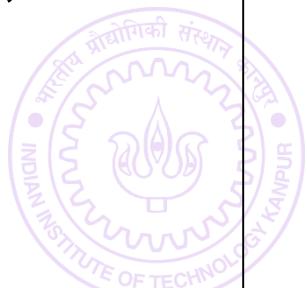
96



The structure of a switch statement

96

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



The structure of a switch statement

96

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

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

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

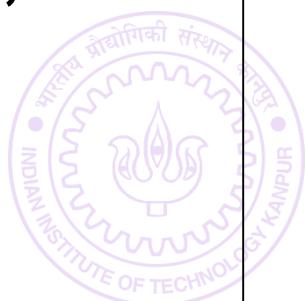
```
    ...
```

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

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

```
}
```

Careful about brackets



The structure of a switch statement 6

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

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    case label1: ... break;
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Double, float
expressions banned

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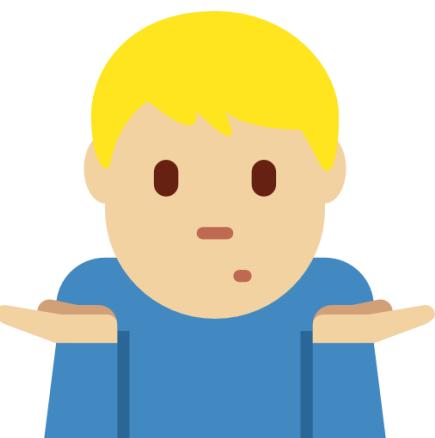
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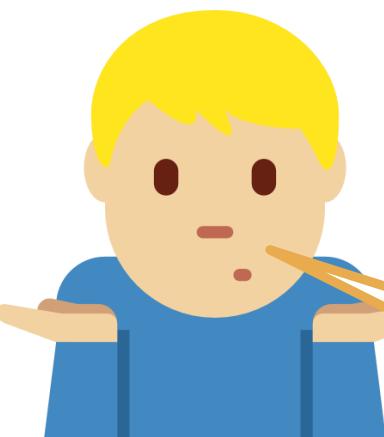
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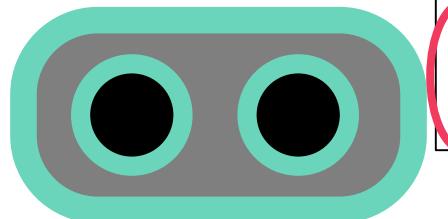
case labelk: ... break;

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Careful about brackets



Why?



}



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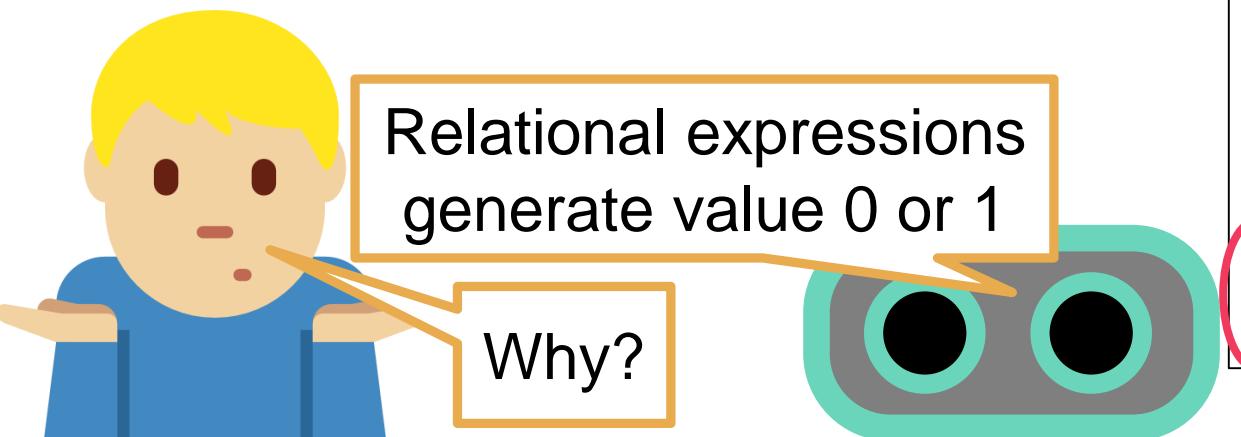
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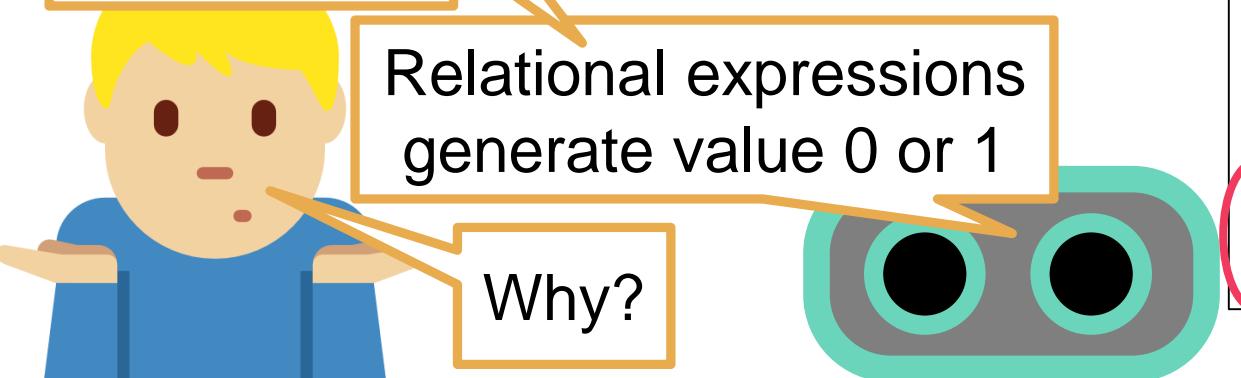
default: ... break;

