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Updates:

Java Foundations

5-1

boolean Expressions and if/else Constructs



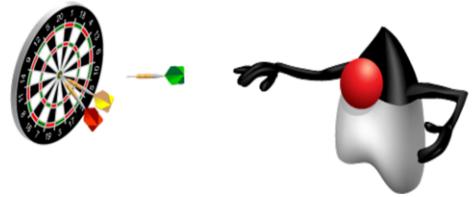
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Objectives

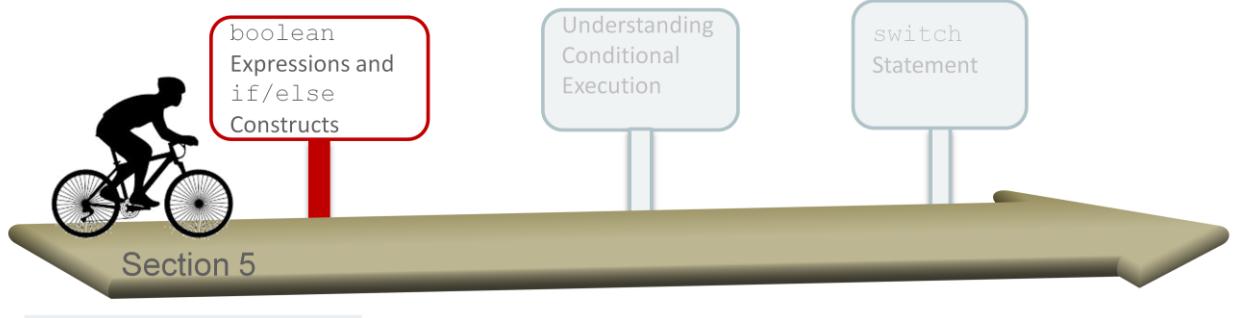
This lesson covers the following objectives:

- Declare, initialize, and use boolean variables
- Compare boolean expressions using relational operators
- Create an if statement
- Create if/else constructs
- Compare Strings



Topics

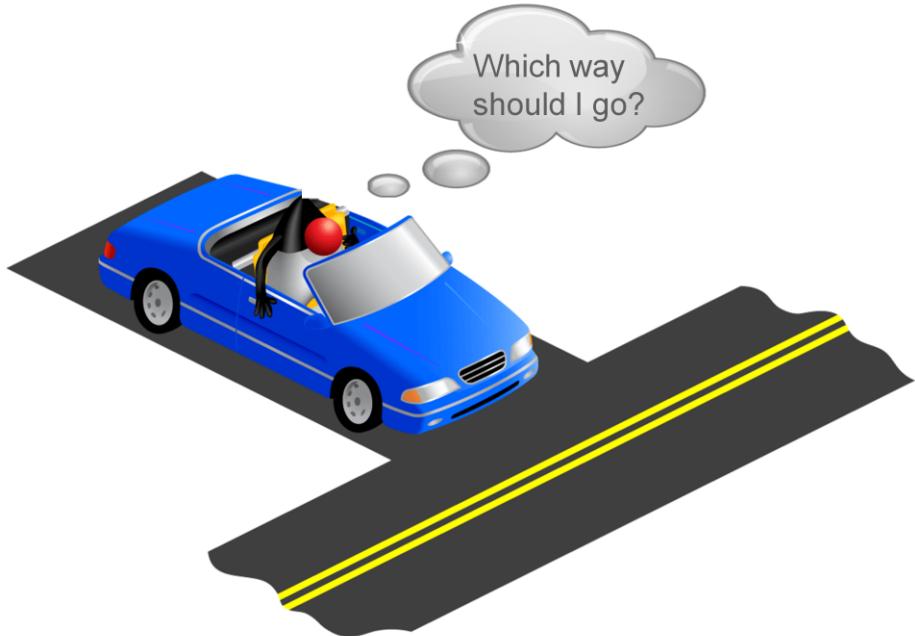
- Making Decisions
- Relational Operators
- if Statement
- if/else Constructs
- Comparing String Variables



Making Decisions

- So far in the previous lessons, you saw different data types supported in Java.
- `boolean` is another data type in Java that helps to add logic to a program.
- It helps to make decisions.

