

# Control structures – sequence

- Do a block of steps in the given order

```
{
```

```
wake_up;
```

```
dress_up;
```

```
go_to_school;
```

```
}
```

# Sequence control structures – selection (or branching with **if-else**)

- Evaluate the **condition** and perform a block of steps if the condition is true (otherwise perform the other block of steps)

```
if ( today_is_a_school_day )    /* condition that may be T or F */
{
    wake_up;                    // if a school day ...
    dress_up;                   // note the indentation to
    go_to_school;               // improve code readability
}
else
{
    sleep_all_morning;          // if not a school day ...
                                // curly braces are optional for
                                // a single-step block
}
```

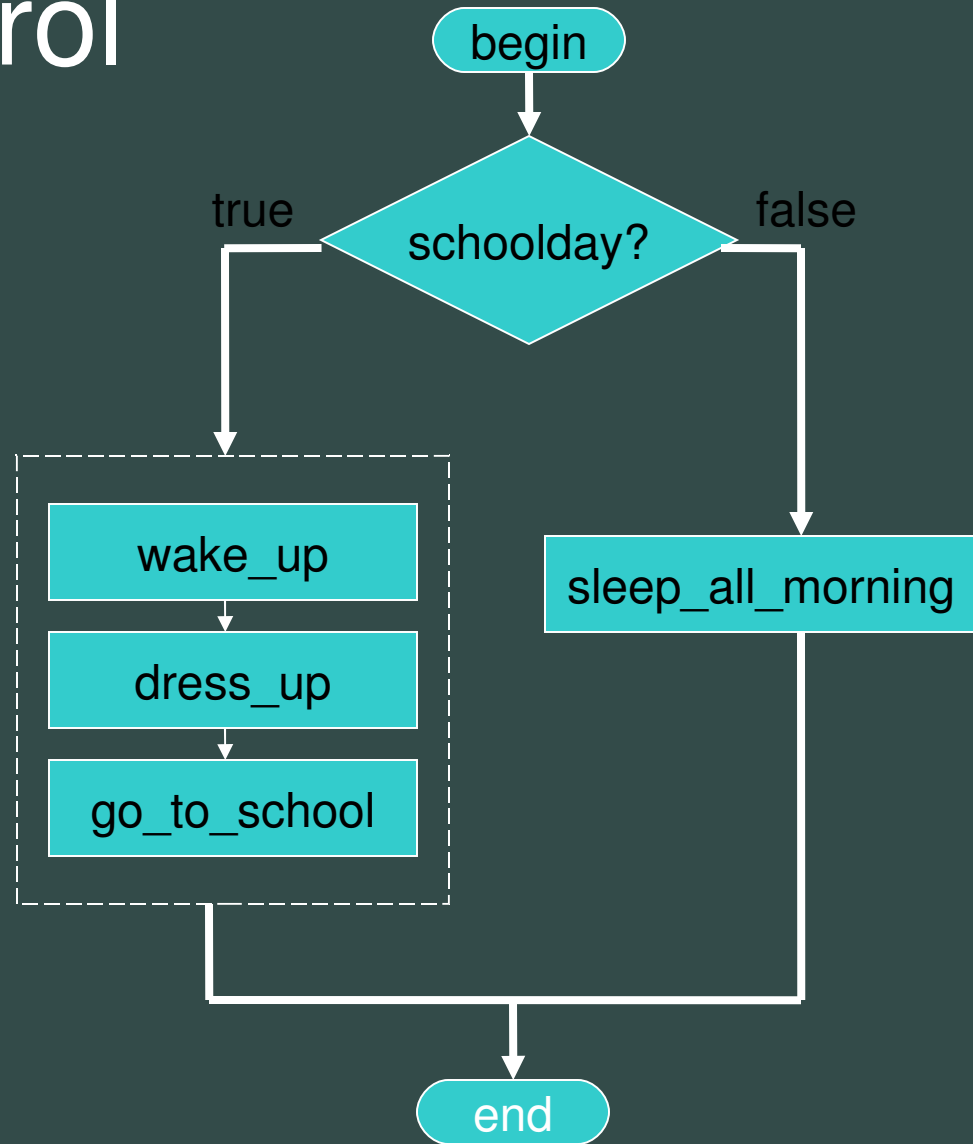
# Flowcharts help us to visualize the flow of control

