

COMPUTER ENGINEERING CPOOPG2L: Object Oriented Programming

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Date performed	DECEMBER 14, 2022	
Date submitted	DECEMBER 15, 2022	
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ACTIVITY NO. 2 SELECTION STATEMENTS (the if condition)

I. OBJECTIVES:

This activity aims to:

- 1. Familiarize the syntax of one-way, two-way, multiple-way, and nested if conditions.
- Familiarize the use of logical symbols and operators used in conditional statement.

LEARNING OUTCOMES (LOs)	COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES (CLOs)				
At the end of the activity, the students should be able to:	1	2	3	4	5
Write a program that will implement one-way, two-way, multiple-way, and nested if conditions		•	•		

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES (CLOs)

- 1. Understand the fundamental concept of OOP through Java programming
- 2. Write programs using console and dialog box.
- 3. Apply the concept of iterative, control, and array structure programming..
- 4. Construct classes, objects, methods and constructor.
- 5. Write programs in GUI environment

II. SOFTWARE/HARDWARE/EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

- 1. Eclipse
- 2. Computer unit

III. SAFETY GUIDELINES:

- 1. Make sure you have both an adjustable table and chair so that ergonomic accommodations can be made for each person using the computer.
- 2. The computer screen should be front and centre so neck turning is unnecessary.





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- 3. Keep your lab space clean and organized.
- 4. Clean your lab bench and equipment, and lock the door before you leave the laboratory.
- 5. Never eat, drink, or smoke while working in the laboratory.
- 6. DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING WITH WHICH YOU ARE NOT COMPLETELY FAMILIAR!!! It is always better to ask questions to laboratory technicians or to your instructors than to risk harm to yourself or damage to the equipment.

IV. THEORY

Computer program is read and execute by the machine sequentially or simply called sequential execution or sequential flow. However, codes can be inserted for execution depending on given conditions.

The *if* statement evaluates a condition and execute an operation depending on the result of the evaluated condition. If the expression evaluated as true, the statement or block of statement is executed. The following are the different forms of if statement.

1. The **if** statement (one-way)

2. The *if . . . else* statement (two-way)

```
If (condition)
{
         Statement: //this will be executed if the condition is true
}
else
```





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```
{
                         Statement: //this will be executed if the condition is false
                 }
                 Example:
                 If(grade>=75)
                 {
                         System.out.println("PASSED");
                 else
                 {
                         System.out.println("FAILED");
                 }
3. The if . . . elseif statement (multiple-way)
                 If (condition)
                 {
                         Statement: //this will be executed if the condition is true
                 }
                        elseif (condition)
                        elseif (condition)
                 else
                 {
                         Statement: //this will be executed if the condition is false
                 }
                 Example:
                 If(grade > = 75\&\&grade < = 80)
                 {
                         System.out.println("1.0 - fair");
                 }
                        elseif (grade>=81&&grade<=86)
```



}



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```
System.out.println("2.0 - good");
}
else
{
System.out.println("FAILED");
```

4. The nested if statement

```
If (condition 1)

If (condition 2)

If (condition 3)

statement;

else

statement3;

else

statement2;

else

statement1;
```





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V. PROCEDURE:

1. Write a program that will accept two integer numbers. If the first number inputted is greater than the second, compute the sum of the numbers; otherwise, compute the product of the numbers.

Program:

```
importjava.io.*;
import java.util.*;
publicclass IfStatement3 {;
      static Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
      publicstaticvoid main(String[]args)throws Exception
      {
            int FN,SN=0;
            float sum=0;
            float P=0;
            System.out.print("Enter first Number: ");
            FN=input.nextInt();
            System.out.print("Enter Second Number: ");
            SN=input.nextInt();
                  if(FN>SN)
                  {
                        sum=FN+SN;
                        System.out.print("the first number is greater");
                        System.out.print("\nThe Sum is = : "+sum);
                  if (SN>FN)
                  {
                        P=FN*SN;
                        System.out.print("the second number "+ SN +" is
                        greater than the first number "+FN);
                        System.out.print("\nThe Product is = : "+P);
                  }
```





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Output

```
public static void main(String[]args){
    float sum = 0;
    float P = 0;
    System.out.print(s: "Enter first Number: ");
    System.out.print(s: "Enter Second Number: ");
       System.out.print(s: "the first number is greater");
       P=FN*SN;
       System.out.print("the second number "+ SN +" is greater than the first number "+FN);
       System.out.print("\nThe Product is = : "+P);
```

```
PS C:\Users\Sky\Desktop\codes> & `C:\Program Files\Eclipse AdrkspaceStorage\7c8bcb0020c02b0494133a4a099914ab\redhat.java\jd
Enter first Number: 30
Enter Second Number: 50
the second number 50 is greater than the first number 30
The Product is = : 1500.0
PS C:\Users\Sky\Desktop\codes>
```



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2. .Use the if . . . else statement to implement the problem 1 above.

