

Building Java Programs

Chapter 4

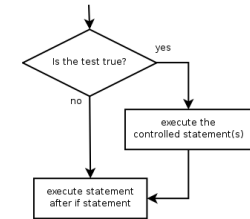
Conditional Execution

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The if statement

Executes a block of statements only if a test is true

```
if (test) {  
    statement;  
    ...  
    statement;  
}
```



- Example:

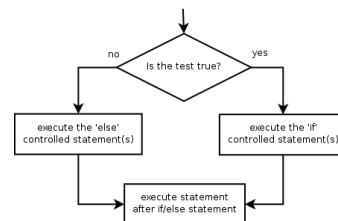
```
double gpa = console.nextDouble();  
if (gpa >= 2.0) {  
    System.out.println("Application accepted.");  
}
```

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The if/else statement

Executes one block if a test is true, another if false

```
if (test) {  
    statement(s);  
} else {  
    statement(s);  
}
```



- Example:

```
double gpa = console.nextDouble();  
if (gpa >= 2.0) {  
    System.out.println("Welcome to Mars University!");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Application denied.");  
}
```

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Relational expressions

- if statements and for loops both use logical tests.

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) { ...  
    if (i <= 10) { ...
```

– These are boolean expressions, seen in Ch. 5.

- Tests use *relational operators*:

Operator	Meaning	Example	Value
==	equals	1 + 1 == 2	true
!=	does not equal	3.2 != 2.5	true
<	less than	10 < 5	false
>	greater than	10 > 5	true
<=	less than or equal to	126 <= 100	false
>=	greater than or equal to	5.0 >= 5.0	true

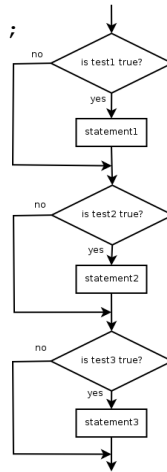
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Misuse of if

- What's wrong with the following code?

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("What percentage did you earn? ");
int percent = console.nextInt();
if (percent >= 90) {
    System.out.println("You got an A!");
}
if (percent >= 80) {
    System.out.println("You got a B!");
}
if (percent >= 70) {
    System.out.println("You got a C!");
}
if (percent >= 60) {
    System.out.println("You got a D!");
}
if (percent < 60) {
    System.out.println("You got an F!");
}
...

```



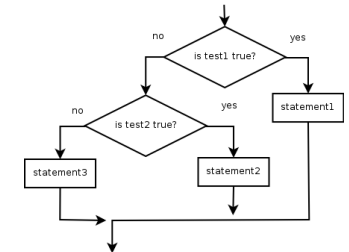
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Nested if/else

Chooses between outcomes using many tests

```
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else {
    statement(s);
}

```



- Example:

```
if (x > 0) {
    System.out.println("Positive");
}
else if (x < 0) {
    System.out.println("Negative");
}
else {
    System.out.println("Zero");
}

```

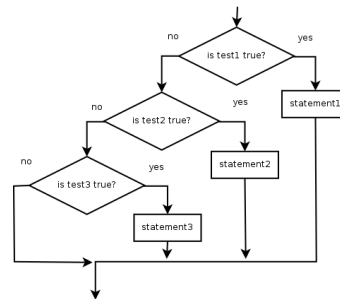
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Nested if/else/if

- If it ends with `else`, exactly one path must be taken.
- If it ends with `if`, the code might not execute any path.

```
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else if (test) {
    statement(s);
}

```



- Example:

```
if (place == 1) {
    System.out.println("Gold medal!");
}
else if (place == 2) {
    System.out.println("Silver medal!");
}
else if (place == 3) {
    System.out.println("Bronze medal.");
}

```

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Nested if structures

- exactly 1 path (*mutually exclusive*)
- 0 or 1 path (*mutually exclusive*)

```
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else {
    statement(s);
}

```

```
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
else if (test) {
    statement(s);
}

```

- 0, 1, or many paths (*independent tests; not exclusive*)

```
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}
if (test) {
    statement(s);
}

```

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Which nested if/else?

