程式設計 (一)

CH4. 條件控制

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Last Semester, 2021

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布林值 (Boolean, 真假值)

只能儲存 1 (true) 與 0 (false) 的資料型態,並不是 C 語言的基本型態。

使用版本 C99 以後的 C 語言,只要引入 stdbool.h 標頭檔,就可以使用布林值資料型態 bool。

布林值

stdbool.h. 內容, 定義了 bool 資料型態、true=1、false=0

```
    stdbool.h

       #ifndef STDBOOL H
       #define STDBOOL h
       #define bool Bool
       #ifndef true
       #define true 1
       #endif
       #ifndef false
       #define false 0
       #endif
       #endif
```

布林值

stdbool.h 所定義的 true 與 false

```
//boolean algebra & if else
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdbool.h>
 4
 5
    int main(){
 6
         bool flag;
         printf("size of bool: %d\n", sizeof(bool));
 8
         flag = true;
 9
         printf("true = %d\n", flag);
10
         flag = false;
         printf("false = %d\n", flag);
11
12
    "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
    size of bool: 1
    true = 1
    false = 0
```

布林值

雖然在 stdbool.h 中有定義 bool 與 true、false, 我們在平時寫 C 語言時,還是會使用 0 代表 false, 非 0 的數字 (通常是 1) 代表 true。 當然,如果你有使用其他語言的經驗,並已經 習慣使用布林值,在撰寫 C 語言時還是可以 使用 stdbool.h 所定義的 bool 與 true、false。

中文裡的句型為:如果 (條件)就 (執行...) (轉換成 C 語言)

如果敘述句只有 1 個,可以省略大括號:

```
if (條件句)
叙述句1;
```

- 如果括號裡的值非 0 (true),則會運行 if 的敘述
- 如果括號裡的值為 0 (false),則不運行

```
//boolean algebra & if else
     #include <stdio.h>
 3
 4
    int main(){
 5
          int flag = 1;
 6
          if(flag){
 7
              printf("The flag is true.\n");
 8
 9
10
     "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
     he flag is true.
```

```
//boolean algebra & if else
    #include <stdio.h>
 3
 4
    int main(){
 5
        int val;
 6
        int isEven = 1;
 7
        scanf("%d", &val);
 8
        if(val % 2){
 9
             printf("%d is odd number.\n", val);
             isEven = 0;
10
11
12
        if(isEven){
13
             printf("%d is even number.\n", val);
14
15
```

中文裡的句型為: 如果 (條件) 就 (執行...), 否則 (執行...) 轉換成 C 語言:

如果敘述句只有 1 個,也可以省略大括號

```
//boolean algebra & if else
    #include <stdio.h>
 4
    int main(){
 5
        int val;
 6
        int isEven = 1;
 7
        scanf("%d", &val);
8
        if(val % 2){
 9
             printf("%d is odd number.\n", val);
10
             isEven = 0;
11
12
        else{
13
             printf("%d is even number.\n", val);
14
15
```

```
© "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe" © "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe" 27 64 27 is odd number. 64 is even number.
```

否則如果 else if

中文裡的句型為:

如果 (條件) 就 (執行...), 否則如果 (條件) 就 (執行...),

否則 (執行...)

轉換成 C 語言:

```
//boolean algebra & if else
    #include <stdio.h>
 3
    int main(){
        int val:
 6
        scanf("%d", &val);
        if(val % 2){
           printf("%d is odd number.\n", val);
 8
 9
10
        else if(val % 3){
11
           printf("%d is even number but not multiple of 3.\n", val);
12
13
        else
14
           printf("%d is even number and is multiple of 3.\n", val);
15
16 }
"D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
20 is even number but not multiple of 3.
"D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
60
    is even number and is multiple of 3.
```

else if 可以無限疊加,最後的 else 也可以選擇不寫

```
//boolean algebra & if else
     #include <stdio.h>
     int main(){
         int val:
                                                                   III "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
         scanf("%d", &val);
         if(val % 2){
                                                                   70 isn't multiple of 3.
              printf("%d isn't multiple of 2.\n", val);
                                                                       is multiple of 2.
                                                                   "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else eve"
10
         else if(val % 3){
                                                                   66 isn't multiple of 5.
11
              printf("%d isn't multiple of 3.\n", val);
                                                                      is multiple of 2 and 3
12
              printf("%d is multiple of 2.\n", val);
13
                                                                   "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
         else if(val % 5){
14
                                                                      isn't multiple of 7.
15
              printf("%d isn't multiple of 5.\n", val);
                                                                   60 is multiple of 2, 3 and 5.
              printf("%d is multiple of 2 and 3.\n", val);
16
17
                                                                   "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
18
         else if (val % 7){
19
              printf("%d isn't multiple of 7.\n", val);
                                                                   99 isn't multiple of 2.
20
              printf("%d is multiple of 2, 3 and 5.\n", val)
21
22
```

