



الأسبوع "الثالث" برمجة حاسوب "C++"

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Logical Operators

! (NOT) : معکون یکنوز $expr$ واحد معنی ضروری
یکنوز لمعاملین (c)

&& (AND) : $\begin{matrix} \text{---} & \&\& & \text{---} \\ (T) & \leftarrow & (T) & \&\& & (T) \\ (F) & \leftarrow & (F) & \&\& & (T) \\ & & (T) & \&\& & (F) \\ (F) & \leftarrow & (F) & \&\& & (F) \end{matrix}$ احدا

|| (OR) : $\begin{matrix} \text{---} & || & \text{---} \\ (T) & || & (T) \rightarrow T \\ (F) & || & (T) \rightarrow T \\ (T) & || & (F) \rightarrow T \\ (F) & || & (F) \rightarrow (F) \end{matrix}$ دائما متفاظ

x	y	! x	x && y	x y
true	true	false	true	true
true	false	false	false	true
false	true	true	false	true
false	false	true	false	false

cout << ! (9==9) << endl; False

cout << ! (4>=5) << endl; true

cout << ! true << endl; False

cout << ! false << endl; true

cout << ((^T8==8) & ^F(5>7)); False

cout << ((^T8==8) || ^F(5>7)); true

cout << ! ^{0<}0.5 << endl; False

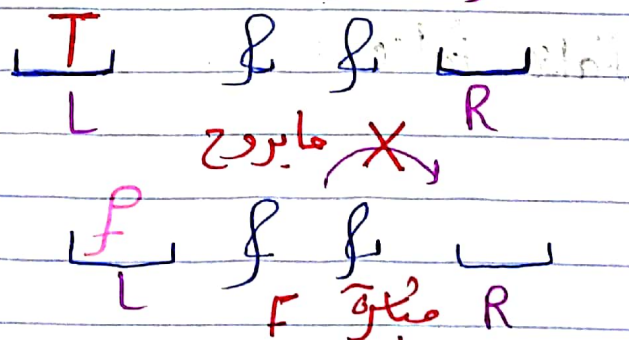
cout << ! ^{0<}1 << endl; False

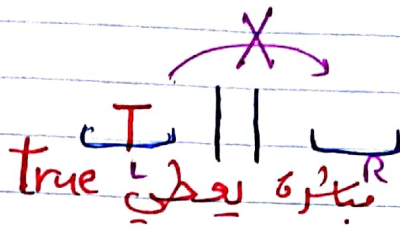
cout << ! 0 << endl; true

التي هي False هو الصن

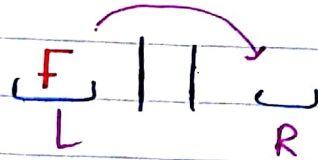
القيمة العددية الوحيدة

من يروح مع R لـ
True ← L تكون
لها ان كانت False
متفرقة False





مباشره يعطي true
مباشره يعطي false



أمثلة

int x=6, y=4;

(x==6) && (y=5) يتم تنفيذ الشرط الثاني
عندما يكون الشرط الاول T

cout << "y=" << endl;

∴ هنا يطبع y=5

int x=6, y=4;

(x>6) && (y=5) لا يتم تنفيذ الشرط الثاني
لأن الاول F

cout << "y=" << y << endl;

∴ هنا يطبع y=4

int x=6, y=4;

```
int x = 6, y = 4;
```

```
(X == 6) || (y = 5);
```

```
cout << "y = " << y << endl;
```

```
int x = 6, y = 4;
```

```
(X > 6) || (y != 5);
```

```
cout << "y = " << y << endl;
```

y = 4

y = 5

Conditional Statement if/else



```
int x = 10;
```

```
if (x > 5) {
```

```
    cout << "x > 5";
```

```
}
```

```

int x = 10;
if (x < 5) → (F)
{
    cout << "x > 5";
}
cout << "Code After if";

```

أُصلحت

بم اعتبار الشرط التالي لهذه الجملة فقط من الشرط في حالة وضع { }
 يتم اعتبار الشرط التالي لهذه الجملة فقط من الشرط في حالة وضع { }
 int x = 20;
 if (x < 17) F
 {
 cout << "x = " << x << endl;
 ✓ cout << x - 17 << endl;
 }
 النتيجة: 3

```

int x = 20;
if (x > 17) T
{
    cout << "x = " << x << endl; ✓
}
cout << x - 17 << endl; ✓

```

x = 20
3

النتيجة: 3

```

int x = 10;
if (x > 5)    T
{
    cout << "x > 5";
}
else
{
    cout << "x < 5";
}
cout << "Code After if";

```

Diagram illustrating the execution flow for the first code snippet. A red arrow starts from the 'if' condition, goes down to the 'if' block, then loops back to the 'else' block, and finally goes down to the 'cout' statement after the 'if-else' block. Checkmarks are placed next to the 'if' condition, the 'if' block, and the final 'cout' statement. The word 'يتم' (It is done) is written in red next to the 'else' block.

```

int x = 10;
if (x < 5)    F
{
    cout << "x > 5";
}
else
{
    cout << "x < 5";
}
cout << "Code After if";

