

# CS150 Intro to CS I

Fall 2014

# Chapter 4

## Making Decisions

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- Reading: Chapter 3 (3.5 pp. 101), Chapter 4 (4.4 pp. 166-168; 4.5 pp. 169-175; 4.6 pp.176-181; 4.8 pp. 182-189; 4.9 pp. 189-199; 4.14 pp. 202-210
- Good Problems to Work: pp. 104 [3.13]; pp. 166 [4.14]; pp. 175 [4.15]; p. 180 [4.16]; p 190 [4.19, 4.20]; pp.209-210 [4.27, 4.29, 4.30]

# Lab Review

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- Constants
- char variables
- if statements
- Checking that the user has selected a valid menu choice

# Explicit Type Conversion

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- A type cast expression lets you manually change the data type of a value
- The syntax for type casting is

**`static_cast<DataType>(Value)`**

- Value is a variable or literal value
- DataType is the data type that you are converting Value into

# Example

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```
double number = 3.7;
```

```
int val;
```

```
val = static_cast<int>(number) ;
```

What is saved into val?

# if Statement

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- We may want to execute some code if an expression is true, and execute some other code when the expression is false.
- This can be done with two if statements...

```
if (value >= LIMIT)
```

```
{  
    // do something  
}
```

```
if (value < LIMIT)
```

```
{  
    // do something else  
}
```

# Double-Alternative if

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- C++ provides a shortcut to combine 2 if statements

```
if (expression)
{
    // stmts if expression is true
}
else
{
    // stmts if expression is false
}
```

# Problem

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```
int number;  
cout << "Enter a number, I'll tell you";  
cout << " if it is odd or even: ";  
cin >> number;  
// write a double-alternative if here
```

# Problem

- Are these two code snippets equivalent?

```
int x, y;  
cin >> x >> y;  
if(x > y)  
{  
    cout << x;  
}  
if(x < y)  
{  
    cout << y;  
}
```

```
int x, y;  
cin >> x >> y;  
if(x > y)  
{  
    cout << x;  
}  
else  
{  
    cout << y;  
}
```

# Multiple-Alternative if

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```
cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
cin >> num1 >> num2;

if (num1 > num2)
{
    cout << num1 << "is greater" << endl;
}
else if (num2 > num1)
{
    cout << num2 << "is greater" << endl;
}
else
{
    cout << "Numbers are equal" << endl;
}
```

# Problem

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- Write a C++ program segment that allows the user the ability to input an integer from the keyboard.
- If the integer is positive, increment a variable posCount by 1. If the integer is negative, increment a variable negCount by 1. If neither, increment zeroCount by 1

```
int posCount = 0,  
    negCount = 0,  
    zeroCount = 0;
```

# Logical Operators

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**&&**

**And**

**||**

**Or**

**!**

**Not**

# Evaluating AND

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**expr1 && expr2**

- For the complete expression to be true, both expr1 and expr2 must be true
- Example:

**(temp > HOT) && (humidity > STICKY)**

- These are unbearable heat and humidity conditions
- Both must be true for the entire expression to be true

# Evaluating OR

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**expr1 || expr2**

- The complete expression is true, if either expr1 or expr2 is true
- Example:

**(salary < MIN\_SALARY) || (MARRIED == status)**

- To qualify for financial aid, salary has to be less than some minimum salary OR you must be married
- Only one condition has to be true

# Evaluating NOT

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**!expr**

- If expr is true, !expr is false
- If expr is false, !expr is true
- Example:

**! (salary < MIN\_SALARY)**

- What makes this true? False?

# Operator Precedence (highest to lowest)

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Unary plus & minus	+ - !	Right associative
Multiplication, division, and modulus	* / %	Left associative
Addition & subtraction	+ -	Left associative
Relational operators	< <= > >=	Left associative
Relational operators	== !=	Left associative
Logical AND	&&	Left associative
Logical OR		Left associative
Assignment	=	Right associative

# Problem

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- According to the operator precedence and associativity rules given on the previous slide, how will the following expressions be evaluated?

`x < min + max`

`min <= x && x <= max`

`!x == y + 2`

`x = a + b % 7 * 2`

# Problem

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- Write a program segment that prints the message “The number is valid” if the variable speed is within the range 0-20 inclusive
- You must use logical operators

# Problem

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- A bookstore's shipping policy is:
  1. If the order is \$30 or less, shipping is \$5
  2. If the order is over \$30 but less than \$50, shipping is \$3
  3. If the order is \$50 or more then shipping is \$2
- Rewrite this program using logical operators

# switch statement

---

- Let's look at the following program segment:

```
char choice;

cout << "E)dit  S)ave  Q)uit";
cin >> choice;

switch (choice)
{
    case 'E':  cout << "Time to edit " << endl;
               break;
    case 'S':  cout << "Time to save" << endl;
               break;
    default:   cout << "Illegal command" << endl;
}
}
```

# switch format

---

```
switch (ordinaldatatype)
{
    case constantexpression: // one or more stmts
                            break;
    case constantexpression: // one or more stmts
                            break;
    ...
    default :                // one or more stmts
}

```

What is an ordinal data type?

- (ordinaldatatype) can be a variable or expression
- constantexpression must be unique in each case
- default is optional
- break; resumes execution after the switch

# Problem

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1. Modify slide 20 to allow `'E'`, `'e'`, `'S'`, or `'s'`
2. Rewrite the logic for 1. as an `if` statement