判斷大於、小於、等於、不等於等關係

名稱	運算子	語法
大於	>	a > b
大於等於	>=	a >= b
小於	<	a < b
小於等於	<=	a <= b
等於	==	a == b
不等於	!=	a != b

== (等於) 不要跟 = (指派) 搞混了喔!

關係運算子使用範例 1:

```
//boolean algebra & if else
     #include <stdio.h>
 4
     int main(){
          int val;
 6
          scanf("%d", &val);
          printf("%d < 10 : %d\n%d > 10 : %d\n%d == 10 : %d\n",
                   val, val < 10, val, val > 10 , val, val == 10);
          if(val < 10)
10
               printf("%d is smaller than 10\n", val);
11
          else if (val > 10)
12
               printf("%d is smaller than 10\n", val);
13
          else
14
               printf("%d is 10\n", val);
15
     🔳 "DAcodeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe" 🔳 "DAcodeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe" 💵 "DAcodeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
                                50 < 10 : 0
      -30 < 10:
                                50 == 10 : 0
      -30 == 10 \cdot 0
                                                           10 == 10 : 1
         is smaller than 10
```

關係運算子使用範例 2:

```
//boolean algebra & if else
     #include <stdio.h>
 3
     int main(){
          int val, isntSixMuti = 0;
          scanf("%d", &val);
          if(val % 2 != 0){
 8
               printf("%d isn't multiple of 2.\n", val);
 9
               isntSixMuti = isntSixMuti + 1;
10
          if(val % 3 != 0){
11
12
               printf("%d isn't multiple of 3.\n", val);
13
               isntSixMuti = isntSixMuti + 1;
14
15
          if(isntSixMuti){
16
              printf("%d isn:t multiple of 6.\n", val);
17
18
                                    "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else exe"
     "D\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
     15 isn't multiple of 2.
15 isn:t multiple of 6.
```

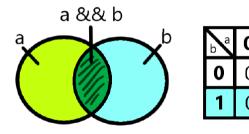
注意,C 語言的關係運算子 不能 像數學一樣連續比較:

```
//boolean algebra & if else
    #include <stdio.h>
 3
4
     int main(){
          int val:
 6
          scanf("%d", &val);
          if(0 < val < 5){ //Logic Error</pre>
 8
               printf("%d is between 0 and 5\n", val);
 9
10
11
     "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
12
        is between 0 and 5
```

計算且、或、非等邏輯運算

名稱	運算子	語法
邏輯 AND	&&	a && b
邏輯 OR		a b
邏輯 NOT	!	!a

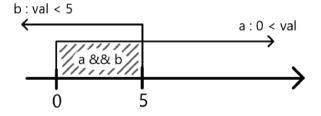
邏輯 AND (且)



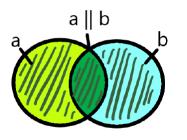
邏輯 AND 範例:

```
//boolean algebra & if else
     #include <stdio.h>
 4
     int main(){
          int val:
 6
          scanf("%d", &val);
          if(0 < val && val < 5){
 8
               printf("%d is between 0 and 5\n", val);
 9
10
          else{
11
               printf("%d is not between 0 and 5\n", val);
12
13
     "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
                                  "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
       is between 0 and 5
                                  10 is not between 0 and 5
```

0 < val && val < 5 邏輯解釋:



邏輯 OR (或)

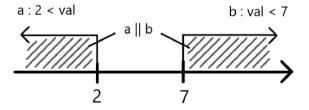


ba	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

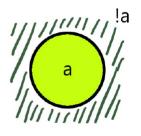
邏輯 OR 範例:

```
//boolean algebra & if else
     #include <stdio.h>
 4
     int main(){
          int val;
 6
          scanf("%d", &val);
          if(val < 2 |  7 < val ){
 8
               printf("%d is not between 2 and 7\n", val);
          else{
10
               printf("%d is between 2 and 7\n", val);
11
12
13
     ■ "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe" ■ "D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
       is not between 2 and 7
                                    is between 2 and 7
```

val < 2 || 7 < val 邏輯解釋:



