Control flow, conditionals, boolean expressions, block statements, nested statements

CSC 1051 – Algorithms and Data Structures I

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Course website:
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Some slides in this presentation are adapted from the slides accompanying:
- *Java Software Solutions* by Lewis & Loftus
- *Introduction to Programming in Java: An Interdisciplinary Approach* by Robert Sedgewick and Kevin Wayne
// GPA.java  Author: Joyce/Papalaskari
// Demonstrates the use of Scanner input and simple compu
//*************************************************************
import java.util.Scanner;
public class GPA
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    { // Inputs the quality points and credits and calculate
        double qp, credits, gpa;
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        // get input
        System.out.print ("Enter Quality Points > ");
        qp = scan.nextInt();
        System.out.print ("Enter Credits > ");
        credits = scan.nextInt();

        // output values entered
        System.out.println ("\nQuality Points: " + qp);
        System.out.println ("Credits: " + credits);

        // calculate & output GPA
        gpa = qp / credits;
        System.out.println ("\n\tGPA: " + gpa);

        // print goodbye message
        System.out.println ("Thanks for using my program.");
    }
}

What if credits is 0 ??
variables: \(qp\), \(credits\), \(gpa\)

**Algorithm:**
1. Input \(qp\)
2. Input \(credits\)
3. Output values entered

```java
if (credits == 0)
    System.out.println("No GPA yet");
else
    {
        gpa = \(qp\) / \(credits\);
        System.out.println("GPA: " + gpa);
    }
```

4. Improved algorithm

5. Print goodbye message
variables: \( q_p \), \( \text{credits} \), \( \text{gpa} \)

**Algorithm:**
1. Input \( q_p \)
2. Input \( \text{credits} \)
3. Output values entered
4. if \( \text{credits} = 0 \) 
   - Print “No gpa yet”
   else 
   - \( \text{gpa} = \frac{q_p}{\text{credits}} \)
   - Print \( \text{gpa} \)
5. Print goodbye message

// Demonstrates the use of conditional statements.
//*************************************************************/
import java.util.Scanner;

public class GPA_Updated {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        double \( q_p \), \( \text{credits} \), \( \text{gpa} \);
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        // get input
        System.out.print ("Enter Quality Points > ");
        \( q_p \) = scan.nextInt();
        System.out.print ("Enter Credits > ");
        \( \text{credits} \) = scan.nextInt();

        // output values entered
        System.out.println ("Quality Points: " + \( q_p \));
        System.out.println ("Credits: " + \( \text{credits} \));

        // calculate and output GPA, if possible
        if (\( \text{credits} \) == 0)
            System.out.println ("No GPA yet");
        else 
        { 
            \( \text{gpa} \) = \( q_p \) / \( \text{credits} \);
            System.out.println ("GPA: " + \( \text{gpa} \));
        }
        // Print goodbye message
        System.out.println ("Thanks for using my program.
    }
}

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Control flow

- Sequence of statements that are actually executed in a program

Conditional and Repetition statements: enable us to alter control flow

This slide adapted from Wayne&Sedgewick Princeton course: [http://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/spring13/cos126/lectures.php](http://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/spring13/cos126/lectures.php)

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Control flow

- Sequence of statements that are actually executed in a program
- Example:

  ```
  input qp
  input credits
  gpa = qp / credits
  print gpa
  print goodbye message
  ```

  ```
  input qp
  input credits
  if credits is zero:
  gpa = qp / credits
  print gpa
  print goodbye message
  else:
  print "no GPA yet"
  gpa = qp / credits
  print gpa
  print goodbye message
  ```
Java Conditional statements alter the linear flow of control. They use boolean expressions to determine what to do next. Example:

if (credits == 0)
    System.out.println("No GPA yet");
else
{
    gpa = qp / credits;
    System.out.println("GPA: " + gpa);
}
Java relational operators

- relational operators can be used with numeric types and produce *boolean* results:

  ```
  ==  equal to
  !=  not equal to
  <   less than
  >   greater than
  <=  less than or equal to
  >=  greater than or equal to
  ```

- Note the difference between the equality operator (==) and the assignment operator (=)
Conditional statements

```python
if ( condition )
    statement;

// no else clause
```

```python
if ( condition )
    statement1;
else
    statement2;
```
Example:

How do we fix output to use singular/plural as appropriate?
For example:

Enter the total amount to be given as change: 18
That amount can be given as:
0 quarters  
1 dimes  
1 nickels  
3 pennies  

get rid of this!
Create an application called Vacation that prompts for and inputs an integer representing someone’s age and then suggests an appropriate vacation destination. One of two destinations should be suggested depending on whether person is over 50.

Sample output:

```
How old is the traveler ?: 25
Suggestion: Grand Canyon.
```

Flowchart:
- **Input age**
- **Age > 50?**
  - **False**
    - Print “Grand Canyon”
  - **True**
    - Print “Florida”
- Print “goodbye”
Nested conditionals

statement A;
if (condition 1)
  statement B;
else
  if (condition 2)
    statement C;
else
  statement D;
statement E;

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Another example:

Create an application called Vacation that prompts for and inputs an integer representing someone’s age and then suggests an appropriate vacation destination. One of three destinations should be suggested depending on whether the answer is less than 18, between 18 and 50, or over 50.

sample output

How old is the traveler ?: 59
Suggestion: Florida.
Java Logical Operators

- Used with `boolean` operands to express more complex conditions.

The `logical NOT` operation is also called `logical negation` or `logical complement`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>!a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `logical AND` operation is also called `conjunction`. Expression is true when both operands are true.

| a | b | a && b | a || b |
|---|---|--------|--------|
| true | true | true | true |
| true | false | false | true |
| false | true | false | true |
| false | false | false | false |
Vacation example revisited:

Create an application called Vacation that prompts for and inputs an integer representing someone’s age and then suggests an appropriate vacation destination. One of three destinations should be suggested depending on whether the answer is less than 20, between 20 and 50, or over 50.

Sample output

How old is the traveler ?: 59
Suggestion: Florida.
Boolean Expressions

- The reserved words `true` and `false` are the only valid values for a `boolean` type.
- Example: `boolean` variables:

  ```java
  boolean aboveAgeLimit = false;
  boolean usePlural = hours > 1;
  ```

`boolean expression using a relational operator`
Logical Operators – Another Example

if (total < MAX + 5 && (!found))
    System.out.println ("Processing...");

- All logical operators have lower precedence than the relational operators.
- The ! operator has higher precedence than && and ||.
More Examples

```java
if (found || !done)
    System.out.println("Ok");
```

What gets printed?

```java
if (total != stock + warehouse)
    inventoryError = true;
```

What changes?
Boolean Expressions

- using truth tables – let’s try this one:

| found | done | !done | found || !done |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| false | false|       |       |       |
| false | true |       |       |       |
| true  | false|       |       |       |
| true  | true |       |       |       |
Boolean Expressions

- using truth tables – another example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>total &gt; MAX</th>
<th>found</th>
<th>!found</th>
<th>total &gt; MAX &amp;&amp; !found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How much of a boolean expression do we need to evaluate before determining its value?

*** Short-Circuited Operators

- The processing of `&&` and `||` is “short-circuited” in cases where the left operand is sufficient to determine the result (the right operand is not evaluated at all)

- This can be both useful and dangerous!

```java
if (count != 0 && total/count > MAX)
    System.out.println("Testing.");
```
Indentation Revisited

- Remember that indentation is for the human reader, and is ignored by the computer

```java
if (total > MAX)
    System.out.println ("Error!!");
errorCount = errorcount + 1;
```

Despite what is implied by the indentation, the increment will occur whether the condition is true or not