## Control structures

C++ Lecture 3

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## Motivation

- Need the ability to add logic to our programs
- Math calculations isn't enough
- Error checking
- Changing the flow of the program
- Mainly used to check if a certain part of the code should be executed


## If statements

- Allows for changing code flow depending on conditions
- If (condition is true) \{ execute something \} else \{execute something else\}
- Elseif

```
if (bank_account < 0){
    cout << "Huh?" << endl;
}
elseif (bank_account > 1000000){
    cout << "WHAAAAAAAAAT?" << endl;
}
else{
    cout << "Welcome to the 99%" << endl;
}
```


## If statements

- Nesting means to put similar control structures within each other
- Helps in separating logic and making code more readable

```
if (bank_account > 0){
        if (bank_account > 1000000){
        cout << "WHAAAAAAAAAT?" << endl;
        }
        else{
            cout << "Welcome to the 99%" << endl;
        }
}
else{
    cout << "Huh?" << endl;
}
```


## Mini Task

Compile the code given in control structures code.cpp and make sure that it runs
If there are any errors how would you fix it?

## Switch - case statements

- Sometimes you can go crazy with if statements

```
srand(time(NULL));
int die = rand() % 6 + 1;
if (die == 1){
    cout << "Hello I'm Mercury" << endl;
if (die == 2){
    cout << "Hello I'm Venus" << endl;
if (die == 3){
    cout << "Hello I'm Earth" << endl;
if (die == 4){
    cout << "Hello I'm Mars" << endl;
if (die == 5){
    cout << "Hello I'm Jupiter" << endl;
if (die == 6){
    cout << "Hello I'm Saturn" << endl;
```

    Virtual Reality Applications Center
    ```
switch (die){
case(1):
    cout << "Hello I'm Mercury" << endl;
    break;
case(2)
    cout << "Hello I'm Venus" << endl;
    break;
case(3)
    cout << "Hello I'm Earth" << endl;
    break;
case(4)
    cout << "Hello I'm Mars" << endl;
    break;
case(5)
    cout << "Hello I'm Jupiter" << endl;
    break;
case(6)
    cout << "Hello I'm Saturn" << endl;
    break;
default:
    cout << "Hello I'm want to be Pluto" << endl;
```


## Switch - case statements



## Mini Task

Convert the if statements to switch case statements

## Loops

- 3 main types
- While
- Do - while
- For loop
- You can repeat blocks of code based on certain conditions


## While loop

While (condition is true) \{ execute something \}

- Will keep running till the condition is false

```
cout << "Countdown" << endl;
int count = 10;
while (count > 0){
        cout << count << endl;
        count = count - 1;
        Sleep(1000);
}
```


## Do while

- While loop backwards
do \{execute something\} while (condition is true);
- Will execute the body of the loop at least once

```
cout << "Countdown" << endl;
int count = 10;
do{
    cout << count << endl;
    count = count - 1;
    Sleep(1000);
} while (count > 0);
```


## For loop

- Convenience function that does a lot for us
for (initialize loop variable ; check condition is true ; increment loop variable) \{ execute something \}

C++ takes care to execute everything properly and in order

```
for (int count = 10; count > 0; count = count - 1){
    //Do something
    cout << count << endl;
}
```


## For loop

for (int count $=10$; count $>0 ;$ count $=$ count - 1) $\{$ //Do something cout << count << endl;

Initialization of loop variable run once only before entering the loop

Condition check run every time before entering the loop

Run every time after finishing the loop

## Mini Task

Make modifications to while loop
Convert to do while
Convert to for loop

## Questions?

## Assignment

- Do the control structures assignment.cpp
- If you finish quickly enough do the advanced one