Making Decisions



Making Decisions

- Let's say that you're driving to the school. You stop at an intersection.
- And now you have to make a logical decision:
 - If I turn left, will it take me to the school?
 - If I go straight, will it take me to the school?
 - If I turn right, will it take me to the school?
- There are only two answers to each of these questions: yes or no.

Java's boolean Data Type

- It's basically the same in Java, where booleans will tell the program which is the best course of action to take.
- In Java the values for the boolean data type are true and false, instead of yes and no.
- You declare the boolean data type by using the boolean keyword.

Using Java's boolean Data Type: Example

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    boolean passed, largeVenue, grade; Declaring boolean variables  
    passed = true;  
    largeVenue = false; Assigning values to boolean variables  
    grade = passed;  
    System.out.println(passed);  
    System.out.println(largeVenue); Printing values of boolean variables  
    System.out.println(grade);  
}
```

Note: The value of a boolean variable is displayed as true or false.

Remember that a boolean data type can have only two possible values: true and false.

Note: True and false are never enclosed within quotes because they are boolean values, not Strings.

Output of the example shown in the slide:

true
false
true

boolean Data Type: Scenario

- What if you were driving a car that has an installed GPS system running on Java?
- Before you leave home, you ask the GPS system to take you to the school.
- What simple code would you write to help you decide which way to turn?

Based on this simple code, the car will go in the direction that has a boolean variable with a value of true.

Note: Enhancing this example with more code will be covered further in this lesson.

boolean Data Type: Scenario

Let's start.

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    String left = "museum";  
    String straight = "gym";  
    String right = "restaurant";  
    boolean isLeft = false;  
    boolean isStraight = true;  
    boolean isRight = false;  
    System.out.println("Go straight ahead");  
}
```

Based on this simple code, the car will go in the direction that has a boolean variable with a value of true.

Note: Enhancing this example with more code will be covered further in this lesson.

Expressions and Variables

Mathematical expressions can be ...

- Printed
- Assigned to an `int` or `double` variable

```
System.out.println(2 + 2);  
int x = 2 + 2;
```

Use the equal sign (=) to make an assignment and use the == sign to make a comparison and return a boolean.

Expressions and Variables

boolean expressions can be ...

- Printed
- Assigned to a boolean variable

```
System.out.println(x == 5);  
boolean isFive = x == 5;
```

Use the equal sign (=) to make an assignment and use the == sign to make a comparison and return a boolean.

Equality and Assignment

- `==` is a relational operator.
- This operator tests to see if both sides of a boolean expression equal each other.
- A boolean expression returns a value of `true` or `false`.

```
x == 5
```

Equality and Assignment

- = is an assignment operator.
- This operator assigns a value to a variable.
- A boolean variable can be assigned whichever value a boolean expression returns.

```
int x = 4;  
boolean isFive = x == 5;
```

Values in boolean Expressions

- Use == to test equality between primitive values.
- boolean expressions may contain variables or hard-coded values.

```
boolean res1 = 24 == 15;  
System.out.println("res1: " + res1);  
  
int value1 = 15;  
  
int value2 = 24;  
  
boolean res2 = value1 == value2;  
System.out.println("res2: " + res2);
```

