CIS 110: Intro to Computer Programming

Lecture 10

Interaction and Conditionals

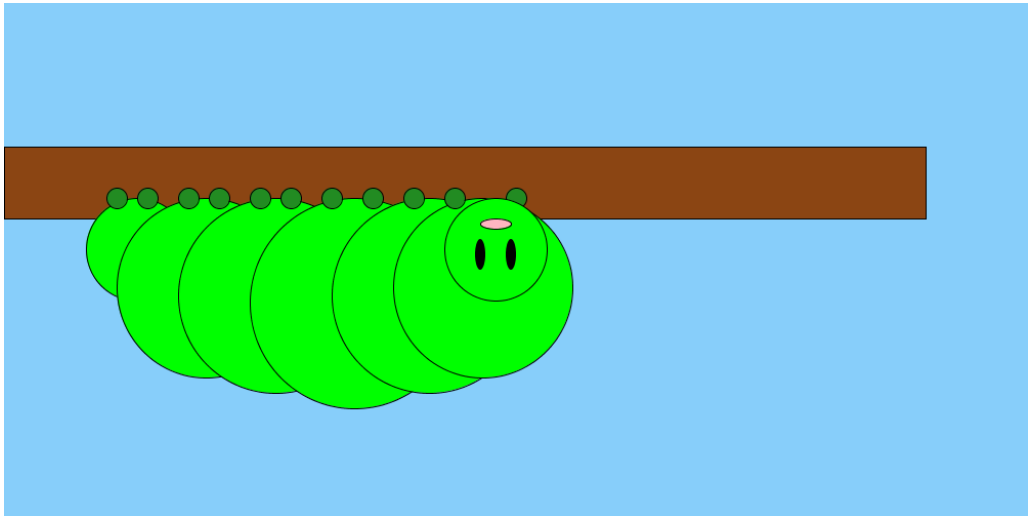
(§ 3.3, 4.1-4.2)

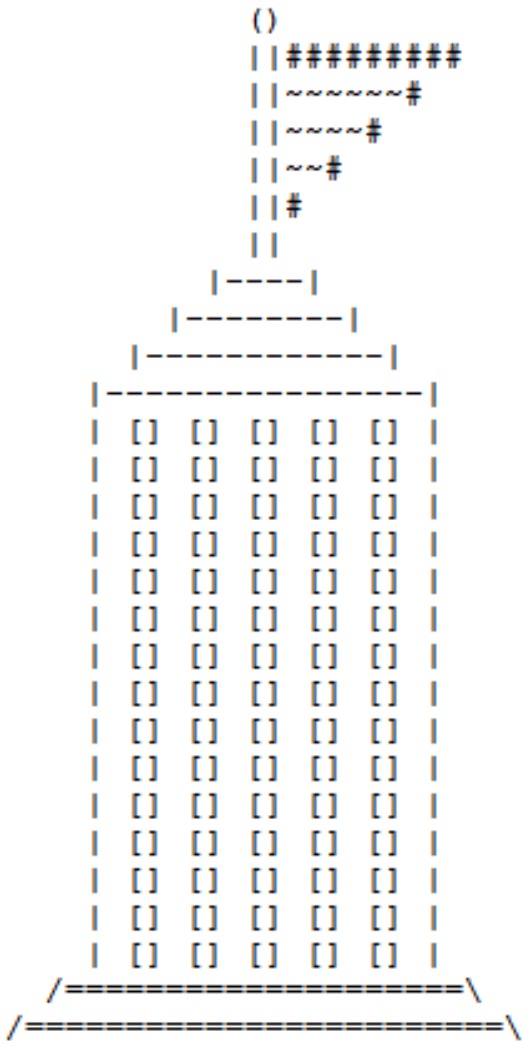
Outline

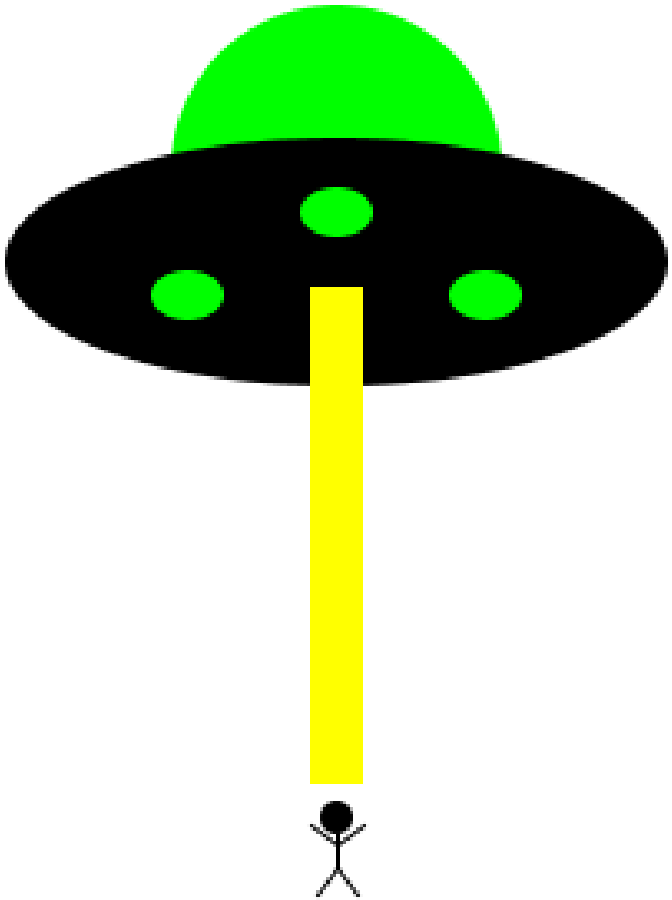
- The Scanner Object
- Introducing Conditional Statements
- Cumulative Algorithms

The Scanner Object

What Do Our Programs Look Like?