**if** ( today\_is\_a\_school\_day )

```
{  
    wake_up;  
    dress_up;  
    go_to_school;  
}
```

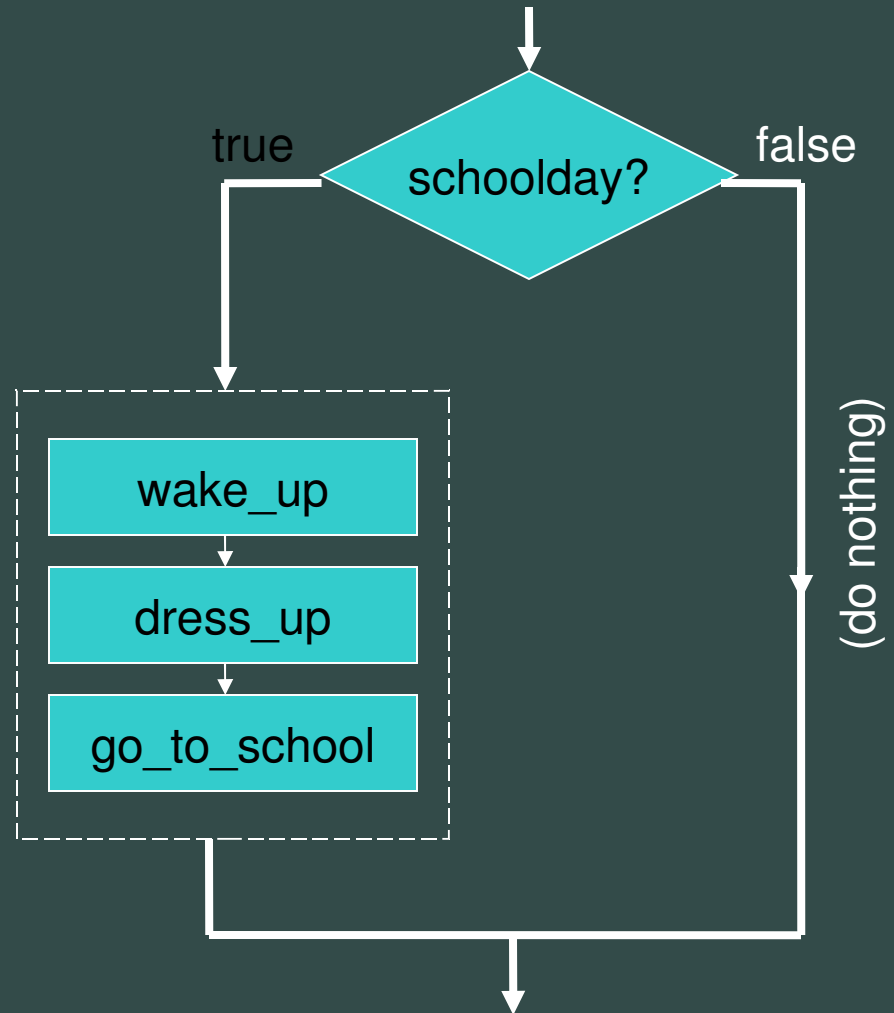
**else**

sleep\_all\_morning;