Careful about brackets

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

Relational expressions
generate value 0 or 1

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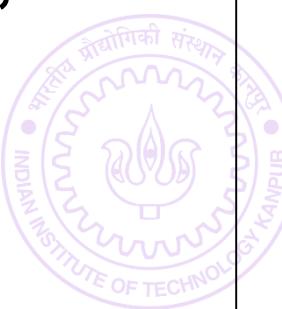
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case a+2:
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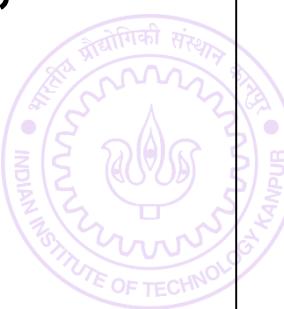
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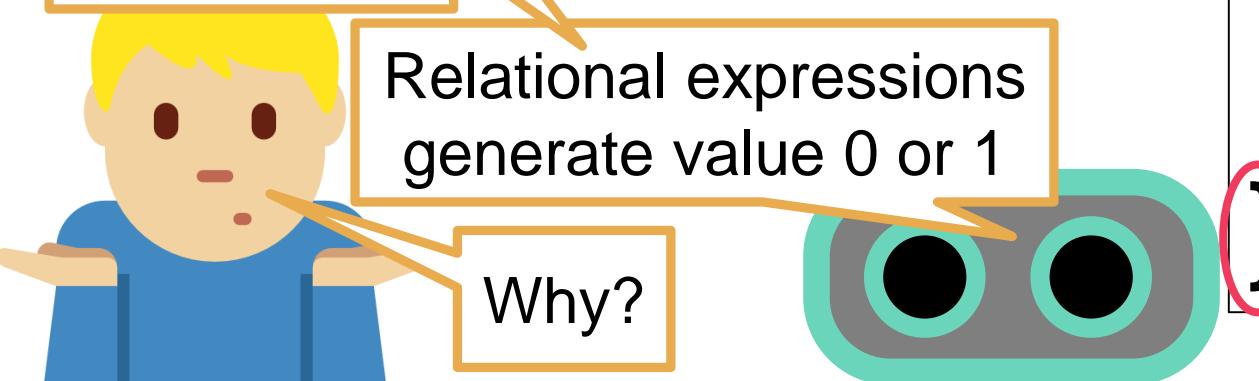
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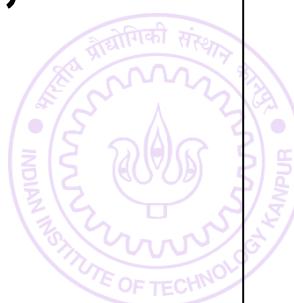
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}