```
This program replicates a drawing
of the sinking Titanic and two
survivors in the water.
****
*****
******
*******
********
*********
**********
***********
***********     \o_   \o/
~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^~^
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```

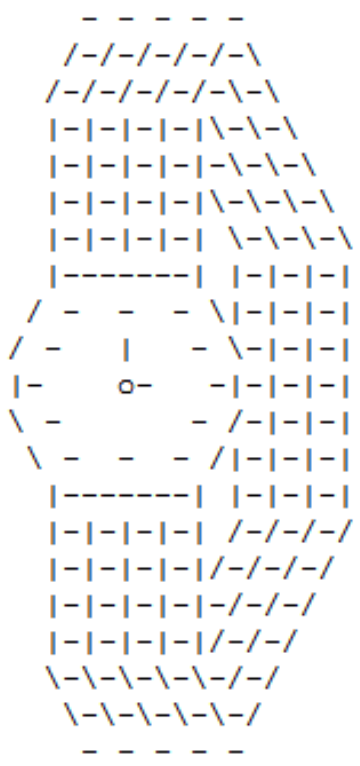

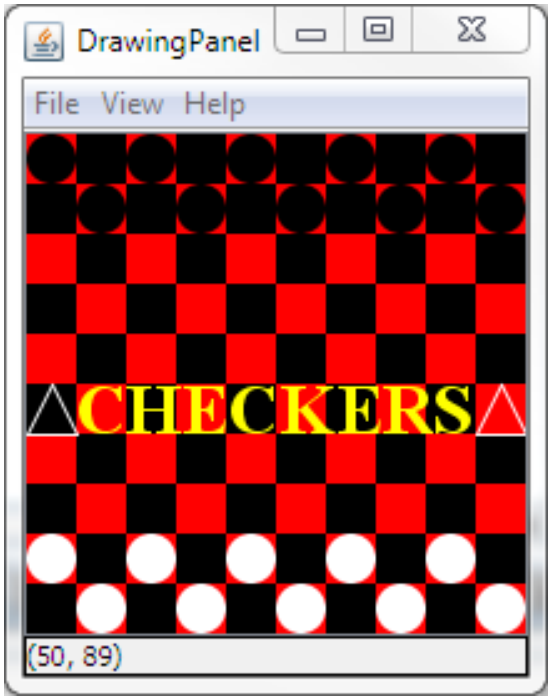
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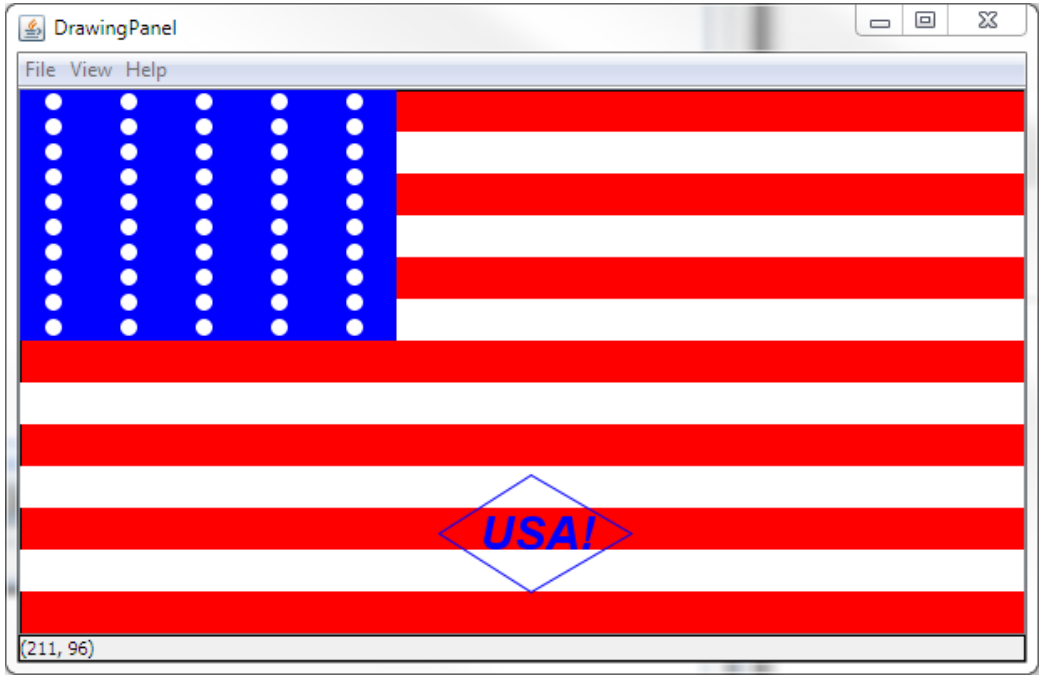
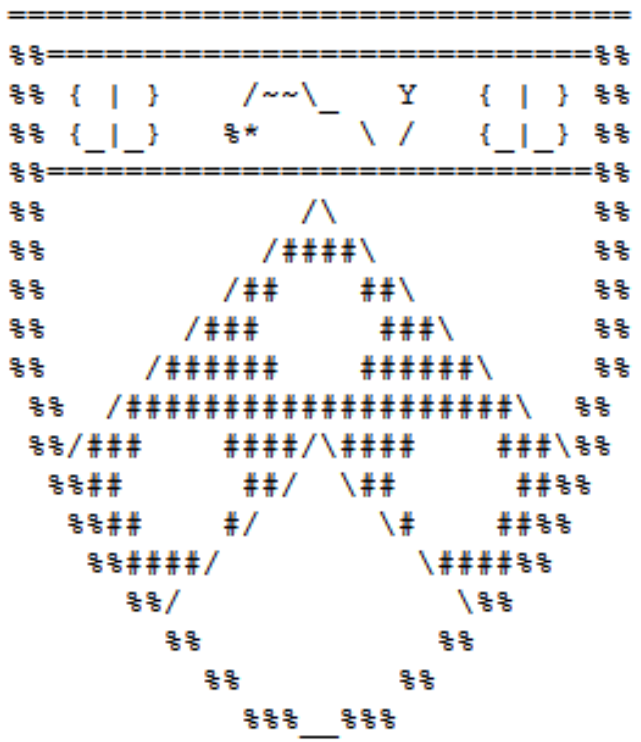
