EECE.2160: ECE Application Programming

Key Questions

Conditional statements (Lectures 7, 8, & 9)

QUESTIONS:

- 1. Explain the basics of program debugging.
- 2. Explain the basic form of an if statement.
- 3. Describe how the expression in if (<expression>) is evaluated and show how conditions are evaluated, including multiple conditions in the same expression.
- 4. Describe how the statement—the actual code to be executed if the condition is true—is written for an if statement.
- 5. Show how multiple if statements can be nested together (if/else if/else).
- 6. Discuss how to use if statements to check that a value falls within a desired range.
- 7. Describe the basic format of a switch statement, including its general usage, the use of case and default, and the use of the break statement.
- 8. Describe a situation in which you might not want to use a break statement at the end of a given case.

EXAMPLES:

1. What does the following code print?

```
int main() {
   int x = 3;
   int y = 7;
   if (x > 2)
       x = x - 2;
   else
       x = x + 2;
   if ((y % 2) == 1)
   {
       y = -x;
       if ((x != 0) \&\& (y != -1))
         y = 0;
   }
   printf("x = %d, y = %d\n", x, y);
   return 0;
}
```

- 2. Write a short code sequence that does each of the following:
- a. Given int x, check its value. If x is more than 5 and less than or equal to 10, print x

b. Prompt for and read temperature as input (type double). If temp is 90 or higher, print "It's too hot!" If temp is 32 or lower, print "It's freezing!" In all other cases, print "It's okay"

- c. Read 3 int values and print error if input problem
 - If fewer than 3 values read, print error message with number of values
 - Example: Error: only 2 inputs read correctly

3. Given the code below:

```
int main() {
     char grd;
     printf("Enter Letter Grade: ");
     scanf("%c", &grd);
     printf("You are ");
     switch (grd) {
      case 'A' :
          printf("excellent\n");
           break;
      case 'B':
           printf("good\n");
           break;
      case 'C' :
          printf("average\n");
           break;
      case 'D' :
           printf("poor\n");
           break;
      case 'F' :
           printf("failing\n");
           break;
      default :
           printf("incapable of reading directions\n");
           break;
      }
      return 0;
}
```

What does the program print if the user inputs:

- a. A
- b. B+
- c. c
- d. X
- 4. How could we easily change each case to recognize both upper and lowercase inputs?