Life is Full of Alternatives Part 3

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Last Time

- · We covered
 - Logical operators
 - Looked at complex examples that use the if selection structure
- Today we will look at the if selection structure in more detail

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Single Alternative if

 The if selection structures we saw last time all have a single alternative

- If condition is true, statement(s) following if execute
- if condition is false, statement(s) following if are skipped.

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Multiple Statements

 If you have multiple statements that need to be executed if the condition is true, they should be surrounded by curly braces { }

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Examples

Program

 Write a program segment that allows the user to input two integer values into variables num1 and num2. Your program is to then exchange the values in the variables num1 and num2 only if num1 is greater than num2

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Examples

Program

- Write a program that inputs an integer number and outputs if its even or odd
- Write a program that computes the area of a triangle or a rectangle based on the user typing in 't' or 'r' first

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Problem

What is the output of the following program segment

```
i = 5;
j = 2;
if((i % j) == 0)
    i = j;
    j = i;
    cout << i << j;
cout << "That's all folks" << endl;</pre>
```

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Conditional Operator ?:

- C++ provides the conditional operator ?: as a shortcut way of writing simple if/else structures
- · For example, the structure

```
if (x >= 0)
  cout << "positive" << endl;
else
  cout << "negative" << endl;</pre>
```

Could be written as

```
cout << ( x \ge 0 ? "positive" : "negative" ) << endl;
```

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Conditional Operator ?:

- The format of the operator is
 - o (condition ? true-statement : false-statement)
- The conditional operator works if there is only one statement for a true evaluation and only one statement for a false evaluation

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Nested if/else Selection Structures

 What if there are more than two alternatives?

```
if (condition1)
  statement1;
else if (condition2)
  statement2;
...
else
  default statement;
```

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Problem

 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

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Solution

```
cin >> intvalue;
if(intvalue > 0)
  poscount = poscount + 1;
else  if(intvalue < 0)
  negcount = negcount + 1;
else
  zerocount = zerocount + 1;</pre>
```

Can you come up with another way of doing this?

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Solution

· Will this solution work?

```
cin >> intvalue;
if(intvalue > 0)
  poscount = poscount + 1;
if(intvalue < 0)
  negcount = negcount + 1;
if(intvalue = 0)</pre>
```

zerocount = zerocount + 1;

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Problem

 Write a program that displays a letter grade corresponding to an exam score

90 - 100 A 80 - 89 B 70 - 79 C 60 - 69 D

0-59 F

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Summary

- In today's lecture we covered
 - o if/else selection structures
 - o if structures with multiple statements { }
 - o Nested if/else selection structures
- Readings
 - o P. 77 78: if/else selection structures
 - o P. 78 79: conditional operator ?:
 - P. 79 81: nested if/else selection structures and if structures with multiple statements

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