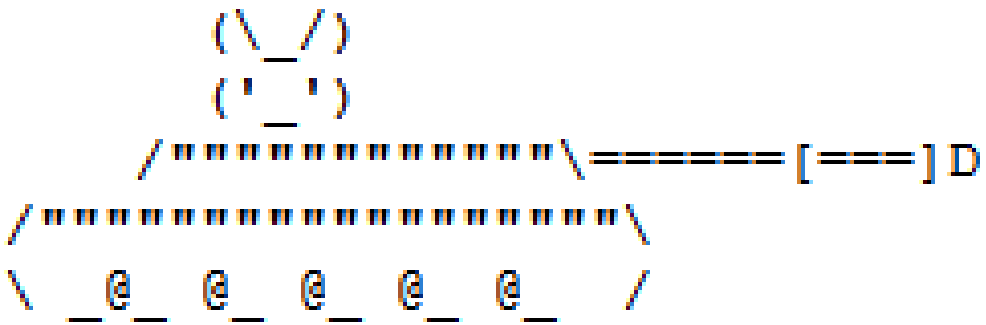
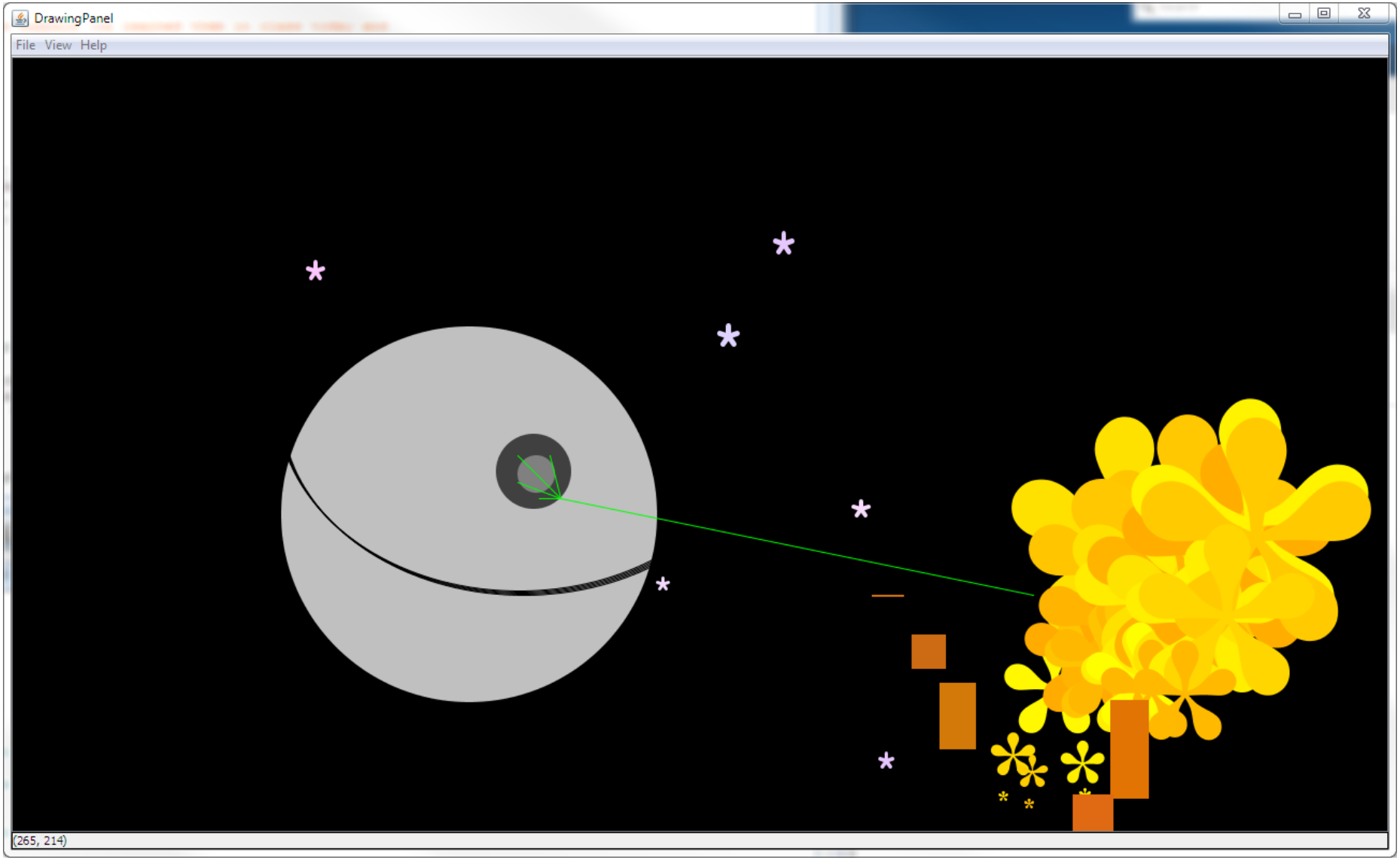
File View Help
CHECKERS
(50, 89)


DrawingPanel
File View Help
USA!
(211, 96)