Values in boolean Expressions

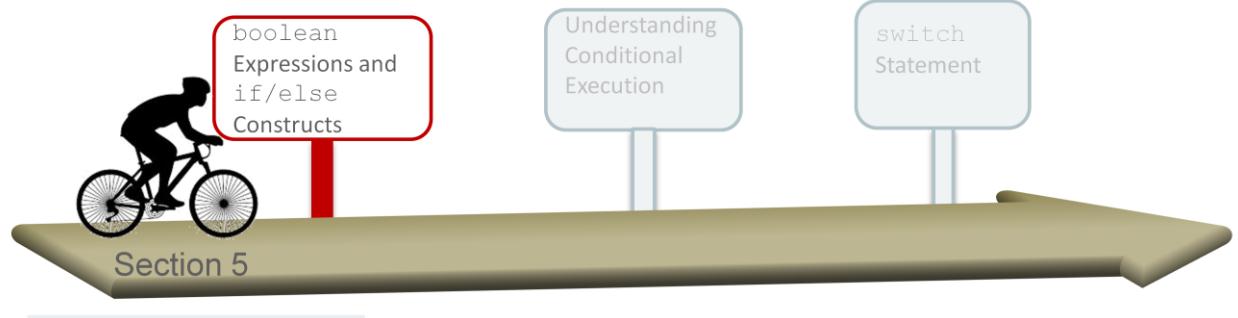
Both expressions below return the same value:

- If `value1` and `value2` hold the same value, the expression returns a `true` result.
- Otherwise, the expression returns `false`.

```
boolean res1 = 24 == 15;  
System.out.println("res1: " + res1);  
  
int value1 = 15;  
  
int value2 = 24;  
  
boolean res2 = value1 == value2;  
System.out.println("res2: " + res2);
```

Topics

- Making Decisions
- Relational Operators
- if Statement
- if/else Constructs
- Comparing String Variables



Section 5

Relational Operators

Use relational operators in boolean expressions that are used to evaluate if/else statements.

Here you see a more complete list of relational operators. The table lists the different conditions that you can test by using relational operators. The result of all relational operators is a boolean value. All of the examples yield a boolean result of true.

Relational Operators

Condition	Operator	Example
Is equal to	<code>==</code>	<code>int i=1; (i == 1)</code>
Is not equal to	<code>!=</code>	<code>int i=2; (i != 1)</code>
Is less than	<code><</code>	<code>int i=0; (i < 1)</code>
Is less than or equal to	<code><=</code>	<code>int i=1; (i <= 1)</code>
Is greater than	<code>></code>	<code>int i=2; (i > 1)</code>
Is greater than or equal to	<code>>=</code>	<code>int i=1; (i >= 1)</code>

Here you see a more complete list of relational operators. The table lists the different conditions that you can test by using relational operators. The result of all relational operators is a boolean value. All of the examples yield a boolean result of true.

Relational Operators: Example

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    int a = 10;  
    int b = 20;  
    System.out.println(a == b);  
    System.out.println(a != b);  
    System.out.println(a > b);  
    System.out.println(a < b);  
    System.out.println(b >= a);  
    System.out.println(b <= a);  
}
```

For primitive values
== checks for
equality testing

Note: Use the equal sign (=) to make an assignment and use the == sign to make a comparison and return a boolean.

Equality Testing:

For objects, use the equals method for testing equality.

Output:

```
false  
true  
false  
true  
true  
false
```

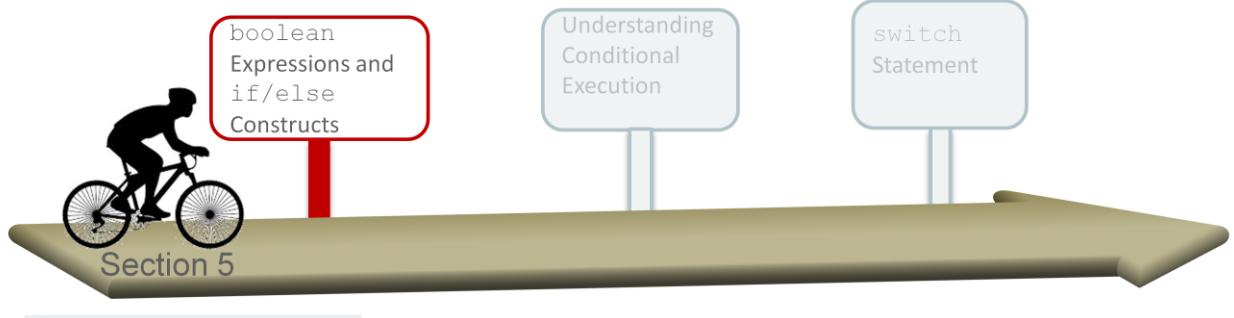
Exercise 1



- Import and open the `IfElseEx` project.
- Modify `AgeValidity.java` to implement the following:
 - Have users enter their age.
 - Declare a boolean variable, `drivingUnderAge`.
 - Initialize `drivingUnderAge` to false.
 - Write a boolean expression to check if the age entered by the user is less than or equal to 18, and then set `drivingUnderAge` to true.
 - Print the value of `drivingUnderAge`.

Topics

- Making Decisions
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- if Statement
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- Comparing String Variables



Conditional Statements

- Conditional statements let us choose which statement are executed next.
- These decisions are based on boolean expressions (or conditions) that evaluate to true or false.
- Conditional statements in Java are:
 - if statement
 - if/else statement
 - switch statement

Understanding the if Statement

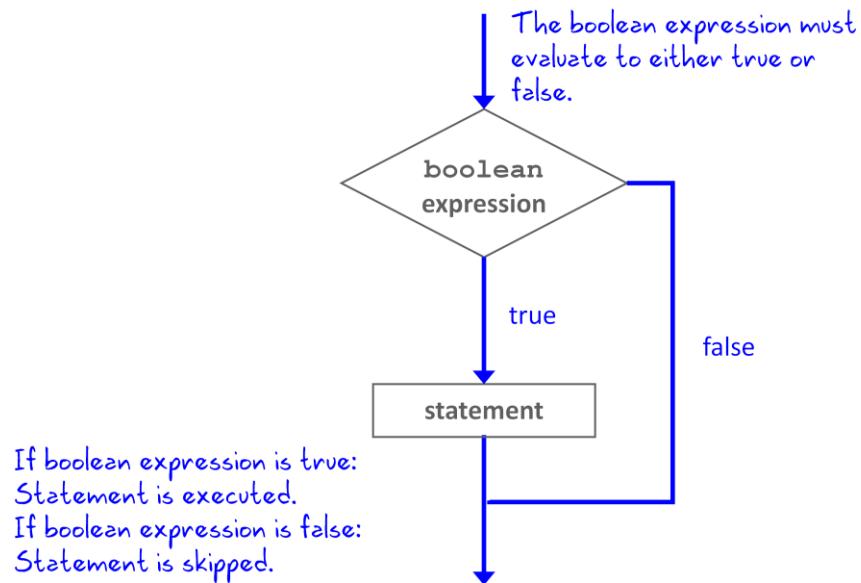
- An if statement consists of a boolean expression followed by one or more statements.
- Syntax:

boolean expression

```
if ( <some condition is true> ) {  
    //Statements will execute if the boolean  
    //expression is true  
}
```

The condition to be evaluated is surrounded by parentheses. It is referred to as a boolean expression because it must evaluate to either true or false.

Understanding the if Statement



Using boolean Expressions in if Statements

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    String left = "museum";  
    String straight = "gym";  
    String right = "restaurant";  
    if (left == "gym") {  
        System.out.println("Turn Left");  
    }  
  
    if (straight== "gym") {  
        System.out.println("Drive Straight");  
    }  
  
    if (right == "gym") {  
        System.out.println("Turn Right");  
    }  
}
```

This block is executed.

Executing a Block of Code

- A code block isn't needed for one statement to be executed by an `if` statement.
- Here's an example:

```
daysInFeb = 28;  
if(isLeapYear)  
    daysInFeb = 29;  
System.out.println(year + "is a leap year");
```

Only this statement is
executed.