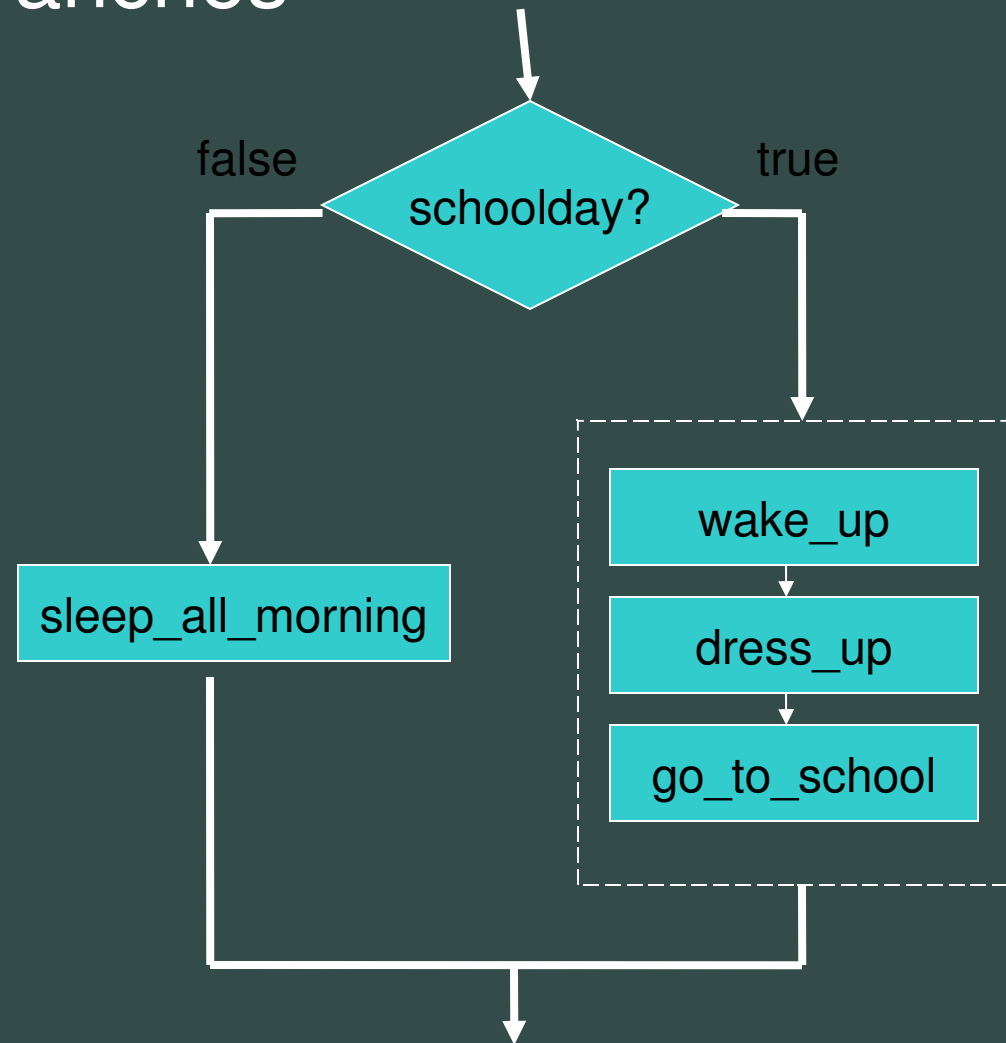
# A branch can be empty

```
if ( schoolday )  
{  
    wake_up;  
    dress_up;  
    go_to_school;  
}
```



# Use negation (!) in the condition to reverse the two branches

```
if ( !schoolday )
{
    sleep_all_morning;
}
else
{
    wake_up;
    dress_up;
    go_to_school;
}
```



# A branch can have more branches

```
if ( today_is_a_school_day )
```

```
{
```

```
    wake_up;  
    dress_up;  
    go_to_school;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    if ( my_birthday_today )
```

```
    {
```

```
        party_all_day;
```

```
    }
```