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File View Help
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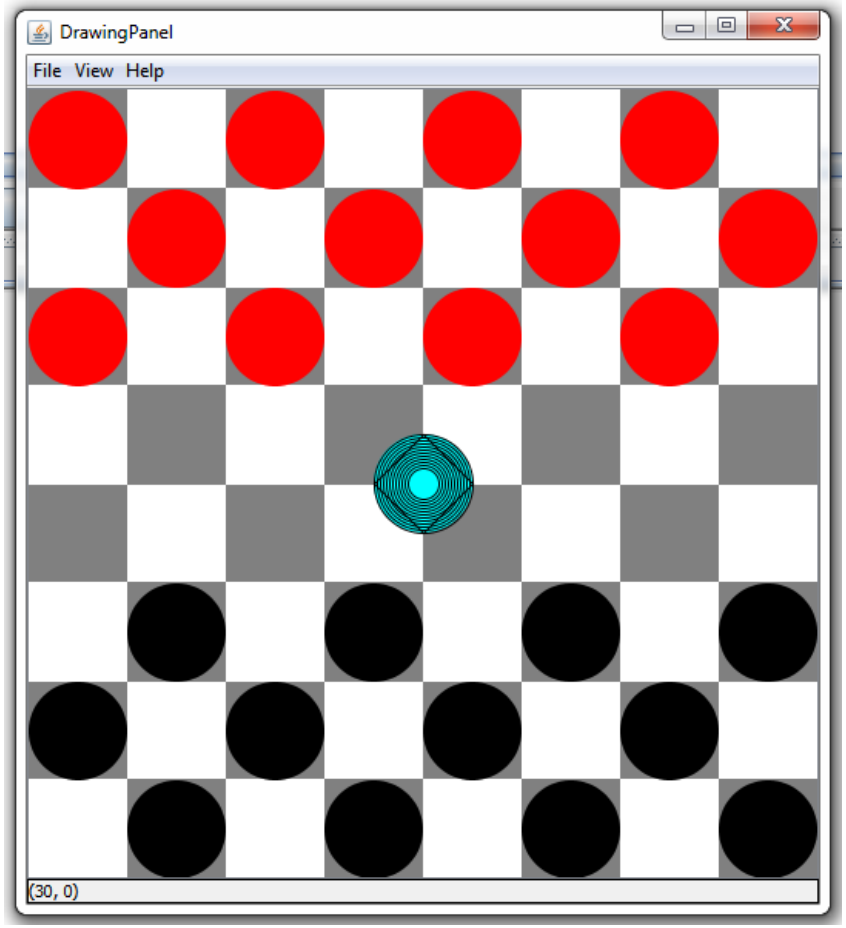
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File