More if-statments
If... if... else!

When in doubt, use parenthesis and blocks! (Some people like to put the first brace after the if, others on a new line)

What happens if you have an if if else?

(See: ifIfElse.cpp)
Short-circuit evaluation

Short-circuit evaluation is when you have a complex bool expression (&& or ||) but you don't need to compute all parts.

```cpp
if(false && 7/0 == 2) {
    cout << "Will I crash?\n";
}
```

If this is false, then it will not check next

(See: shortCircuit.cpp)
Short-circuit evaluation

Simple cases of short-circuit:
When you have a bunch of ORs
   if( expression || exp || exp || exp )
Once it finds any true expression, if statement will be true

When you have a bunch of ANDs
   if( expression && exp && exp && exp )
Once it finds any false expression, if statement will be false
Complex expressions

Be careful when negating, that you follow De Morgan's Law:

```cpp
bool a, b;
!(a OR b) is equivalent to (!a) AND (!b)
!(a AND b) is equivalent to (!a) OR (!b)
```

“Neither rainy or sunny” means
“Both not rain and not sunny”
Nested if statements

You can have as many if statements inside each other as you want.

```c
if (teacherAwake)
{
    if (studentAwake)
    {
        if (classWellPrepared)
        {
            learning = true;
        }
    }
}
```
Nested if statements

From a truth table perspective, nested loops are similar to AND

The previous if code is equivalent to:

```java
if(teacherAwake && studentAwake && classWellPrepared)
{
    learning = true;
}
```

However, sometimes you want to do other code between these evaluations.
Nested if statements

(See: bridgeOfDeath.cpp)
Scope

Where a variable is visible is called its **scope**

Typically variables only live inside the block (denoted with matching `{ and }`)

A variable lives until the block is closed, so inner blocks can see everything from the block it was created inside
Scope

```cpp
int main()
{
    int x;
    // can use x here
    {
        int y;
        // can use x or y here
    }
    // can use x here
    return 0;
}
```

(See: scope.cpp)
Multiway if/else

This is a special format if you put an if statement after an else.

This second “if statement” only is tested when the first “if statement” is not true

(See: grades.cpp)
A switch statement checks to see if a variable has a specific value.

```cpp
switch( controllingVariable) {
    case 2:
    case 4:
        cout << "controllingVariable is either 2 or 4" << endl;
        break;
    case 3:
        cout << "controllingVariable is 3\n";
        break;
    default;
        cout << "controllingVariable is not 2, 3 or 4...\n";
        break;
}
```
Switch

If the value of the controlling variable is found in a case label, all code until a break statement is ran (or the switch ends)

Switch statements only test equality with case labels (not greater or less than)

(See: switch.cpp)
Switch statements can be written as multiway if/else statements.

Could use just “if statements” but “else if” shows only one of these will run

(See: switchToIf.cpp)
Conditional operator

We will not use in this class, but if you use other people's code you will encounter

Shorthand for an if-else statement

(boolean) ? [if true] : [if false]

Example:
max = (x>y) ? x : y;
(See: max.cpp)
if/else vs loops

if/else statements makes code inside only sometimes run

Loops make code inside run more than once

Both use boolean expressions to determine if the code inside is run
A while loop tests a bool expression and will run until that expression is false.

```cpp
while (i < 10) {
  // looped code
  // variable i should change in here
}
```

(See: whileLoop.cpp)
while loop

The `bool` expression is tested when first entering the while loop
And!
When the end of the loop code is reached (the `}` to close the loop)

```cpp
int i = 0;
while (i < 5) {
    cout << "Looping, i = " << i << "\n";
    i++;
}
cout << "Outside the loop, i = " << i << "\n";
```
while loop

It can be helpful to manually work out what loops are doing and how variables change in each loop iteration.

This will build an insight into how loops work and will be beneficial when working with more complicated loops.
while loop

3 parts to any (good) loop:

- Test variable initialized
  
  \[ i = 0; \]

- boolean expression
  
  \[ \text{while} \ (i < 10) \]

- Test variable updated inside loop
  
  \[ i++; \]
A for loop is a compacted version of the while loop (the 3 important parts are together)

for loops are used normally when iterating over a sequence of numbers (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4)

```c
for (int i=0; i < 3; i++)
```

(See: forLoop.cpp)
do-while loop

A do-while loop is similar to a normal while loop, except the bool expression is only tested at the end of the loop (not at the start)

```cpp
cout << "How many times do you want to run the loop?\n";
cin >> i; // what happens if i is less than 1?
do {
    cout << "Looping, i = " << i << "\n";
i--;
} while (i > 0); Note semicolon!
cout << "Outside the loop, i = " << i << "\n";
```

(See: doWhile.cpp)
Q: Why would I ever want a do-while loop?

A: When the first time the variable is set is inside the loop.

You can initialize the variable correctly and use a normal while loop, but this makes the logic harder.
Loops

99 bottles of beer on the wall, 99 bottles of beer!
Take one down, pass it around, 98 bottles of beer on the wall!

98 bottles of beer on the wall, 98 bottles of beer!
Take one down, pass it around, 97 bottles of beer on the wall!

97 bottles of beer on the wall, 97 bottles of beer!
Take one down, pass it around, 96 bottles of beer on the wall!
...

Write a program to output the above song
(See 99beer.cpp)
There are two commands that help control loops:

- **continue** tells the loop to start over again.
- **break** stops the loop.
continue command can be issued to start at the next iteration of a loop

```cpp
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    // code will run everytime
    if (doSkip)
    {
        continue;
    }
    // code will not run
    // if doSkip is true
}
(See: continue.cpp)
```
C-C-C-COMBO BREAKER
break

break will exit the current loop

```cpp
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    // code
    if (doSkip)
    {
        break;
    }
}\n// outside loop code
```

(See: break.cpp)
Infinite loops

(See: countingSheep.cpp)
while loop

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-Nl4JFDLOU
Loops to sum

Loops allow you to decide how many times a piece of code should run on the fly (i.e. at run time, not compile time)

You can either directly prompt the user how many times or make a special value to “exit” on

(See: sumLoop.cpp)
Debugging

When your program is not working, it is often helpful to add cout commands to find out what is going on.

Normally displaying the value of your variables will help you solve the issue.

Find up until the point where it works, then show all the values and see what is different than you expected.