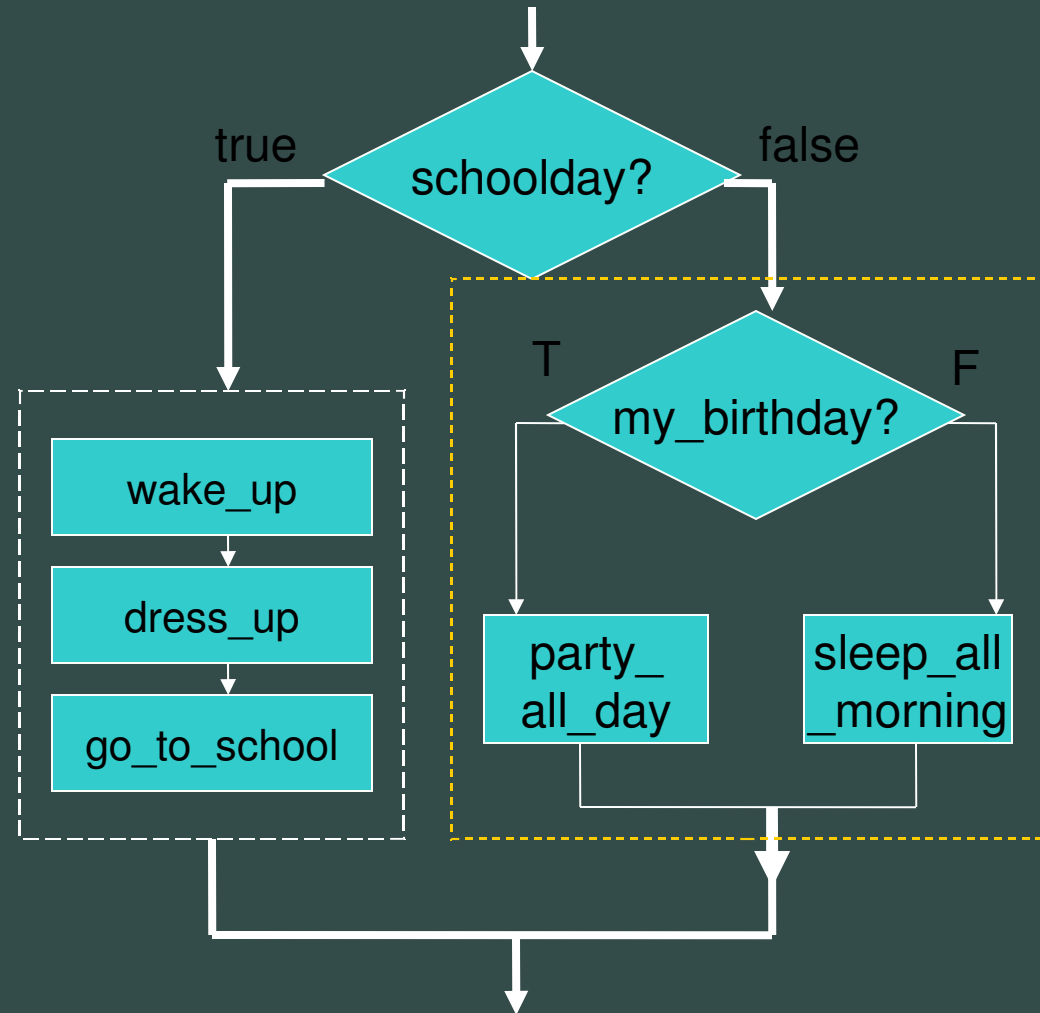
```
    else
```

```
    {
```

```
        sleep_all_morning;
```