```

Diagram illustrating the execution flow for the second code snippet. A red arrow starts from the 'if' condition, goes down to the 'if' block, then loops back to the 'else' block, and finally goes down to the 'cout' statement after the 'if-else' block. Checkmarks are placed next to the 'if' condition, the 'if' block, and the final 'cout' statement. The word 'يتم' (It is done) is written in red next to the 'else' block.


```

int x = 20, y = 15;
if (x > y) T
{
    cout << "max = " << x << endl; ✓
    cout << "min = " << y << endl; ✓
}
else
{
    cout << "max = " << y << endl;
    cout << "min = " << x << endl;
}
cout << x + y << endl; ✓

```

max = 20
min = 15
35

النتيجة :-

```

int x = 20, y = 35;
if (x > y) F
{
    cout << "max = " << x << endl;
    cout << "min = " << y << endl;
}
else
{
    cout << "max = " << y << endl; ✓
    cout << "min = " << x << endl; ✓
}
cout << x + y << endl; ✓

```

max = 35
min = 20
55

النتيجة

1st condition is true

```
int x = 10;
if (x > 5)
{
    cout << "X > 5";
}
else if (x < 5)
{
    cout << "x < 5";
}
else
{
    cout << " x equals 5";
}
cout << "code After if";
```

2nd condition is true

```
int x = 3;
if (x > 5)
{
    cout << "X > 5";
}
else if (x < 5)
{
    cout << "x < 5";
}
else
{
    cout << " x equals 5";
}
cout << "code After if" ;
```

All condition are false

```
int x = 5;
if (x > 5)
{
    cout << "X > 5";
}
else if (x < 5)
{
    cout << "x < 5";
}
else
{
    cout << " x equals 5";
}
cout << "code After if";
```

Given a number (not multiple of ten) of two digits Interchange First and Second Digit of a Number

Example:-

Input : 25
Output : 52

25
First digit \swarrow \searrow Second digit
 $X \% 10$ $X / 10$
 $(5 \times 10) + 2$

73, 38, }
37, 83 }

3 7
Pd \swarrow \searrow Sd
 $X \% 10$ $X / 10$
 $((7 \times 10) + 3)$

3 4
Pd \swarrow \searrow Sd
 $X \% 10$ $X / 10$
4 3
 $((4 \times 10) + 3)$
43

الانوار :-

بفعل مذكر
int x = 25; وكتابة cin >> x;
int r = x % 10; // r = 5
int d = x / 10; // d = 2
int res = r * 10 + d;
cout << res << endl;

أو

int x;
cin >> x;
int r = (x % 10) * 10 + x / 10;
cout << r << endl;

بعض الأمثلة على السؤال :-
1) number is even or odd :-

نكتب الساتر
ثم

```
if (r%2 == 0)
```

```
{  
    cout << "even" << endl;  
}
```

else

{

```
    cout << "odd" << endl;  
}
```

2) اعكسه واطبع الأكبر

نكتب الساتر ثم

```
if (r > x)
```

{

```
    cout << r << endl;
```

```
}
```

else

{

```
    cout << x << endl;
```


3) ! حليج الرقم الاكبر

```
int x;  
cin >> x;  
int r = x % 10;  
int d = x / 10;
```

```
if (r > d)  
{  
    cout << r << endl;  
}  
else  
{  
    cout << d << endl;  
}
```

input 65
output 6

Switch (expression)

```
{
  Case x:
    // code block
    break;
  Case y:
    // code block
    break;
  default:
    // code block
}
```

else, if بدو على حالة

مقي نجا لل Switch

عندما يكون كل الحالة تدور حول (مغير واحد) مثل (x)

مثال:

```
int x = 3;
switch (x)
```

```
{
  case 1: cout << "one";
  break;
  case 2: cout << "two";
  break;
```

```
  default: cout << "choice is not 1 or 2";
  break;
}
```

Switch لا يعمل

Case if / else if
default → else الأخيرة
break; عند تحقق case بطل برة

```

char m;           // m = 'x';
cin >> m;
Switch (m) {
    ✓ default:
        cout << "wrong choice \n"; break;
    ✗ case 'A':
        cout << "Ali \n"; break;
    ✗ case 'o':
        cout << "Omar \n"; break;
}

```

```

float x = 2;
switch (x) {

```

→ int, char, bool ٧١٢٤٨
 x = 65 b 0,1
 T, F

```

    case 1: cout << "one";
        break;
    default: cout << "choice is not 1";
        break;
}

```

error: switch expression of type 'float'
 is illegal
 error C2052: 'double': illegal type for case
 expression.

غير مسموح
 مسموح


```
int x, y;
```

```
cin >> x >> y;
```

X=10

Y=8

x is greater than y

```
switch (x>y)
```

```
{
```

```
case true:
```

```
    cout << "x is greater than y";
```

```
    break;
```

```
case false:
```

```
    cout << " x is not greater than y";
```

```
    break;
```

```
}
```

Error C4700: uninitialized local variable 'm'

```
char m;
```

```
switch (m) {
```

```
case 'c':    cout << "Computer Science"; break;
```

```
case 'm':    cout << "Mathematics"; break;
```

```
case 'a':    cout << "Accoutant"; break;
```

```
default:     cout << "wrong choice";
```

```
}
```

```
int x;
```

```
cin >> x;
```

X=10

```
switch (x%2)
```

```
{
```

✓

```
case 0:
```

```
    cout << "X is even";
```

```
    break;
```

```
case 1:
```

```
    cout << " X is odd";
```

```
    break;
```

```
}
```

X is even