邏輯 NOT (非)



а	0	1
!a	1	0

邏輯 NOT 範例:

```
1 //boolean algebra & if else
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main(){
         int val;
 6
         scanf("%d", &val);
         if(!(2 < val && val < 7)){
              printf("%d is not between 2 and 7\n", val);
10
         else{
11
              printf("%d is between 2 and 7\n", val);
12
13
"D:\codeblocks\boolean algebra & if else.exe"
10 is not between 2 and 7
```

三元運算子(:?)

一個有時候可以代替 if else 用的運算子

三元運算子

語法:

條件式 ? 成立傳回值 : 失敗傳回值

例如原本 if ... else 的敘述:

```
if (a > b)
    max = a;
else
    max = b;
```

等價於

max = (a > b) ? a : b;

三元運算子

原本 if ... else if ... else 的敘述:

```
if (a > b)
    cmp = 1;
else if (a < b)
    cmp = -1;
else
    cmp = 0;</pre>
```

等價於

```
cmp = (a > b) ? 1 : (a < b) ? -1 : 0;
```

重複使用太多三元運算子會導致程式難以閱讀, 盡量避免使用太多三元運算子。

有時候我們會需要判斷一個變數的不同數值情況:

```
//switch case
    #include <stdio.h>
 3
4
    int main(){
 5
        int day;
 6
        scanf("%d", &day);
 7
        if (day == 1)
8
             printf("MON\n");
        else if (day == 2)
9
10
             printf("TUE\n");
        else if (dav == 3)
11
12
             printf("WED\n");
        else if (day == 4)
13
             printf("THU\n");
14
15
        else if (day == 5)
16
             printf("FRI\n");
17
        else
18
             printf("WEEKEND\n");
19
```

當一個判斷式都在判斷同一個變數時,可以選擇格式比較工整的 switch case

```
if (day == 1){
                                            switch(day){
 8
             printf("MON\n");
                                     8
                                            case 1:
 9
                                                 printf("MON\n");
                                    9
10
         else if (day == 2){
                                   10
                                                 break:
                                   11
11
             printf("TUE\n"):
                                            case 2:
                                   12
                                                 printf("TUE\n");
12
13
         else if (day == 3){
                                   13
                                                 break;
14
             printf("WED\n"):
                                   14
                                            case 3:
                                   15
                                                 printf("WED\n");
15
                                   16
                                                 break:
16
         else if (dav == 4){
                                   17
17
                                            case 4:
             printf("THU\n");
                                                 printf("THU\n");
18
                                   18
                                   19
                                                 break:
19
         else if (dav == 5){
20
             printf("FRI\n");
                                   20
                                            case 5:
                                                 printf("FRI\n");
                                   21
21
22
                                   22
                                                 break;
         else
                                            default:
23
             printf("WEEKEND\n"):
                                                 printf("WEEKEND\n");
24
                                   24
                                   25
```

switch case 格式:

```
switch (變數) {
    case 符合的結果1:
        ...
        break;
    case 符合的結果2:
        ...
        break;
    case 符合的結果3:
        ...
        break;
    default: //若不符合上面的case
        ...
}
```

break 的意思是離開 switch 的大括號,如果全部沒有 加上 break,會一直執行到大括號結束為止。

執行序會從符合的 case 進入,並碰到 break 離開:

```
//switch case
     #include <stdio.h>
 3
 4
     int main(){
 5
          int val:
 6
          scanf("%d", &val);
 7
          switch (val){
 8
              case 1:
 9
                   printf("> A\n");
10
              case 2:
11
                   printf("> B\n");
12
              case 3:
                                           "D:\codeblocks\switch case.exe"
13
                   printf("> C\n");
14
                   break:
15
              case 4:
                                           "D'\codeblocks\switch case.exe"
16
              case 5:
17
                   printf("> OOXX\n");
18
19
```

參考資料: Deitel, H. M., & Deitel, P. J. (2015). C: How to program. Upper Saddle River, N.J: Prentice Hall.