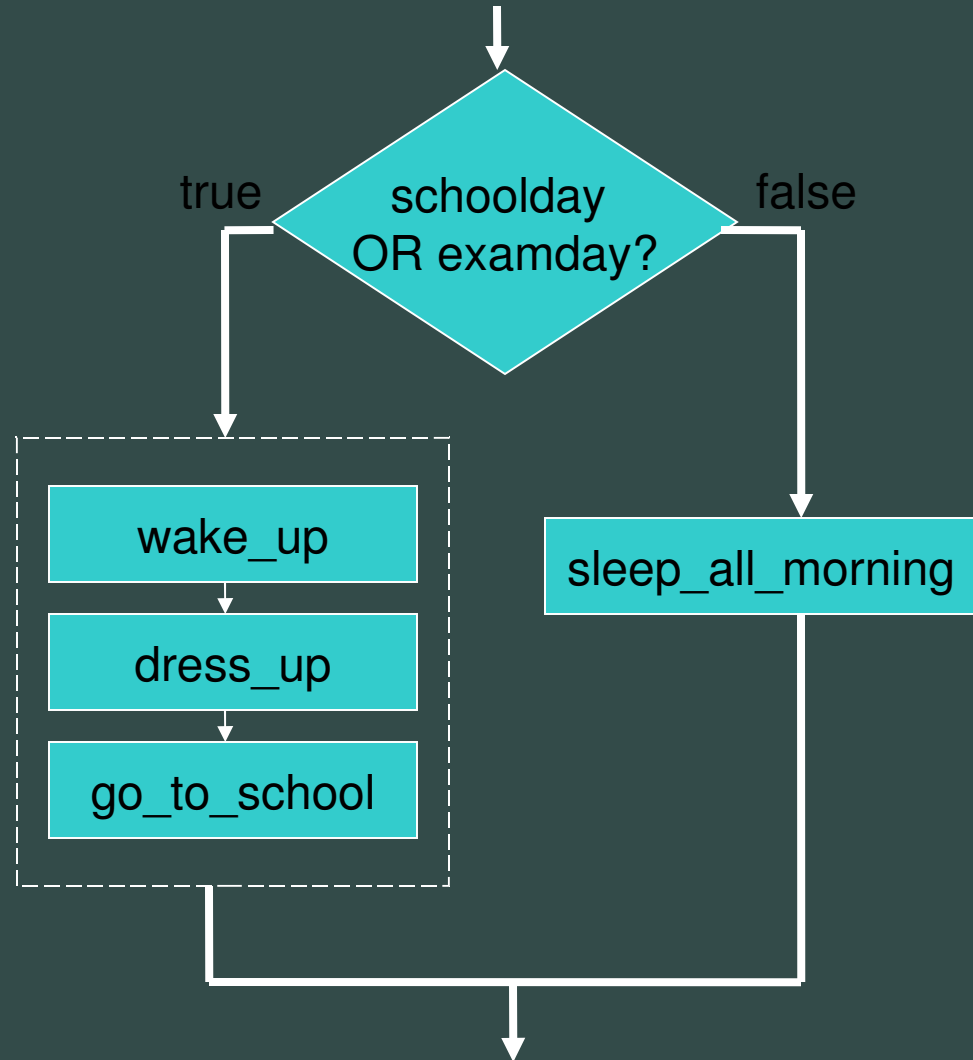
```
    }
```

```
}
```



Conditions can be simple,  
or complex with the use of logical operators

```
if ( schoolday || examday )  
{  
    wake_up;  
    dress_up;  
    go_to_school;  
}  
else  
{  
    sleep_all_morning;  
}
```



# Remember truth tables in mathematical logic

- **!** Means NOT
  - $(!A)$  is true if and only if  $A$  is false
- **&&** means AND
  - $(A \&\& B)$  is true if and only if both  $A$  and  $B$  are true
- **||** means OR
  - $(A || B)$  is true if and only if at least one of  $A$  or  $B$  is true

| A | B | A && B | A    B |
|---|---|--------|--------|
| T | T | T      | T      |
| T | F | F      | T      |
| F | T | F      | T      |
| F | F | F      | F      |

| A | !A |
|---|----|
| T | F  |
| F | T  |



Exercise: Be sure you understand the logical operators.  
Would the two algorithms below behave in the same way?

```
if ( schoolday || examday )
{
    wake_up;
    dress_up;
    go_to_school;
}
else
    sleep_all_morning;
```

```
if ( schoolday )
{
    wake_up;
    dress_up;
    go_to_school;
}
else
{
    if ( examday )
    {
        wake_up;
        dress_up;
        go_to_school;
    }
    else
        sleep_all_morning;
}
```

# Another example

(good indentation helps improve code readability)

```
if ( you wish to access these notes electronically yourself )
{
    find a computer with a fast Internet connection
    if ( !( you have an account at courses@uplb ) )
    {
        use any web browser and go to courses.uplb.edu.ph
        follow the instructions to create your own account
    }
    download the files that you need
}
else
{
    find a friendly classmate who can share a copy
    smile and thank your friend
}
```

# Sequence control structures – loops

- Branching with if-else is nice but we need something more powerful in order to do more
- Loops allow some block of statements to be performed repeatedly
- There are several ways of expressing loops, all are useful

```
{ // instructions for a nerdy brand of shampoo
  wet_hair;
  do {
    apply_shampoo;
    massage_into_hair_and_scalp;
    rinse_well;
  } while ( dirty ); // repeat if necessary
  towel_dry;
}
```

# An example of a loop

```
{  
  wet_hair;  
  
  do {  
    apply_shampoo;  
    massage_into_hair_and_scalp;  
    rinse_well;  
  } while ( dirty ); // repeat if necessary  
  
  towel_dry;  
}
```

