Building Java Programs

Chapter 4
Lecture 4-2: Advanced if/else; Cumulative sum

reading: 4.2, 4.4 - 4.5
Logical operators

- Tests can be combined using *logical operators*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;&amp;</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>(2 == 3) &amp;&amp; (-1 &lt; 5)</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>!(2 == 3)</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- "Truth tables" for each, used with logical values \( p \) and \( q \):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( p )</th>
<th>( q )</th>
<th>( p \land q )</th>
<th>( p \lor q )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( p )</th>
<th>( \neg p )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evaluating logical expressions

• Order of operations:
  1. math
  2. relational operators
  3. logical operators

• Example:

\[
5 * 7 >= 3 + 5 * (7 - 1) \quad && \quad 7 <= 11
\]
\[
5 * 7 >= 3 + 5 * 6 \quad && \quad 7 <= 11
\]
\[
35 >= 3 + 30 \quad && \quad 7 <= 11
\]
\[
35 >= 33 \quad && \quad 7 <= 11
\]
\[
true \quad && \quad true
\]

true

• This can be hard to read. If you ever have an expression like this, consider adding more parentheses and storing intermediate results in variables.
Evaluating logical expressions

• Relational operators cannot be "chained" as in algebra
  \[2 \leq x \leq 10\]
  \[true \leq 10\]
  \[\text{Error!}\]
  (assume that \(x\) is 15)

• Instead, combine multiple tests with \&\& or | |
  \[2 \leq x \&\& x \leq 10\]
  \[true \&\& false\]
  \[false\]
BOOLEAN HAIR LOGIC

A

B

AND

OR

XOR
Logical questions

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

```java
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 an apartment and uses it to decide whether to rent it.
Advanced if/else

reading: 4.4 - 4.5
Factoring if/else code

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

- **Example**:

```java
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;
}
```

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

```java
b = b + x;
```
The "dangling if" problem

• What can be improved about the following code?

```java
if (x < 0) {
    System.out.println("x is negative");
} else if (x >= 0) {
    System.out.println("x is non-negative");
}
```

• The second if test is unnecessary and can be removed:

```java
if (x < 0) {
    System.out.println("x is negative");
} else {
    System.out.println("x is non-negative");
}
```
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
  - Returning a value causes a method to immediately exit.
  - All paths through the code must reach a return statement.
All paths must return

```java
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. Why not?

```java
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 can skip all paths, even though mathematically it must choose one or the other.
- Solution here is to change `else if` to just `else`. 


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

```plaintext
if/else, return question
```

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

reading: 4.2
Adding many numbers

- How would you find the sum of all integers from 1-5?

```java
int sum = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5;
System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
```

- What if we want the sum from 1 - 1,000?
Attempt at cumulative sum

• What is wrong with the following code?

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

```java
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= 1000; i++) {
    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 represents a cumulative sum.
  - Cumulative sum variables must be declared outside the loops that update them, so that they will still exist after the loop.
Cumulative product

- This cumulative idea can be used with other operators:

```java
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?
Scanner and cumulative sum

- We can do a cumulative sum of user input:

```java
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);
```
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
// 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;
  }

  ...
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);
}
Putting it all together...

- 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:**

```java
// 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;
}
```