

# Conditional Logic and Block Statements

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# Overview



Relational operators

Conditional assignment

If-else

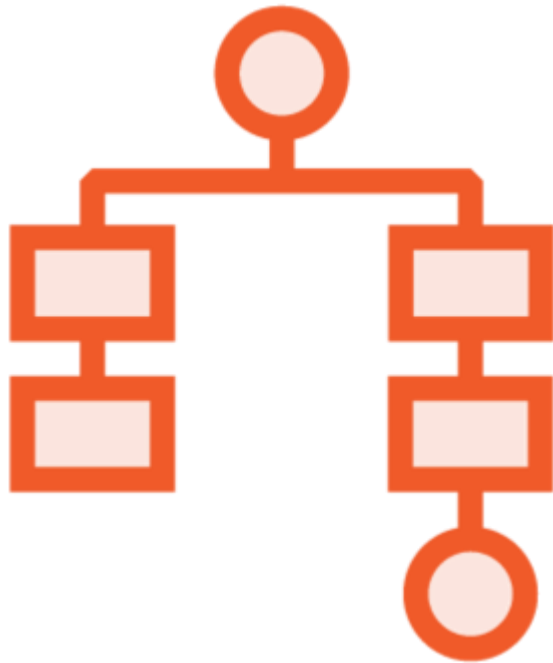
Chaining if-else

Logical operators

Block statements

Switch





## Conditional logic

- Perform a test
- Perform action based on test result



# Relational Operators

	Operator	Integer, Floating Point Example	Character Example	Boolean Example



```
int value1 = 7;  
int value2 = 5;  
int maxValue = value1 > value2 ? value1 : value2 ;  
System.out.println(maxValue);
```

## Conditional Assignment

Return a value based on the result of a condition

condition



```
int value1 = 10;
int value2 = 4;
if (value1 > value2)
    System.out.println("value 1 is bigger");
else
    System.out.println("value 1 is not bigger");
```

## If-else

An if statement conditionally executes a statement

Else clause executes a statement when condition is false

- Else clause is optional

```
if ( condition )
    true-statement ;
else
    false-statement ;
```





## Chaining if-else

- Evaluated in order top-to-bottom
- First to test true is executed

```
if ( condition-1 )
    true-statement-1 ;
else
    true-statement-2 ;
    .
    .
    .
else if ( condition-N )
    true-statement-N ;
else
    false-statement ;
```

# Chaining if-else

```
int value1 = 10;  
int value2 = 40;  
if (value1 > value2)  
    System.out.println("value 1 is bigger");  
else  
    System.out.println("value 2 is bigger");  
else  
    System.out.println("value 1 and value 2 are equal");
```







## Logical operators

- Produce a single true or false result from two true or false values
- May combine two relational tests
- May combine two Boolean variables



```
int a = 20, b = 14, c = 5;
```

Diagram illustrating the evaluation of the logical expression `a > b & b > c`:

- The expression `a > b` evaluates to `true` (blue).
- The expression `b > c` evaluates to `true` (green).
- The logical AND operator `&` (orange) combines the two `true` results to produce a final `true` result (orange).

```
if ( a > b & b > c )
```

```
    System.out.println("a is greater than c");
```

## Logical Operators

	Operator	What Resolves to True
And	&	



```
boolean done = false;
```

```
    true  
    └─  
    false  
    └─  
if ( ! done )  
    System.out.println("Keep going!");
```

## Logical Operators

	Operator	What Resolves to True
And	&	true & true
Or		



# Conditional Logical Operators



**Similar to standard logical operators**

**Right side executes only when needed**

- && executes right only when left is true
- || executes right only when left is false

	Operator	What Resolves to True
And	&&	
Or		





## Block statement

- Groups statements together
- Creates a compound statement
- Enclose statements in opening and closing brackets

```
{  
    statement-1;  
    statement-2;  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    statement-N;  
}
```

# Block Statement

```
int v1 = 10, v2 = 4;  
final int diff;  
if (v1 > v2)  
    diff = v1 - v2;  
    System.out.println("v1 is bigger than v2, diff = " + diff);  
}  
else  
    diff = v2 - v1;  
    System.out.println("v1 is not bigger than v2, diff = " + diff);  
}
```



# Block Statement and Variable Scope



## **Variable scope**

- Describes range of visibility

## **Variable declared within a block statement**

- Scope limited to that block
- In other words, the variable is not visible outside of the block



# Block Statement and Variable Scope

```
double students = 30.0d, rooms = 4.0d;
```

```
if(rooms > 0.0d) {
```

```
    System.out.println(students);
```

```
    System.out.println(rooms);
```

```
    double avg = students / rooms
```

```
    System.out.println(avg);
```

```
}
```

```
System.out.println(avg);
```







## Switch

- Test value against multiple matches
- Transfers control based on match

```
switch (value-to-test) {  
    case matching-value-1:  
        statements  
        break;  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    case matching-value-N:  
        statements  
        break;  
    default:  
        statements  
}
```



# Using Switch



## Primitive types supported

byte, short, int, long  
char



## A match can have multiple statements

End each match with break  
Otherwise will “fall through”  
to next match



# Summary



## Conditional assignment

- Return value based on condition

## If-else

- Conditionally executes a statement
- Else clause is optional
- Can chain if-else statements together



# Summary



## Relational operators

- Compare one value to another

## Logical operators

- Produce a single true or false result from two true or false values

## Conditional logical operators

- Similar to standard logical operators
- Only execute right side when needed



# Summary



## Block statement

- Group statements together
- Variables declared within a block are not visible outside of block

## Switch

- Test value against multiple matches
- Transfers control based on match
- Be sure to end each match with break