Program:

```
//if statement if first number is greater than sn condition//
if(FN>SN)
{
    //addition will be used if the condition is met//
    //formula and using the sum variable//
    sum=FN+SN;
    //print out the value//
    System.out.print(s: "the first number is greater");
    System.out.print("\nThe Sum is = : "+sum);
}

//else statement if first number is less than sn condition//
else
//multiplication will be used if the condition is met//
    //formula and using the product variable//
    P=FN*SN;
    //print out the value//
    System.out.print("the second number "+ SN +" is greater than the first number "+FN);
    System.out.print("\nThe Product is = : "+P);
```

Output:

```
The Product is = : 1500.0

PS C:\Users\Sky\Desktop\codes> c:; cd 'c:\Users\Sky\Desktop\code\ser\workspaceStorage\7c8bcb
sers\Sky\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\7c8bcb
Enter first Number: 30
Enter Second Number: 50
the second number 50 is greater than the first number 30
The Product is = : 1500.0

PS C:\Users\Sky\Desktop\codes>
```



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VI. PROBLEMS/QUESTIONS:

- 1. Write a program that asks the user to input a number. Determine if the number is an odd or even.
- 2. Write a program that accepts a student's four examination scores, compute for the average and converts the average to an equivalent numerical grade, and displays the letter grade.

Average	Numerical Grade		
96 - 100	4.0		
90 - 94	3.5		
84 - 89	3.0		
78 – 83	2.5		
72 – 77	2.0		
66 – 71	1.5		
60 – 65	1.0		

1. Write a program that compute and display the employee's salary. The program will accept employees name, number of hours worked, and rate per hour. The net pay is calculated by the following condition:

otherwise

Gross =
$$1.5 * rate * (hours - 40) + 40 * rate$$

If gross <= 6500

Net pay = gross

otherwise

Net pay =
$$gross - (15 + 0.45*gross)$$





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VII. INTERPRETATION/ANALYSIS OF DATA:

Only need one variable for this

I made my own variable for scanner cl for faster type

Conditions for even and odd is x is dividable by 2, if it's divided by 2 and eventually equal to 0, it's even

If it's not it'll be odd

Condition is x % 2 == 0





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6 variables needed for this one or counter variable was used, only 3 is needed

4 exam scores were inputted and 1 name

Exam scores formula is all the variables are added and divided by how many variables are there, for this scenario it's 4

The conditions were indicated each if statement for example would be if(qz>=96) and if the condition is met, the numerical grade would be displayed depending on the condition and the letter grade would be P for passed.

If the conditions were not met, the numerical grade would be zero and the letter grade is R for repeat





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```
activity 2 > J action3java > % action3 > %
```

3 data needed to be inputted: name, hrs and rate

Display the 3 inputted data and conditions are placed for hrs

If the value of hrs is 40 or below, the gross value is equal to hrs multiplied by rate

Else if the condition is not met the formula is gross = 1.5*rate*(hrs-40)+40*rate

After getting the gross value, another condition would be imposed

If gross is <= 6500 the formula for netpay is equal to gross

Else if the gross is over 6500 then the formula for Netpay is equal to gross-(15+(0.45*gross))

Print out all of the inputted data after.





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VIII. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION:

The given problems are more of repeated conditions, where analyzing the question is the key component of the activity, the ability to understand and interpret a question is needed in this work. As the problems are quite tricky since it isn't very detailed when additional questions are needed most of the time. It is a great mind teaser since it tackles how to interpret certain problems and if one person has the ability to actualize the needed problem. The recommendation would be having a more thorough problem that'll make the student think but it won't make them confused if the formula is correct or not since the formula isn't the main problem but a part of the question.

IX. REFERENCES:

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Pearson