- **(1) if/if/if (2) nested if/else (3) nested if/else/if**
 - Whether a user is lower, middle, or upper-class based on income.
 - **(2)** nested if / else if / else
 - Whether you made the dean's list (GPA ≥ 3.8) or honor roll (3.5-3.8).
 - **(3)** nested if / else if
 - Whether a number is divisible by 2, 3, and/or 5.
 - **(1)** sequential if / if / if
 - Computing a grade of A, B, C, D, or F based on a percentage.
 - **(2)** nested if / else if / else if / else if / else

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Nested if/else question

Formula for body mass index (BMI):

$$BMI = \frac{weight}{height^2} \times 703$$

BMI	Weight class
below 18.5	underweight
18.5 - 24.9	normal
25.0 - 29.9	overweight
30.0 and up	obese

- Write a program that produces output like the following:

This program reads data for two people and computes their body mass index (BMI).

```
Enter next person's information:
height (in inches)? 70.0
weight (in pounds)? 194.25
```

```
Enter next person's information:
height (in inches)? 62.5
weight (in pounds)? 130.5
```

```
Person 1 BMI = 27.868928571428572
overweight
Person 2 BMI = 23.485824
normal
Difference = 4.3831045714285715
```

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Nested if/else answer

```
// This program computes two people's body mass index (BMI) and
// compares them. The code uses Scanner for input, and parameters/returns.
import java.util.*; // so that I can use Scanner

public class BMI {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        introduction();
        Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);

        double bmi1 = person(console);
        double bmi2 = person(console);

        // report overall results
        report(1, bmi1);
        report(2, bmi2);
        System.out.println("Difference = " + Math.abs(bmi1 - bmi2));
    }

    // prints a welcome message explaining the program
    public static void introduction() {
        System.out.println("This program reads data for two people and");
        System.out.println("computes their body mass index (BMI).");
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

...

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Nested if/else, cont'd.

```
// reads information for one person, computes their BMI, and returns it
public static double person(Scanner console) {
    System.out.println("Enter next person's information:");
    System.out.print("height (in inches)? ");
    double height = console.nextDouble();

    System.out.print("weight (in pounds)? ");
    double weight = console.nextDouble();
    System.out.println();

    double bodyMass = bmi(height, weight);
    return bodyMass;
}

// Computes/returns a person's BMI based on their height and weight.
public static double bmi(double height, double weight) {
    return (weight * 703 / height / height);
}

// Outputs information about a person's BMI and weight status.
public static void report(int number, double bmi) {
    System.out.println("Person " + number + " BMI = " + bmi);
    if (bmi < 18.5) {
        System.out.println("underweight");
    } else if (bmi < 25) {
        System.out.println("normal");
    } else if (bmi < 30) {
        System.out.println("overweight");
    } else {
        System.out.println("obese");
    }
}
```

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Scanners as parameters

- If many methods need to read input, declare a `Scanner` in `main` and pass it to the other methods as a parameter.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
    int sum = readSum3(console);
    System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
}

// Prompts for 3 numbers and returns their sum.
public static int readSum3(Scanner console) {
    System.out.print("Type 3 numbers: ");
    int num1 = console.nextInt();
    int num2 = console.nextInt();
    int num3 = console.nextInt();
    return num1 + num2 + num3;
}
```

Logical operators

- Tests can be combined using *logical operators*:

Operator	Description	Example	Result
<code>&&</code>	and	<code>(2 == 3) && (-1 < 5)</code>	false
<code> </code>	or	<code>(2 == 3) (-1 < 5)</code>	true
<code>!</code>	not	<code>!(2 == 3)</code>	true

- "Truth tables" for each, used with logical values *p* and *q*:

p	q	p && q	p q
true	true	true	true
true	false	false	true
false	true	false	true
false	false	false	false

p	!p
true	false
false	true

Evaluating logic expressions

- Relational operators have lower precedence than math.

```
5 * 7 >= 3 + 5 * (7 - 1)
5 * 7 >= 3 + 5 * 6
35 >= 3 + 30
35 >= 33
true
```