1

In example 1, you want both statements to be executed when the condition is true. Because there's no code block, only the first statement is executed.

In example 2, both statements are executed when the condition is true because there's a code block for the `if` statement.

To avoid this error, you must use code blocks even `if` there's only one statement to execute in the `if` block.

Executing a Block of Code

```
daysInFeb = 28;  
if(isLeapYear){  
    daysInFeb = 29;  
    System.out.println(year + "is a leap year");  
}
```

2

This block is
executed.

However, it's always recommended that you use code blocks, even if there's only one statement to execute in the block.

In example 1, you want both statements to be executed when the condition is true. Because there's no code block, only the first statement is executed.

In example 2, both statements are executed when the condition is true because there's a code block for the `if` statement.

To avoid this error, you must use code blocks even if there's only one statement to execute in the `if` block.

if Statement: Examples

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    int grade = 85;  
    if (grade > 88) {  
        System.out.println("You made the Honor Roll.");  
  
    }  
    if (grade <=88) {  
        System.out.println("You are eligible for tutoring.");  
  
    }  
}
```

Second if statement

Output:

You are eligible for tutoring.

In the slide example, there are two `if` statements: The first tests for values greater than 88. The second tests for values less than or equal to 88.

Both `if` statements are evaluated, even if the first one is true.

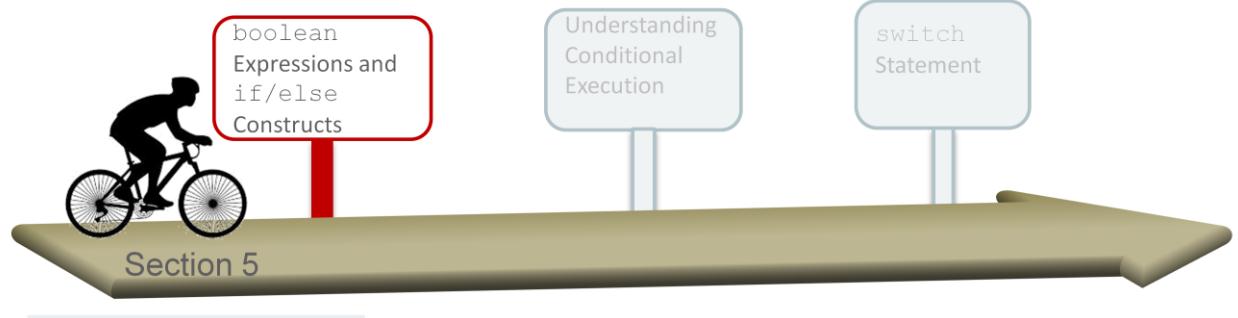
Exercise 2



- Import and open the IfElseEx project.
- Modify the ChkOddEven.java to implement the following:
 - Input a number between 1 and 10.
 - Use if statements.
 - Test whether a number is odd or even.
- The program should generate the following output:
 - Enter a number: 7
 - The num is odd 7

Topics

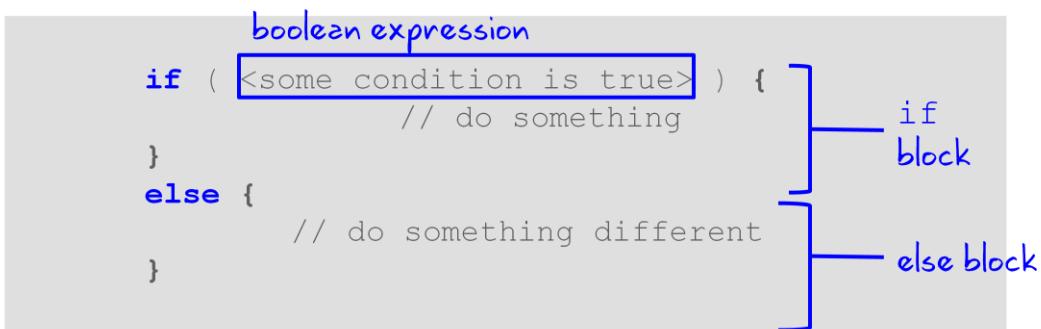
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Section 5

Choosing Between Two Alternatives

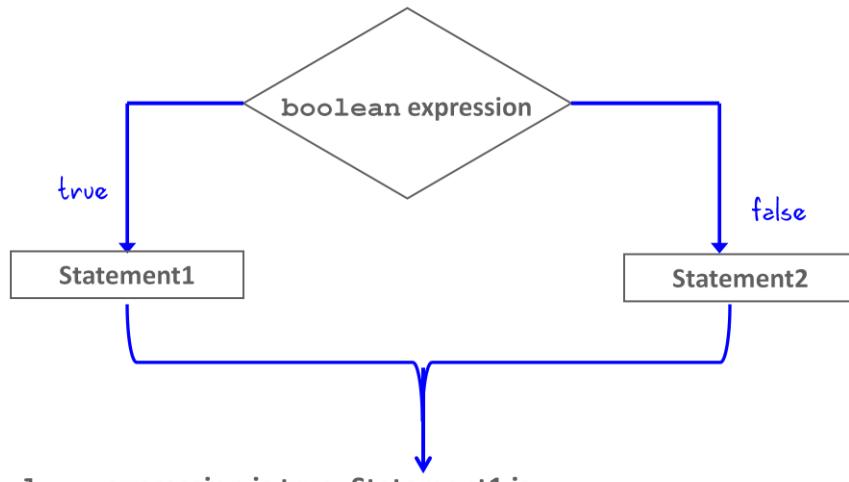
- If you want to choose between two alternatives you use the `if/else` statement.
- Syntax:



The `if/else` statement is one way of branching your code depending on some condition. It uses two Java keywords, `if` and `else`.

- If some condition is true, execute the code within the `if` block.
- If that condition is false, execute the code in the `else` block.

Understanding if/else Statements



If boolean expression is true: Statement1 is executed.

If boolean expression is false: Statement2 is skipped.

if/else Statements: Example 1



30.3 °F

