

Conditionals

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Conditionals

If-then-else

A conditional is a test: 'if something is true, then do this, otherwise maybe do something else'. The C++ syntax is

```
if ( something ) {  
    // do something;  
} else {  
    // do otherwise;  
}
```

- The 'else' part is optional
- You can leave out braces in case of single statement.

Complicated conditionals

Chain:

```
if ( /* some test */ ) {  
    ...  
} else if ( /* other test */ ) {  
    ...  
}
```

Nest:

```
if ( /* some test */ ) {  
    if ( /* other test */ ) {  
        ...  
    } else {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

What are logical expressions?

```
logical_expression ::  
    comparison_expression  
    | NOT comparison_expression  
    | logical_expression CONJUNCTION comparison_expression  
comparison_expression ::  
    numerical_expression COMPARE numerical_expression  
numerical_expression ::  
    quantity  
    | numerical_expression OPERATOR quantity  
quantity :: number | variable
```

Comparison and logical operators

Operator	meaning	example
==	equals	<code>x==y-1</code>
!=	not equals	<code>x*x!=5</code>
>	greater	<code>y>x-1</code>
>=	greater or equal	<code>sqrt(y)>=7</code>
<,<=	less, less equal	
&&,	and, or	<code>x<1 && x>0</code>
and,or		<code>x<1 and x>0</code>
!	not	<code>!(x>1 && x<2)</code>
not		<code>not (x>1 and x<2)</code>

Precedence rules are common sense. When in doubt, use parentheses.

Review quiz 1

True or false?

- The tests `if (i>0)` and `if (0<i)` are equivalent.
- The test

```
if (i<0 && i>1)
    cout << "foo"
```

prints foo if $i < 0$ and also if $i > 1$.

- The test

```
if (0<i<1)
    cout << "foo"
```

prints foo if i is between zero and one.

Any comments on the following?

```
bool x;
// ... code with x ...
if ( x == true )
    // do something
```

Exercise 1

Read in an integer. If it is even, print 'even', otherwise print 'odd':

```
if ( /* your test here */ )  
    cout << "even" << endl;  
else  
    cout << "odd" << endl;
```

Then, rewrite your test so that the true branch corresponds to the odd case?

Exercise 2

Read in an integer. If it's a multiple of three print 'Fizz!'; if it's a multiple of five print 'Buzz'!. If it is a multiple of both three and five print 'Fizzbuzz!'. Otherwise print nothing. (Note: your program should display at most one output.)

Project Exercise 3

Read two numbers and print a message like

3 is a divisor of 9

if the first is an exact divisor of the second, and another message

4 is not a divisor of 9

if it is not.

Switch statement example

Cases are executed consecutively until you 'break' out of the switch statement:

Code:

```
switch (n) {  
case 1 :  
case 2 :  
    cout << "very small" << endl;  
    break;  
case 3 :  
    cout << "trinity" << endl;  
    break;  
default :  
    cout << "large" << endl;  
}
```

Output

[basic] switch:

```
for v in 1 2 3 4 5 ; do \  
    echo $v | ./switch ; \  
done  
very small  
very small  
trinity  
large  
large
```

Local variables in conditionals

The curly brackets in a conditional allow you to define local variables:

```
if ( something ) {  
    int i;  
    .... do something with i  
}  
// the variable 'i' has gone away.
```

Good practice: only define variable where needed.

Braces induce a scope.