



General Computer Science for Engineers CISC 106 Lecture 33

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Lecture Overview

- More C++
 - Reserved words
 - Function calling
 - Relational/Logical Operators
 - If statements
 - Loops



C++ reserved words (keywords)

- **Boolean:** bool, true, false
- **Types:** char, float, int, unsigned, double, long
- **Control flow:** if, else, for, while, case, break
- **Object Oriented:** class, public, private, protected, new, delete, this
- **Exceptions:** try, catch, throw

Program with three functions

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
int Square ( int ) ;           // declares these 2 functions  
int Cube ( int ) ;
```

```
int main ( void ) {  
    cout << "The square of 27 is " << Square (27) << endl;  
    cout << "The cube of 27 is " << Cube (27) << endl ;  
}
```

```
int Square ( int n ) { return n * n ; }  
int Cube ( int n )   { return n * n * n ; }
```

Relational Operators

- < (less than)
- <= (less than or equal to)
- > (greater than)
- >= (greater than or equal to)
- == (equal to)
- != (not equal to)

Logical Operators


- ! (Not)
- && (And)
- || (Or)

If Statements

- if (expression)
 statement1;
else
 statement2;

Note: Else part is optional!

Simple if statements



```
if (age >= 18)
    cout << "Can vote." << endl;
```

```
if (songSize != 5)
    cout << "Song is not equal to 5 megs" << endl;
```


Simple if statements

```
if (songSize > 2 && songSize < 5)
```

```
    cout << "Song is greater than 2 megs and less  
    than 5 megs" << endl;
```

```
if (!(songSize > 2 && songSize < 5))
```

```
    cout << "Song is less than or equal to 2 megs or  
    greater than or equal to 5 megs" << endl;
```

Short Circuit example

```
int Age, Height;
```

```
Age = 25;
```

```
Height = 70;
```

EXPRESSION

```
(Age > 50) && (Height > 60)
```

false


Evaluation can stop now

Another short circuit example

```
int    Number;
```

```
float X;
```

```
( Number != 0 ) && ( X < 1 / Number )
```




Protects from having a divide by zero error!

If Number != 0 then number is not zero and we can divide 1 by number.

Beware of dangling else problem

```
int x = 7, y = 8;  
if (x == 0)  
    if (y == 0) cout << "yes" << endl;  
else cout << "no" << endl;  
cout << "end of output" << endl;
```



The else matches this if statement!

While Loops

```
// compute sum = 1 + 2 + ... + n
```

```
int sum = 0;
i = 1;
while (i <= n) {
    sum += i;
    i++;
}
```

init of the lcv

loop termination condition.

body of the loop

incr of the lcv

For Loops

// compute $\text{sum} = 1 + 2 + \dots + n$

```
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
    sum += i;
}
```

← i doesn't exist here!