

COP 3223H: Introduction to C Programming

Fall 2023



University of
Central Florida

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Week 5 - Class 1: Grouping & Expressions





- *Small Programming Assignment 2* and *Large Programming Assignment 1* will come out today
- I will be adjusting the timing of *Small Programming Assignment 3* - moving to later in the semester
- *Quiz 1* is due Wednesday at 11:59 pm
- Heads up on *Exam 1* is this Friday!
- We will review the format and content extensively in the next class

Today's Agenda



1. Following up on If statements
2. Revisiting Ordering and Grouping of Expressions.

If Statements



The If Statement



- Conditions are setup in the if statement.
- Syntax example

```
if(num1 < num2)
{
    printf("num1 is smaller than num2. \n");
}else
{
    printf("num2 is smaller than num1. \n");
}
```

Condition

Statement Executed if
Condition is "true"

Statement Executed if
Condition is "false"

If Statement with One Alternative



- Conditions are setup in the `if` statement.
- Syntax example

```
if(num1 != num2)  
    printf("num1 does not equal num2. \n");
```



Guess What!! You can include control structures if you have multiple statements that need to be properly executed!!

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Nested `if` Statements



- After testing and determining the outcome, it is possible to dive into another condition.
- This is known as creating nested statements.
- Think about nesting dolls!
- Inside a nest doll is another doll. Inside a nest if statement is another if statement.

```
if (num1 != 0)
    if(num1 !=1)
        if(num1!=2)
            if(num1!=3)
                printf("num is neither 0, 1, 2, or 3 ...");
```


switch Statements



switch Statement



- Some of the `if else` statements can deal with checking for an exact match.
- What would happen if there are lots of multiple-alternative `if-else` statements that dealt with only equality checks
- Switch Statement allows programmers to write a cleaner version of `if-else` that only deals with `==` operator.

Q&A: Switch statements use relational operators for comparison?

a) True

b) False

switch Statement Syntax



```
switch(ticket) ← variable being evaluated for equality
{
  case 1: ← ticket == 1
    printf("Proceed to entrance 1.\n");
    break;

  case 2: ← ticket ==2
    printf("Proceed to entrance 2.\n");
    break;

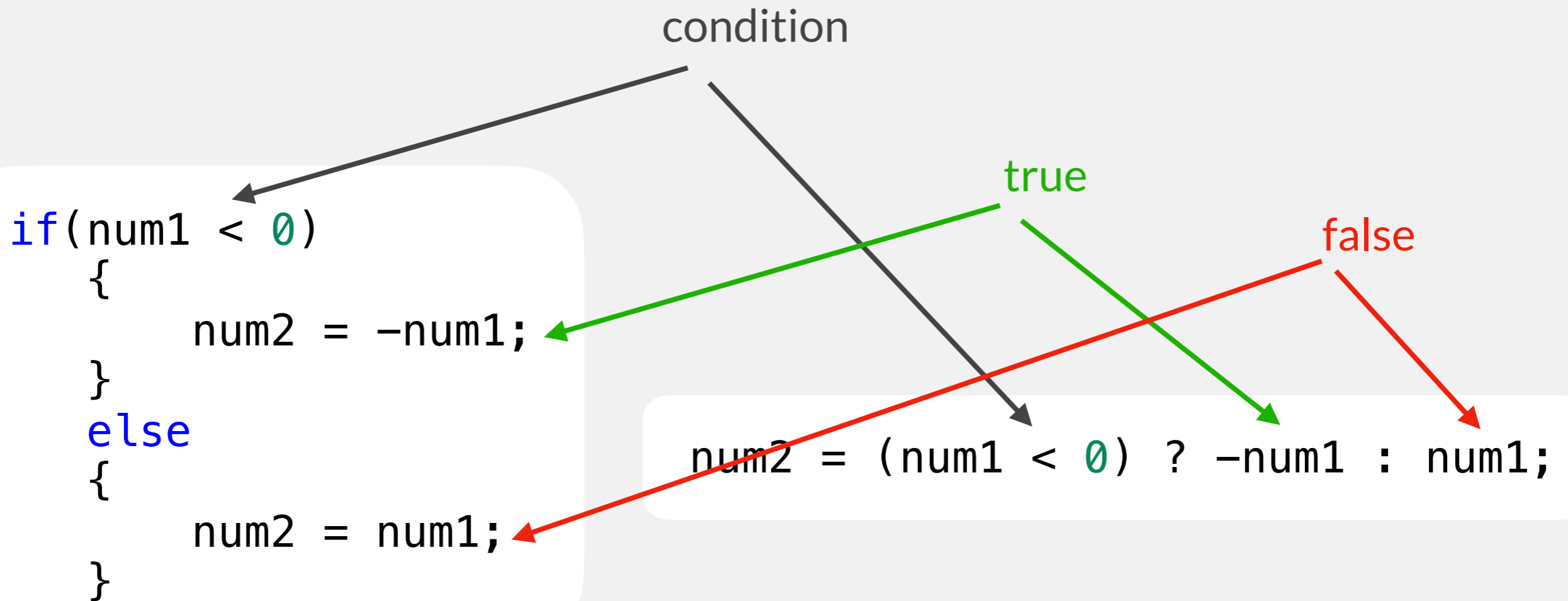
  case 3: ← ticket ==3
    printf("Proceed to entrance 3.\n");
    break;

  default: ← ticket !=1 && ticket !=2 && ticket !=3
    printf("Sorry, your ticket does not match!");
}
}
```

The Conditional Operator ? :



- C offers a quick simple way to write out an if-else statement in one line of code.



Revisiting Grouping & Expressions



Operator Precedence in C



Operator	Precedence	
function calls	Highest	
! + - & (unary)		
* / %		
+ -		
< <= >= >		
!= ==		
&&		
(=)		Lowest

Operator Precedence in C



- Precedence determines how operators in C are grouped together.
- When we were writing mathematical expressions in C , we learned that “ () ” was how we grouped certain operands together for an operator to perform some sort of action.
- Example:

$$\frac{a + b}{c + d} \rightarrow (a + b)/(c + d)$$

Logical Operator Precedence



- !, &&, || are the 3 logical operators in C we utilize
- A common misconception when we talk about precedence with logical operators is who gets to be executed first.
- ***VERY DIFFERENT FROM ORDER OF OPERATIONS!!!***
- When we discuss precedence, we are discussing how logical operators group expressions together and what is being evaluated.

Some Examples



- Assume A, B, C, and D are relation expressions (e.g., $x > y$)
- $A \ \&\& \ B \longrightarrow (A \ \&\& \ B)$
- $A \ \&\& \ B \ || \ C \longrightarrow ((A\&\&B) \ || \ C)$
- $A \ || \ B \ \&\& \ C \ || \ D \longrightarrow ((A \ || \ (B\&\&C)) \ || \ D)$
- $!A \longrightarrow !(A)$



- It is good practice to use parenthesis to group operands that you want evaluated by the operator.
- If you don't use parenthesis, then you rely on C's precedence rules!



Slides adapted from Dr. Andrew Steinberg's
COP 3223H course