- Relational operators cannot be "chained" as in algebra.

```
2 <= x <= 10
true <= 10           (assume that x is 15)
error!
```

- Instead, combine multiple tests with `&&` or `||`

```
2 <= x && x <= 10
true && false
false
```

Logical questions

- What is the result of each of the following expressions?

```
int x = 42;
int y = 17;
int z = 25;

- y < x && y <= z
- x % 2 == y % 2 || x % 2 == z % 2
- x <= y + z && x >= y + z
- !(x < y && x < z)
- (x + y) % 2 == 0 || !((z - y) % 2 == 0)
```

- Answers: true, false, true, true, false

- Exercise: Write a program that prompts for information about a person and uses it to decide whether to date them.

Factoring if/else code

- **factoring**: Extracting common/redundant code.
 - Can reduce or eliminate redundancy from if/else code.

- **Example:**

```
if (a == 1) {
    System.out.println(a);
    x = 3;
    b = b + x;
} else if (a == 2) {
    System.out.println(a);
    x = 6;
    y = y + 10;
    b = b + x;
} else { // a == 3
    System.out.println(a);
    x = 9;
    b = b + x;
}
```

→

```
System.out.println(a);
x = 3 * a;
if (a == 2) {
    y = y + 10;
}
b = b + x;
```

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if/else with return

```
// Returns the larger of the two given integers.
public static int max(int a, int b) {
    if (a > b) {
        return a;
    } else {
        return b;
    }
}
```

- Methods can return different values using if/else
 - Whichever path the code enters, it will return that value.
 - Returning a value causes a method to immediately exit.
 - All paths through the code must reach a return statement.

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All paths must return

```
public static int max(int a, int b) {
    if (a > b) {
        return a;
    }
    // Error: not all paths return a value
}
```

- The following also does not compile:

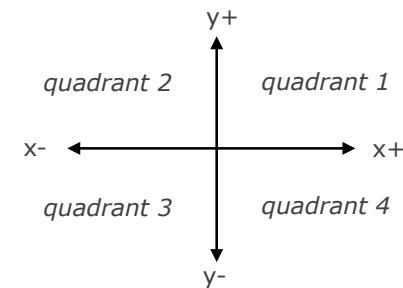
```
public static int max(int a, int b) {
    if (a > b) {
        return a;
    } else if (b >= a) {
        return b;
    }
}
```

- The compiler thinks if/else/if code might skip all paths, even though mathematically it must choose one or the other.

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if/else, return question

- Write a method `quadrant` that accepts a pair of real numbers `x` and `y` and returns the quadrant for that point:



- Example: `quadrant(-4.2, 17.3)` returns 2
 - If the point falls directly on either axis, return 0.

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if/else, return answer

```
public static int quadrant(double x, double y) {
    if (x > 0 && y > 0) {
        return 1;
    } else if (x < 0 && y > 0) {
        return 2;
    } else if (x < 0 && y < 0) {
        return 3;
    } else if (x > 0 && y < 0) {
        return 4;
    } else { // at least one coordinate equals 0
        return 0;
    }
}
```

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Adding many numbers

- How would you find the sum of all integers from 1-1000?

```
// This may require a lot of typing
int sum = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ... ;
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

- What if we want the sum from 1 - 1,000,000?
Or the sum up to any maximum?
 - How can we generalize the above code?

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Cumulative algorithms

Cumulative sum loop

```
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= 1000; i++) {
    sum = sum + i;
}
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

- **cumulative sum:** A variable that keeps a sum in progress and is updated repeatedly until summing is finished.
 - The `sum` in the above code is an attempt at a cumulative sum.
 - Cumulative sum variables must be declared *outside* the loops that update them, so that they will still exist after the loop.

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Cumulative product

- This cumulative idea can be used with other operators:

```
int product = 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
    product = product * 2;
}
System.out.println("2 ^ 20 = " + product);
```

- How would we make the base and exponent adjustable?