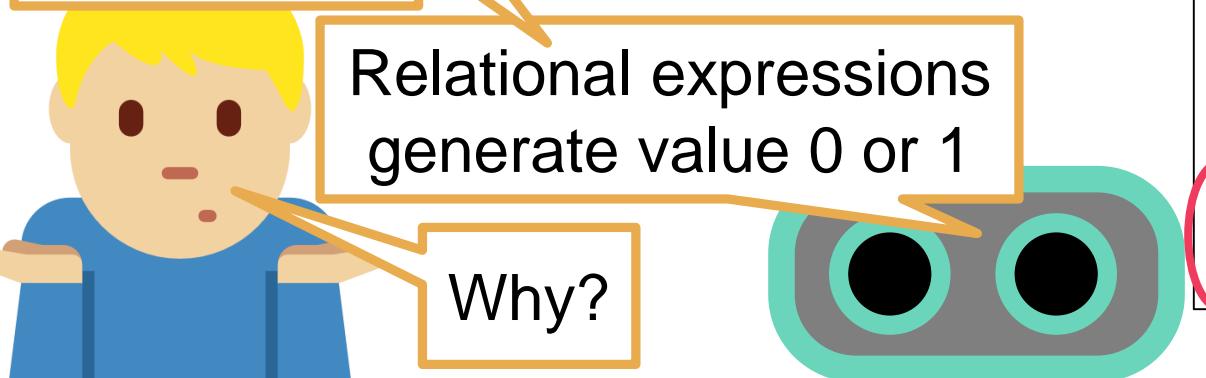
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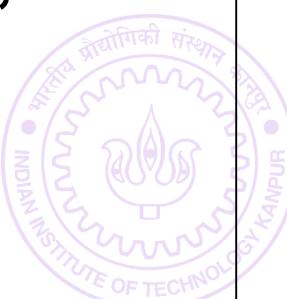
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Careful about brackets



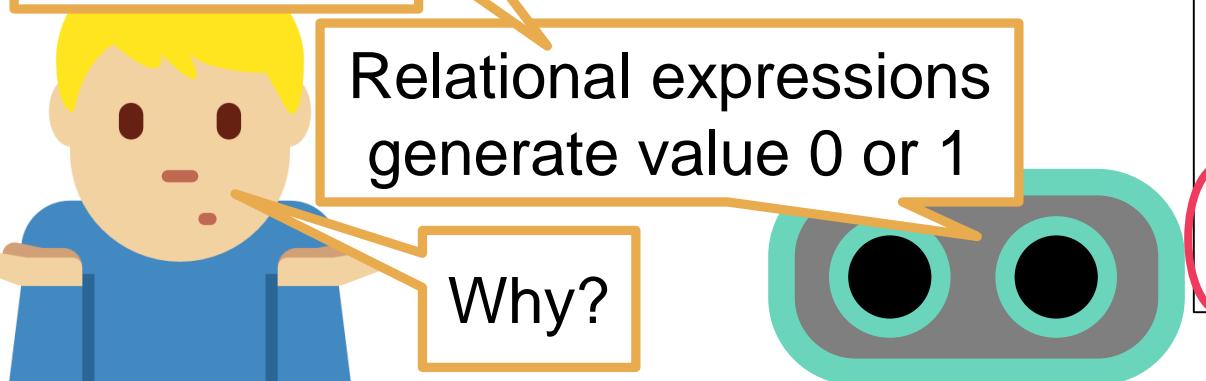
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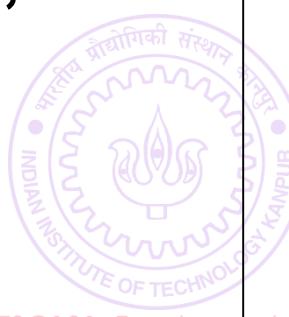
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??

