Selection and Repetition
Revisited

CSC 1051 – Data Structures and Algorithms I

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Some slides in this presentation are adapted from the slides accompanying Java Software Solutions by Lewis & Loftus
Selection structures in Java

• Conditional statement:

```java
if (n > 0)
    System.out.print("positive");
else
    System.out.print("negative");
```

• Other selection structures (Chapter 6 in text)
  – the `conditional` operator
  – the `switch` statement
The Conditional Operator Syntax

```
condition ? expression1 : expression2
```

- If the `condition` is true, `expression1` is evaluated; if it is false, `expression2` is evaluated
- The value of the entire conditional operator is the value of the selected expression
- Example: Rewrite this

```java
if (n > 0)
    System.out.print("positive");
else
    System.out.print("negative");
```
The conditional operator is **not a statement**

WRONG!

```java
(n > 0) ? System.out.print("positive"): System.out.print("negative");
```
More examples:

```java
int bit = (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("Yes")? 1: 0);
String status = (age < 18 ? "child" : "adult");
```

- The conditional operator requires three operands so it is sometimes called the **ternary** operator
Try this:

*Rewrite this statement so that "Dime" is printed if num equals 1.*

```java
System.out.println ("Your change is " + num + "Dimes");
```

use conditional operator:
The **switch** Statement: multi-way branches

**switch** statement logic

Note: this is a simplified flowchart of the logic of the switch statement

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The switch Statement - example

```java
Random rand = new Random();
int number = rand.nextInt(3) + 1;

String word = "";
switch (number)
{
    case 1:
        word = "one";
        break;
    case 2:
        word = "two";
        break;
    case 3:
        word = "three";
        break;
}
System.out.println("You are my number " + word);
```
The switch Statement in general

```
switch (expression)
{
    case value1 :
        statement-list1
    case value2 :
        statement-list2
    case value3 :
        statement-list3
    .
    .
    .
    default:
        statement-list-n
}
```

- integer, char, or enumerated types
  (Java 7 also allows Strings)
- NO floating point values
- NO ranges of values (eg: 0<x<10)

- If \( expression \) matches \( value_2 \), control jumps to here
- If none of the values match the \( expression \), control jumps to here

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So... the logic of the switch is more like this:

Note: this is still a simplified flowchart of the logic of the switch statement
```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class GradeReport {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int grade, category;
        Scanner scan = new Scanner (System.in);

        System.out.print ("Enter a numeric grade (0 to 100): ");
        grade = scan.nextInt();

        category = grade / 10;

        System.out.print ("That grade is ");
        continue
```
```java
continue

```switch (category)
{
    case 10:
        System.out.println("a perfect score. Well done.");
        break;
    case 9:
        System.out.println("well above average. Excellent.");
        break;
    case 8:
        System.out.println("above average. Nice job.");
        break;
    case 7:
        System.out.println("average.");
        break;
    case 6:
        System.out.println("below average. You should see the");
        System.out.println("instructor to clarify the material " + "presented in class.");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("not passing.");
}
```

Hands on: try removing one of the break statements

Sample Run

Enter a numeric grade (0 to 100): 91
That grade is well above average. Excellent.
Random rand = new Random();
int number = rand.nextInt(100);

String word = "";
switch (number)
{
    case 0:
        word = "none"; break;
    case 1:
        word = "one"; break;
    case 2: case 3:
        word = "a few"; break;
    case 4: case 5: case 6: case 7:
        word = "several"; break;
    default:
        word = "many";
}
System.out.println("At closing time there are "+ word + " of the customers left in the queue");
import java.util.Scanner;

public class SwitchExample {

    // Example of using a switch statement. Counts number of digits, zeros, whitespace, and others in a line of input.

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int digits = 0, zeros = 0, whitespace = 0, other = 0;

        System.out.print("Input line> ");
        String message = scan.nextLine();

        int count = 0;

        continue

        Sample Run

        Input line> 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Lift off!
        11 Digits, of which 1 is a zero
        11 whitespace
        18 others
```java
while (count < message.length()) {
    switch (message.charAt(count)) {
        case '0': zeros++;
        case '1':
        case '2':
        case '3':
        case '4':
        case '5':
        case '6':
        case '7':
        case '8':
        case '9': digits++; break;
        case ' ': case '	': whitespace++; break;
        default: other++;
    } // end switch
    count++;
} // end while
System.out.print(digits + " Digit" + (digits==1 ? "" : "s"));
System.out.print(" , of which " + zeros);
System.out.println((zeros==1 ? " is a zero " : " are zeros "));
System.out.println(whitespace + " whitespace");
System.out.println(other + " other" + (other==1 ? "" : "s"));
}```
Loops revisited: do & for loops

Repetition structures in Java, so far:

**while** loop:

```java
int count = 0;
while (count < 5)
{
    System.out.println (count);
    count++;
}
```

- Other repetition structures (Chapter 6 in text)
  - the **do** loop
  - the **for** loop
The **do** Statement in Java

- A **do** statement has the following syntax:

```java
do 
{ 
    statement-list;
} while (condition);  //end do
```

- The **statement-list** is executed once initially, and then the **condition** is evaluated.