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Scanner and cumul. sum

- We can do a cumulative sum of user input:

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {
    System.out.print("Type a number: ");
    sum = sum + console.nextInt();
}
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

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Cumulative sum question

- Modify the Receipt program from Ch. 2.
 - Prompt for how many people, and each person's dinner cost.
 - Use static methods to structure the solution.
- Example log of execution:

```
How many people ate? 4
Person #1: How much did your dinner cost? 20.00
Person #2: How much did your dinner cost? 15
Person #3: How much did your dinner cost? 30.0
Person #4: How much did your dinner cost? 10.00
```

```
Subtotal: $75.0
Tax: $6.0
Tip: $11.25
Total: $92.25
```

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Cumulative sum answer

```
// This program enhances our Receipt program using a cumulative sum.
import java.util.*;

public class Receipt2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
        double subtotal = meals(console);
        results(subtotal);
    }

    // Prompts for number of people and returns total meal subtotal.
    public static double meals(Scanner console) {
        System.out.print("How many people ate? ");
        int people = console.nextInt();
        double subtotal = 0.0; // cumulative sum

        for (int i = 1; i <= people; i++) {
            System.out.print("Person #" + i +
                ": How much did your dinner cost? ");
            double personCost = console.nextDouble();
            subtotal = subtotal + personCost; // add to sum
        }
        return subtotal;
    }
    ...
}
```

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Cumulative answer, cont'd.

```
...
// Calculates total owed, assuming 8% tax and 15% tip
public static void results(double subtotal) {
    double tax = subtotal * .08;
    double tip = subtotal * .15;
    double total = subtotal + tax + tip;

    System.out.println("Subtotal: $" + subtotal);
    System.out.println("Tax: $" + tax);
    System.out.println("Tip: $" + tip);
    System.out.println("Total: $" + total);
}
}
```

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if/else, return question

- Write a method `countFactors` that returns the number of factors of an integer.
 - `countFactors(24)` returns 8 because 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24 are factors of 24.
- Solution:

```
// Returns how many factors the given number has.
public static int countFactors(int number) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= number; i++) {
        if (number % i == 0) {
            count++; // i is a factor of number
        }
    }
    return count;
}
```

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Text Processing

Type char

- **char** : A primitive type representing single characters.
 - A `String` is stored internally as an array of `char`

```
String s = "Ali G.";
```

index	0	1	2	3	4	5
value	'A'	'l'	'i'	' '	'G'	'.'

- It is legal to have variables, parameters, returns of type `char`
 - surrounded with apostrophes: `'a'` or `'4'` or `'\n'` or `'\''`

```
char letter = 'P';
System.out.println(letter); // P
System.out.println(letter + " Diddy"); // P Diddy
```

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The charAt method

- The chars in a String can be accessed using the charAt method.
 - accepts an int index parameter and returns the char at that index

```
String food = "cookie";
char firstLetter = food.charAt(0); // 'c'
System.out.println(firstLetter + " is for " + food);
```

- You can use a for loop to print or examine each character.

```
String major = "CSE";
for (int i = 0; i < major.length(); i++) { // output:
    char c = major.charAt(i);           // C
    System.out.println(c);              // S
}                                       // E
```

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Comparing char values

- You can compare chars with ==, !=, and other operators:

```
String word = console.next();
char last = word.charAt(word.length() - 1);
if (last == 's') {
    System.out.println(word + " is plural.");
}
```

```
// prints the alphabet
for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; c++) {
    System.out.print(c);
}
```

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char VS. int

- Each char is mapped to an integer value internally
 - Called an **ASCII value**

```
'A' is 65      'B' is 66      ' ' is 32
'a' is 97      'b' is 98      '*' is 42
```

- Mixing char and int causes automatic conversion to int.

```
'a' + 10 is 107,      'A' + 'A' is 130
```

- To convert an int into the equivalent char, type-cast it.

```
(char) ('a' + 2) is 'c'
```

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char VS. String

- "h" is a String, but 'h' is a char (they are different)
- A String is an object; it contains methods.

```
String s = "h";
s = s.toUpperCase(); // "H"
int len = s.length(); // 1
char first = s.charAt(0); // 'H'
```

- A char is primitive; you can't call methods on it.

```
char c = 'h';
c = c.toUpperCase(); // ERROR
s = s.charAt(0).toUpperCase(); // ERROR
```

- What is s + 1? What is c + 1?
- What is s + s? What is c + c?