```
String forecast;  
double temperature = getTemperature();  
  
if (temperature <= 32.0) {  
    forecast = "SNOW";  
}  
else {  
    forecast = "RAIN";  
}
```

This block is
executed.

This slide demonstrates an if/else example. The `getTemperature()` method returns the temperature as 30.3. Because the temperature is less than 32 degrees, the boolean expression `(temperature <= 32.0)` returns true, and the if block is executed.

if/else Statements: Example 2



```
String forecast;  
double temperature = getTemperature();  
  
if (temperature <= 32.0) {  
    forecast = "SNOW";  
}  
else {  
    forecast = "RAIN";  
}
```

This block is
executed.

This slide demonstrates if/else example, the getTemperature() method returns the temperature as 40.2. In the if/else statement, since the temperature <= 32 degrees, the boolean expression, temperature <= 32.0 returns false, and the else block is executed.

if/else Statements: Example 3

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    int grade = 85;  
    if (grade > 88) {  
        System.out.println("You made the Honor Roll.");  
    }  
    else {  
        System.out.println("You passed.");  
    }  
}
```

- You can replace the two `if` statements with an `if/else` statement.
- The `if/else` statement is more efficient because only one comparison is being made.

Exercise 3



- Import and open the `IfElseEx` project.
- Examine `AgeCheck.java`:
 - The program has a logic problem.
 - For some values, it prints the wrong answer.
 - Find the problems and fix them. (You may need to run the program a few times and try different values to see which ones fail.)
 - Replace the two `if` statements with an `if/else` statement.