- The **statement-list** is executed **repeatedly** until the condition becomes **false**.
The **while** and **do** loops are similar.

```java
int count = 0;
while (count < 5) {
    System.out.println (count);
    count++;
}
```

```java
int count = 0;
do {
    System.out.println (count);
    count++;
} while (count < 5);
```
Similar – but not the same:

### while Loop

```
int count = 0;
while (count < 5)
{
    System.out.println (count);
    count++;
}
```

### do Loop

```
int count = 0;
do
{
    System.out.println (count);
    count++;
} while (count < 5);
```

- The body of a do loop executes **at least once**
Try this:

- Write a do loop to print the even numbers from 2 to 100.
For some things the **do** loop is more appropriate:

```java
System.out.println("input a number >5");
int num = scan.nextInt();
while (num <= 5) {
    System.out.println("type a number >5");
    num = scan.nextInt();
}
```

```java
do {
    System.out.println("type a number >5");
    num = scan.nextInt();
} while (num <= 5);
```
For some things the **do** loop is more appropriate:

```java
int answer = 1;
while (answer == 1)
{
    System.out.print("Enter Credits ");
    credits = scan.nextInt();
    System.out.print("Enter QP ");
    qp = scan.nextInt();

    gpa = (double) qp / credits;
    System.out.println("GPA = " + gpa);
    System.out.print("Again? 1=yes,0=no ");
    answer = scan.nextInt();
}
System.out.println("Thank you. Goodbye.");
```

repeating a computation

For some things the **do** loop is more appropriate:
Another example: ReverseNumber.java

import java.util.Scanner;
public class ReverseNumber {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int number, lastDigit, reverse = 0;
        Scanner scan = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.print ("Enter a positive integer: ");
        number = scan.nextInt();
        do {
            lastDigit = number % 10;
            reverse = (reverse * 10) + lastDigit;
            number = number / 10;
        } while (number > 0);

        System.out.println ("That number reversed is " + reverse);
    }
}

Sample Run
Enter a positive integer: 2896
That number reversed is 6982
**for**: a loop with built in “counter”

```
Example

int count = 0;
while (count < 5)
{
    System.out.println (count);
    count++;
}
```

**Equivalent code using for-loop:**

```
for (int count = 0; count < 5; count++)
    System.out.println (count);
```
The **for** Statement

- A **for** loop is functionally equivalent to the following **while** loop structure:

```plaintext
initialization;
while ( condition )
{
    statement;
    increment;
}
```

```plaintext
for ( initialization ; condition ; increment )
    statement;
```
The **for** Statement

- A *for statement* has the following syntax:

  ```
  for ( initialization ; condition ; increment )
  statement;
  ```

  The *initialization* is executed once before the loop begins.
  The *condition* is tested after the *initialization* and again before each iteration.
  The *condition* is true while the *statement* is executed.
  The *increment* is executed at the end of each iteration.
The **for** Statement - Example

- A *for statement* has the following syntax:

```java
for (int count = 0; count < 5; count++)
    System.out.println (count);
```

- The **initialization** is executed once before the loop begins.
- The **condition** is tested after the **initialization** and again before each iteration.
- The **statement** is executed while the **condition** is true.
- The **increment** is executed at the end of each iteration.
The **for** Statement

- The increment section can perform any calculation:

```java
for (int num=100; num > 0; num -= 5)
    System.out.println (num);
```

A **for** loop is well suited for executing statements a specific number of times that can be calculated or determined in advance.
Try this:

- Write a for loop to print the even numbers from 2 to 100.
Example: ReverseNumberAsString.java

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class ReverseNumberAsString {
    // Reverses the digits of an integer viewed as a String.
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int number;
        String reverse = "";
        Scanner scan = new Scanner (System.in);

        System.out.print ("Enter a positive integer: ");
        number = scan.nextInt();
        String original = Integer.toString(number);

        for (int i=0; i<original.length(); i++)
            reverse = original.charAt(i) + reverse;

        System.out.println ("That number reversed is " + reverse);
    }
}
```

Sample Run

Enter a positive integer: 2896
That number reversed is 6982
Example: **Stars.java**

```java
public class Stars {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        final int MAX_ROWS = 10;
        for (int row = 1; row <= MAX_ROWS; row++) {
            for (int star = 1; star <= row; star++)
                System.out.print("*");
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

**Output**
```
*  
** 
*** 
**** 
****** 
******* 
******** 
********* 
********** 
*********** 
************ 
```

Exercise: can you make it print the row number in (1, 2, 3… ) at the beginning of each line?