View Help
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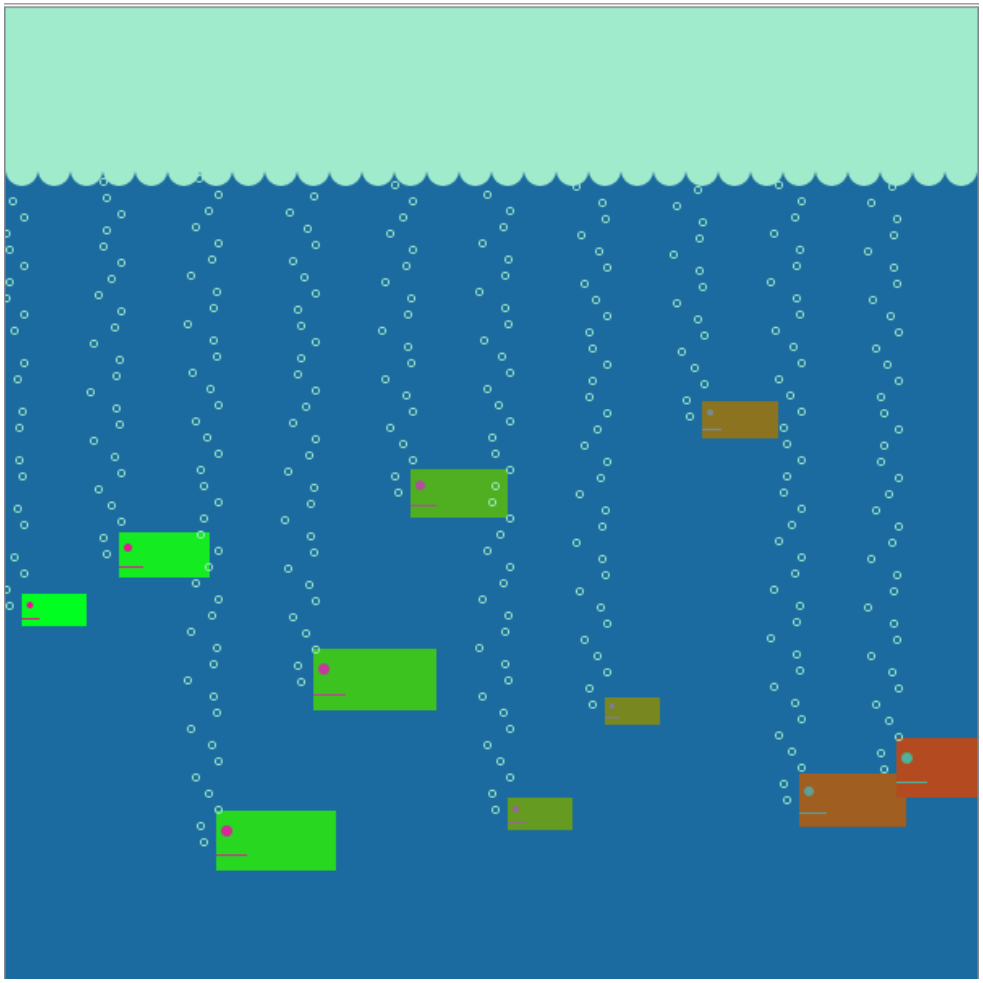
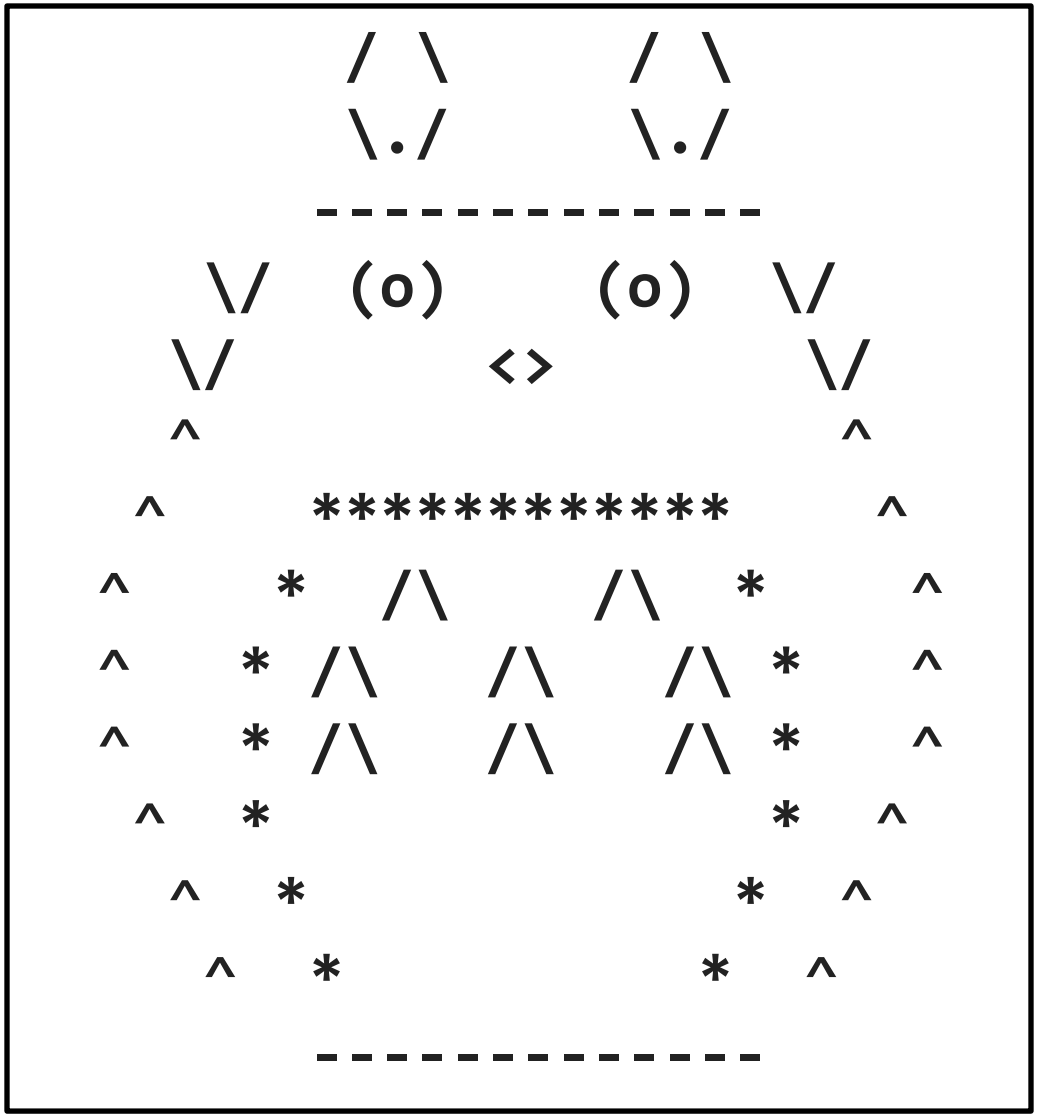