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Formatting text with printf

```
System.out.printf("format string", parameters);
```

- A format string can contain *placeholders* to insert parameters:

- %d integer
- %f real number
- %s string
- these placeholders are used instead of + concatenation

- Example:

```
int x = 3;
int y = -17;
System.out.printf("x is %d and y is %d!\n", x, y);
// x is 3 and y is -17!
```

- printf does not drop to the next line unless you write \n

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printf width

- %Wd integer, **W** characters wide, right-aligned
- %-Wd integer, **W** characters wide, left-aligned
- %Wf real number, **W** characters wide, right-aligned
- ...

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {
        System.out.printf("%4d", (i * j));
    }
    System.out.println(); // to end the line
}
```

Output:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30

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printf precision

- %.Df real number, rounded to **D** digits after decimal
- %W.Df real number, **W** chars wide, **D** digits after decimal
- %-W.Df real number, **W** wide (left-align), **D** after decimal

```
double gpa = 3.253764;
System.out.printf("your GPA is %.1f\n", gpa);
System.out.printf("more precisely: %8.3f\n", gpa);
```

Output:

```
your GPA is 3.3
more precisely: 3.254
```

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printf question

- Modify our Receipt program to better format its output.
 - Display results in the format below, with \$ and 2 digits after .
- Example log of execution:

```
How many people ate? 4
Person #1: How much did your dinner cost? 20.00
Person #2: How much did your dinner cost? 15
Person #3: How much did your dinner cost? 25.0
Person #4: How much did your dinner cost? 10.00
```

```
Subtotal: $70.00
Tax: $5.60
Tip: $10.50
Total: $86.10
```

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printf answer (partial)

```
...
// Calculates total owed, assuming 8% tax and 15% tip
public static void results(double subtotal) {
    double tax = subtotal * .08;
    double tip = subtotal * .15;
    double total = subtotal + tax + tip;

    // System.out.println("Subtotal: $" + subtotal);
    // System.out.println("Tax: $" + tax);
    // System.out.println("Tip: $" + tip);
    // System.out.println("Total: $" + total);

    System.out.printf("Subtotal: $%.2f\n", subtotal);
    System.out.printf("Tax: $%.2f\n", tax);
    System.out.printf("Tip: $%.2f\n", tip);
    System.out.printf("Total: $%.2f\n", total);
}
}
```

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The equals method

- Objects are compared using a method named `equals`.

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("What is your name? ");
String name = console.next();
if (name.equals("Barney")) {
    System.out.println("I love you, you love me,");
    System.out.println("We're a happy family!");
}
```

- Technically this is a method that returns a value of type `boolean`, the type used in logical tests.

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Comparing strings

- Relational operators such as `<` and `==` fail on objects.

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("What is your name? ");
String name = console.next();
if (name == "Barney") {
    System.out.println("I love you, you love me,");
    System.out.println("We're a happy family!");
}
```

- This code will compile, but it will not print the song.

- `==` compares objects by *references* (seen later), so it often gives false even when two `Strings` have the same letters.

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String test methods

Method	Description
<code>equals(str)</code>	whether two strings contain the same characters
<code>equalsIgnoreCase(str)</code>	whether two strings contain the same characters, ignoring upper vs. lower case
<code>startsWith(str)</code>	whether one contains other's characters at start
<code>endsWith(str)</code>	whether one contains other's characters at end
<code>contains(str)</code>	whether the given string is found within this one

```
String name = console.next();
if (name.startsWith("Prof")) {
    System.out.println("When are your office hours?");
} else if (name.equalsIgnoreCase("STUART")) {
    System.out.println("Let's talk about meta!");
}
```

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