w04-Lab

Conditional Control Statement Part I

Adapted for 204111 by Areerat Trongratsameethong

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Flow of Control

- Flow of Control: refers to the order in which a program's statements are executed
- Flow of Control: คือ ลำดับของของการดำเนินการคำสั่งต่าง ๆในโปรแกรม
- Any algorithm can be built using combinations of four standardized flow of control structures:
- Algorithm ใด ๆสามารถสร้างให้อยู่ในมาตรฐานของโครงสร้างการควบคุม ใน 4 รูปแบบ ดังต่อไปนี้
 - Sequential
 - Selection
 - Repetition
 - Invocation

Topics

- Flow of Control
- Relational Expression
- The One-way if
- The if-else Statements
- The Nested if Statements

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Flow of Control (2)

- Sequential: Normal flow of control for all programs คือ การ ดำเนินการคำสั่งตามลำดับตลอดทั้งโปรแกรม
- Selection: is used to select which statements are performed next based on a condition คือ การดำเนินการคำสั่งตามเงื่อนไข
- Repetition: is used to repeat a set of statements คือ การดำเนินการชุดคำสั่งซ้ำ
- Invocation: is used to invoke a sequence of instructions using a single statement, as in calling a function คือ การดำเนินการชุด ของคำสั่งที่รวมอยู่ด้วยกันซึ่งอยู่ในรูปแบบของฟังก์ชัน โดยการ เรียกใช้ฟังก์ชันดังกล่าว

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- Flow of Control
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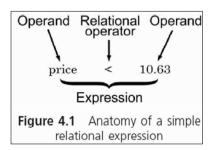
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Relational Expression (2): Relational Operators

Table 4.1 Relational Operators in C

Relational Operator	Meaning	Example
<	less than	age < 30
>	greater than	height > 6.2
<=	less than or equal to	taxable <= 20000
>=	greater than or equal to	temp >= 98.6
==	equal to	grade == 100
! =	not equal to	number != 250

Example



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Relational Expression

- Relational expressions are also known as conditions
- A relational expression evaluates to 1 (true) or 0 (false)
 - The expression<u>3 < 4</u> has a value of 1 <u>(เป็นจริง)</u>
 - The expression <u>2.0 > 3.3</u> has a value of 0 <u>(เป็นเท็จ)</u>
 - The value of <u>hours > 0</u> depends on the value of hours
 ในกรณี <u>hours > 0</u> ผลลัพธ์ขึ้นอยู่กับค่า hours

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Relational Expression (3)

 Character data can also be compared using relational operators

Table 4.2 Sample Comparisons of ASCII Characters

Expression	Value	Interpretation
'A' > 'C'	0	false
'D' <= 'Z'	1	true
'E' == 'F'	0	false
'g' >= 'm'	0	false
'b' != 'c'	1	true
'a' == 'A'	0	false
'B' < 'a'	1	true
'b' > 'Z'	1	true

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One-way if (2)



Program 4.1

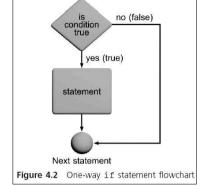
```
#define LIMIT 3000.0
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main()
      int idNum:
      float miles;
9
      printf("Please type in car number and mileage: ");
10
      scanf("%d %f", &idNum, &miles);
11
12
      if (miles > LIMIT) ← No semicolon (;) here
                                                          One-way if statement
13
        printf(" Car %d is over the limit.\n",idNum);
14
15
      printf("End of program output.\n");
16
17
      return 0;
18 }
```

One-way if

Simplest decision structure:

เงื่อนไขที่ดำเนินการทางเดียว

if (expression)



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statement executed if condition is true

- เงื่อนไข (expression) จะถูกตรวจสอบว่าเป็นจริงหรือเท็จ
- ถ้าผลลัพธ์จากการตรวจสอบเป็น<u>จริง คำสั่งที่อยู่ต่อจาก if จะ</u> <u>ถูกดำเนินการ</u> แต่ถ้าผลลัพธ์จากการตรวจสอบเป็น<u>เท็จ จะไม่มี</u> การดำเนินการใด ๆ

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Compound Statement

- คำสั่งที่ให้ดำเนินการหลังจากตรวจสอบเงื่อนไข มี 2 ลักษณะ คือ
 - One Statement: ดำเนินการเพียง 1 คำสั่ง

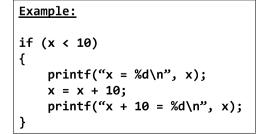
```
if (expression) {
    Statement1;
    Statement1;
```

• Compound Statements: ดำเนินการหลายคำสั่ง

```
if (expression)

{ // Open Block must be put
    Statement1;
    Statement2;
    ...
    Statementn;

// End Block must be put
```



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Program 4.2 The if-else Statement (2)

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #define LOWRATE 0.02 /* lower tax rate */
    #define HIGHRATE 0.025 /* higher tax rate */
    #define CUTOFF 20000.0 /* cut off for low rate */
    #define FIXEDAMT 400 /* fixed dollar amount for higher rate amounts */
   int main()
 9
      float taxable, taxes;
10
11
      printf("Please type in the taxable income: ");
12
      scanf("%f", &taxable);
13
14
      if (taxable <= CUTOFF)
15
        taxes = LOWRATE * taxable;
16
17
        taxes = HIGHRATE * (taxable - CUTOFF) + FIXEDAMT;
18
19
      printf("Taxes are $%7.2f\n", taxes);
      return 0;
22 }
```

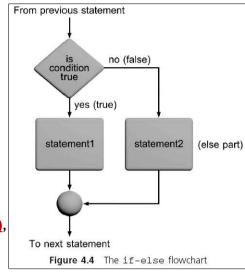
The if-else Statement

• The most commonly used if-else statement is:

```
if (expression)
{
    statement1;
}
else
{
    statement2;
}
```

If the value of expression is 1 (true),
 the <u>statement1</u> is executed

If the value of expression is <u>0 (false)</u>,
 the <u>statement2</u> is executed



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Program 4.3

The if-else Statement (3)

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main()
      char tempType;
      float temp, fahren, celsius;
     printf("Enter the temperature to be converted: ");
      scanf("%f",&temp);
      printf("Enter an f if the temperature is in Fahrenheit\n");
     printf(" or a c if the temperature is in Celsius: ");
      scanf("\n%c", &tempType); /* see footnote on page 111 */
13
14
      if (tempType == 'f')
15
16
       celsius = (5.0 / 9.0) * (temp - 32.0);
17
       printf("\nThe equivalent Celsius temperature is %6.2f\n", celsius);
18
19
      else
20
21
        fahren = (9.0 / 5.0) * temp + 32.0;
22
       printf("\nThe equivalent Fahrenheit temperature is %6.2f\n", fahren);
23
24
      return 0;
26
```

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The Nested if Statements

Nested if statement:

```
if (expression1)
   statement1;
else
     if (expression2)
        statement2;
        statement3;
```

- If the value of expression1 is true, the statement1 is executed
- Otherwise (the expression1 is false)
- If the value of expression2 is true, the statement2 is executed
- Otherwise (the expression1 and expression2

the statement3 is executed

The Nested if Statements

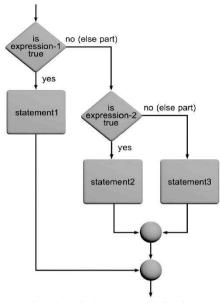
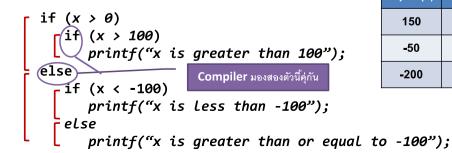


Figure 4.5 The if-else chain's flowchart A First Book of ANSI C, 4th Edition

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The Nested if Statement (2)

- สิ่งที่ต้องระวังสำหรับการใช้ Nested if
 - Compiler จะจับคู่ else กับ if ที่อยู่ก่อนหน้าที่ใกล้ที่สุดเสมอ ถึงแม้จะมีการใส่ เยื้องเพื่อบอกกลุ่มของ if ดังตัวอย่างแสดงด้านล่าง
- Nested if statement:



Input (x)	Output
150	?
-50	?
-200	?

20

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The Nested if Statement (3)

• วิธีแก้ปัญหาในการแบ่งกลุ่ม Nested if: ให้ใส่ Block ({ ...}) เพื่อแยก กลุ่มของ if-else แต่ละกลุ่ม ดังตัวอย่างแสดงด้านล่าง

```
if (x > 0)
   if (x > 100)
      printf("x is greater than 100");
else
   if (x < -100) {
      printf("x is less than -100");
   else {
      printf("x is greater than or equal to -100");
```

Input (x)	Output
150	?
-50	?
-200	?

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YES

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Start

Input n

n is

divisible by

21

NO

Practice 2: if-else

Coding the below problem

Problem Statement

Read a number from the keyboard.

Check and output if a given number N is ODD or EVEN.

Pseudocode

read n

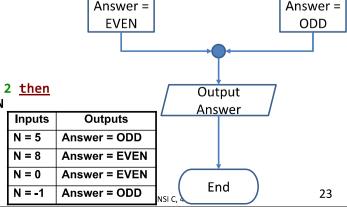
if n is divisible by 2 then

set Answer as EVEN

else

set Answer as ODD

print Answer



Practice 1: One-way if

Coding the below problem

Problem Statement

- ถ้าวันนี้เป็นวันเสาร์
 - ด Hormones the Series

Pseudocode

if day is Saturday then watch Hormones the series

Expression	Statement
today == "Saturday"	"Watch Hormones the Series"
today != "Saturday"	do nothing

YES Watch "Hormones the Series" End

Retrieve computer time

Extract hours

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NO

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Start

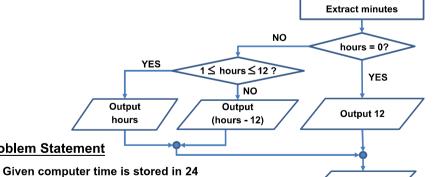
day is

Saturday

er Science

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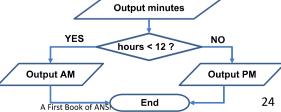




Problem Statement

hours format, you are to print the time in AM/PM format

Inputs	Outputs	
Computer time = 8:30	Printed time - 8:30 AM	l
Computer time = 20:30	Printed time – 8:30 PM	l
Computer time = 0:15	Printed time – 12:15 AM	
Computer time = 12:15	Printed time - 12:15 PM	l



Output ":"

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Practice 3: Nested if (2)

Code the below problem

Statement

Given computer time is stored in 24 hours format, you are to print the time in AM/PM format

Outputs Inputs Printed time - 8:30 AM Computer time = 8:30 Printed time - 8:30 PM Computer time = 20:30 Printed time - 12:15 AM Computer time = 0:15 Computer time = 12:15 Printed time - 12:15 PM

Pseudocode

```
Enter computer time
Extract hours and minutes
if hours is equal to 0 then
  print 12
else
  if hours is between* 1 and 12 then
    print hours
  <u>else</u>
    print hours - 12
print ":"
print minutes
if hours is less than 12 then
  print AM
else
  print PM
                                   25
```

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