Module 1 Day 3

Expressions, Statements, Blocks and Branching

Statements

- The actions that a program takes are expressed in statements.
 Common actions include declaring variables, assigning values, calling methods, looping through collections, and branching to one or another block of code, depending on a given condition
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/statements-expressions-operators/statements

Statement Blocks

- Multiple statements grouped together as a block
- { } delimit a "code block"
- Blocks can be nested within blocks through many levels
- Variable scope
 - Variable is "in scope" until the block it was declared in exits
 - Inner blocks can access variables declared in outer blocks
 - Not vice-versa
- A method body is a code block
 - E.g., our Main method in Program.cs

Methods

- Method header
 - Access modifier
 - Method return type
 - Any data type or "void"
 - Method parameters (zero or more of these):
 - Data type
 - Parameter name
- Method Body
 - The "code block"
 - Return statement(s)

```
Return Method Parameter
Type Name List

public int MultiplyBy (int multiplicand, int multiplier) {
  int result = multiplicand * multiplier;

  return result;
}
```

Calling Methods

- Call (aka Invoke) a method int product = MultiplyBy(100, 30);
- Pass in parameters (arguments)
 - Can be literal (as above) or variable names
 - Variable names do not need to match (they are matched by position)

```
int width = 12;
int length = 20;
int area = MultiplyBy(width, length);
```

Boolean Expressions

- Comparison
 - ==, !=, <, <=, >, >=
- Comparisons can be combines using Logical Operators
 - &&, ||,!, ^
- Precedence
 - !, ^, &&, ||
 - Just use parentheses!

Conditional Code

- if
- if else
- if else if
- if else if else

Ternary Operator

```
int number = 3;
string backgroundColor;
if (number % 2 == 0)
{
    backgroundColor = "gray";
}
else
{
    backgroundColor = "white";
}
```

```
int number = 3;
string backgroundColor = number % 2 == 0 ? "gray" : "white";
```