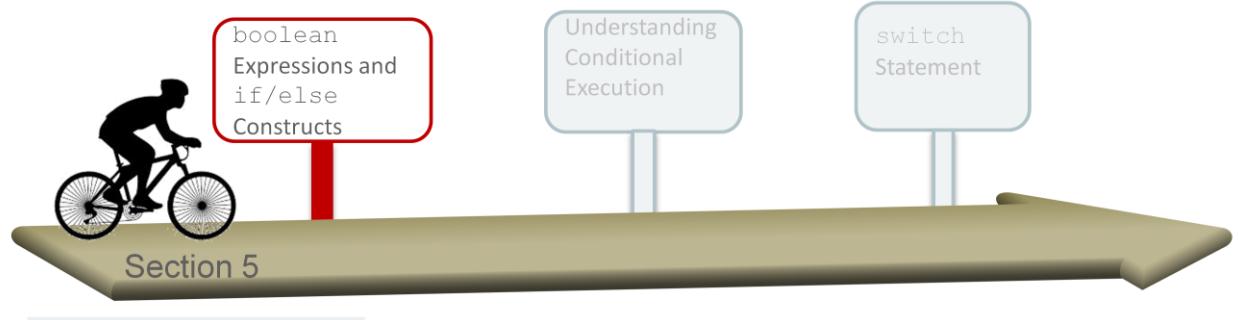
Exercise 4



- Import and open the `IfElseEx` project.
- Examine `ShoppingCart.java`.
- Use an `if/else` statement to implement the following:
 - Declare and initialize a boolean variable, `outOfStock`.
 - If `quantity > 1`, change the message variable to indicate plural.
 - If an item is out of stock, inform the user that the item is unavailable. Else print the message and the total cost.

Topics

- Making Decisions
- Relational Operators
- if Statement
- if/else Constructs
- Comparing String Variables



Comparing Variables

- When you compare values by using boolean expressions, you need to understand the nuances of certain data types.
- Relational operators such as == are ...
 - Great for comparing primitives
 - Terrible for comparing Strings (and other objects)
- Let's examine why.

Comparing Primitives

- The value z is set to be the sum of x + y.
- When a boolean expression tests the equality between z and the sum of x + y, the result is true.

```
int x = 3;
int y = 2;
int z = x + y;

boolean test = (z == x + y);
System.out.println(test);           //true
```

Note to Instructors: The code box in this slide should be in the same position so that the slight differences become more apparent.

Comparing Strings

- The value z is set to be the concatenation of x + y.
- When a boolean expression tests the equality between z and the concatenation of x + y, the result is false.

```
String x = "Ora";
String y = "cle";
String z = x + y;

boolean test = (z == x + y);
System.out.println(test);           //false
```

Why?

Note to Instructors: The code box in this slide should be in the same position so that the slight differences become more apparent.

Why Are There Contradictory Results?

- Primitives and objects are stored differently in memory.
 - Strings are given special treatment.
 - This is discussed later in the course.
- As a result ...
 - `==` compares the values of primitives.
 - `==` compares the objects' locations in memory.
- It's much more likely that you'll need to compare the content of Strings and not their locations in memory.

How Should You Compare Strings?

- You should almost never compare Strings using ==.
- Instead, compare Strings using the equals () method.
 - This method is part of the String class.
 - It accepts one String argument, checks whether the contents of Strings are equal, and then returns a boolean.
 - There is also a similar method, equalsIgnoreCase () .

```
String x = "Ora";
String y = "cle";
String z = x + y;
boolean test = z.equals(x + y);
System.out.println(test);           //true
```

Exercise 5



- Import and open the `IfElseEx` project.
- Examine `StringEquality.java`.
- Use an `if` and an `if/else` statement:
 - Declare a `String` variable name.
 - Have the user input a value for the name.
 - Check whether the name is “Moe,” and then print “You are the king of rock and roll.”
 - Otherwise print “You are not the king.”
 - Don’t use `==`.

Interactive Quizzes



Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Declare, initialize, and use boolean variables
- Compare primitive values using relational operators
- Create an if statement
- Create if/else constructs
- Compare Strings