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The working of a switch statement



The working of a switch statement

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switch(integer expression){  
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The working of a switch statement

First value v of the integer expression calculated

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The working of a switch statement

First value v of the integer expression calculated

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

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The working of a switch statement

13

First value v of the integer expression calculated

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

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The working of a switch statement

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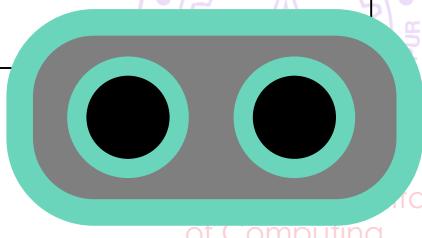
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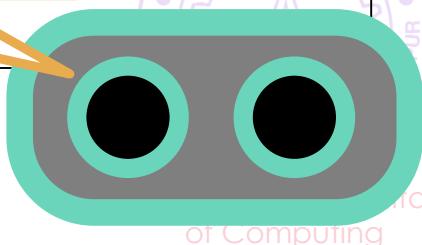
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Switch-case is a shortcut that only checks for equality and that too only with integers



The working of a switch statement

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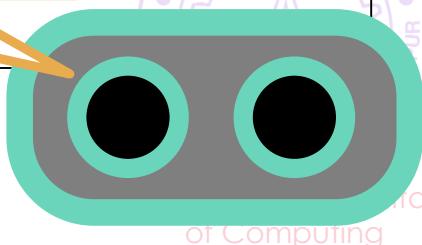
If no label matches
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The working of a switch statement

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First expression v is compared to any one of the labels. If the label matches, execute statements next to it till break is encountered.

If no label matches then execute statements next by default (if no default,

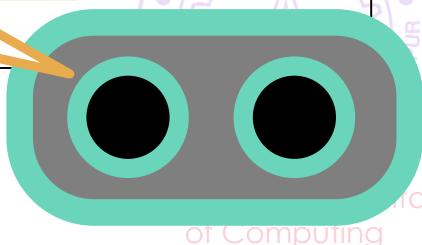
Is there some way to check if v is less than the labels?

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

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

Exactly



The default case

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ESC101: Fundamentals
of Computing

The default case

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



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... 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*)



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



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Can put the default case anywhere, not necessary at end



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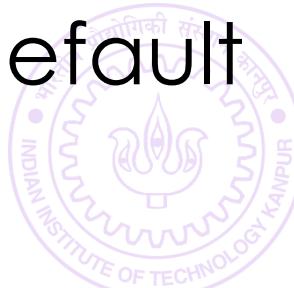
... or it can mean a rule that applies when no other rule applies (*by default, Saturday is a holiday unless cruel instructor 🦖 schedules a lecture*)



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

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ESC101: Fundamentals
of Computing

The break statement

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner



The break statement

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

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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

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



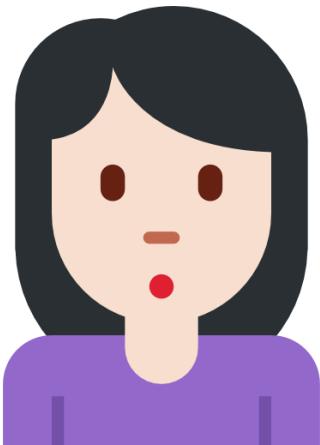
The break statement

The switch case statement behaves in a funny manner

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The break statement

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That is why no brackets needed

case 2: { ... } `break;`



The break statement

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`case 2: { ... } break;`

Not needed



The break statement

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Not needed



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That is why no brackets needed

case 2: { ... } `break;`

Not needed

Yes, the `break;` statement tells me when to stop



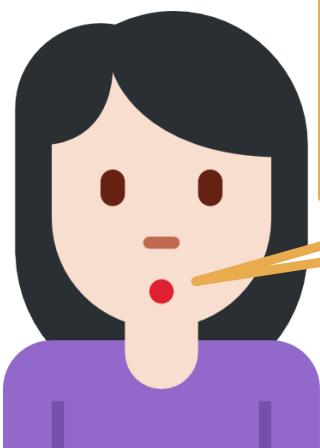
The break statement

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;`

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Although this may seem strange now, this can be used very beautifully

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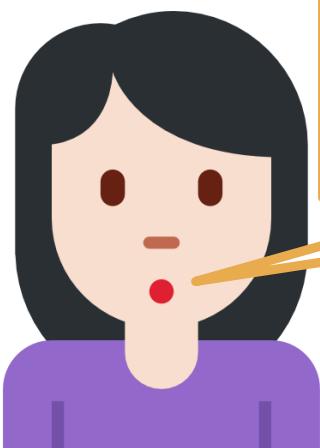
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Let us see
an example