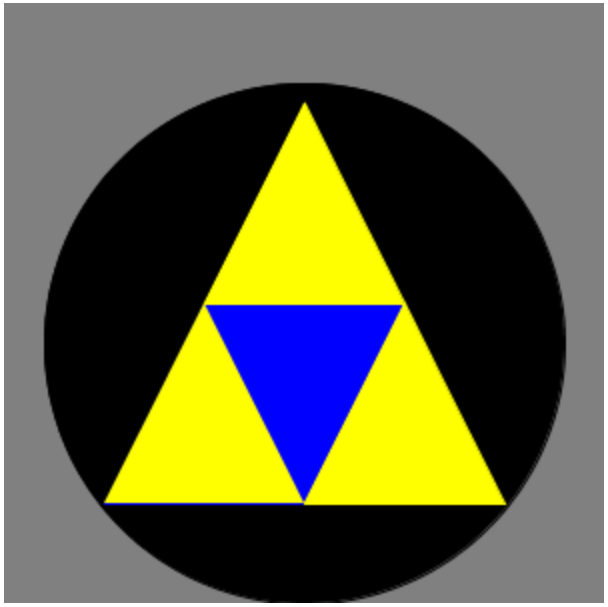
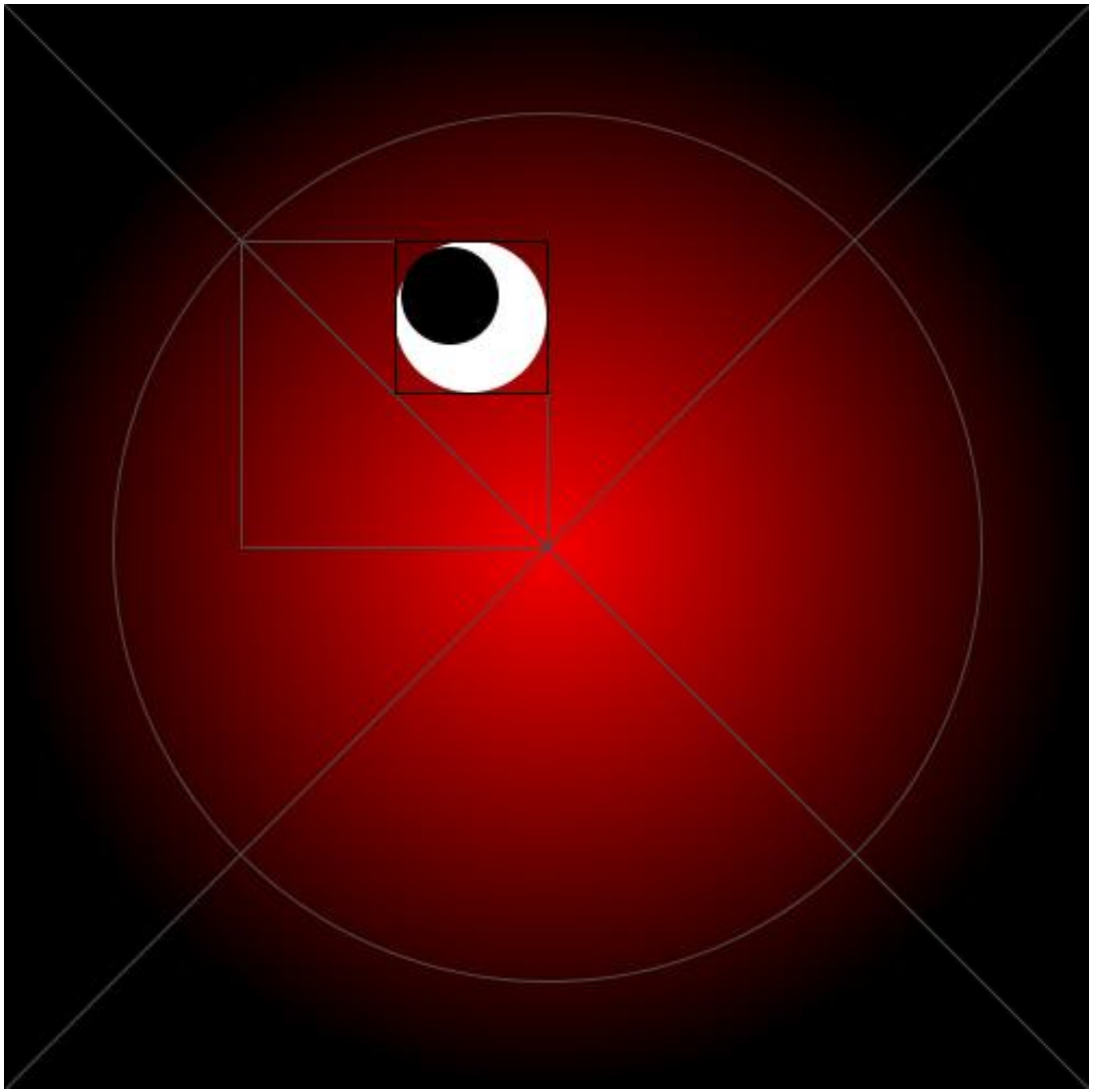
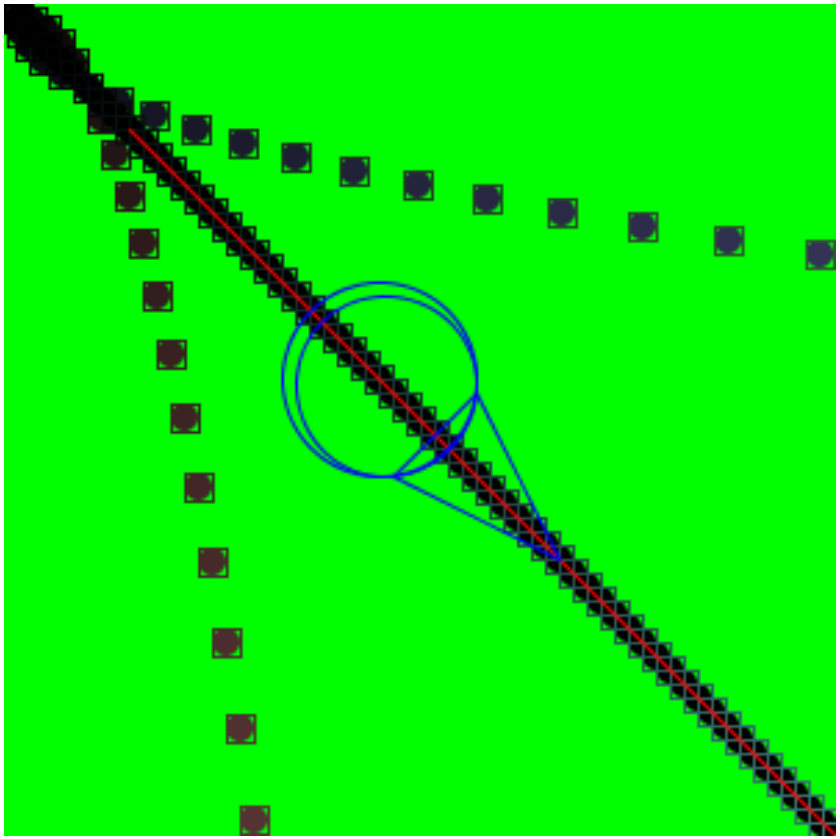


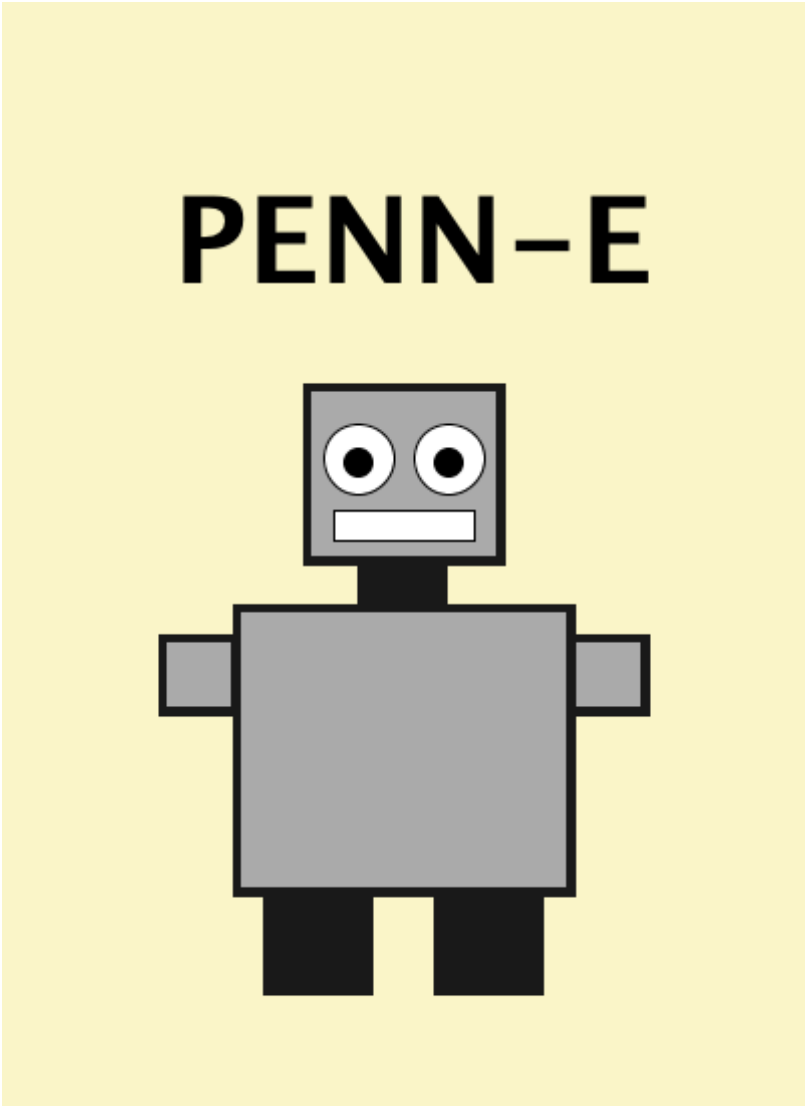

La Maison du Macaron

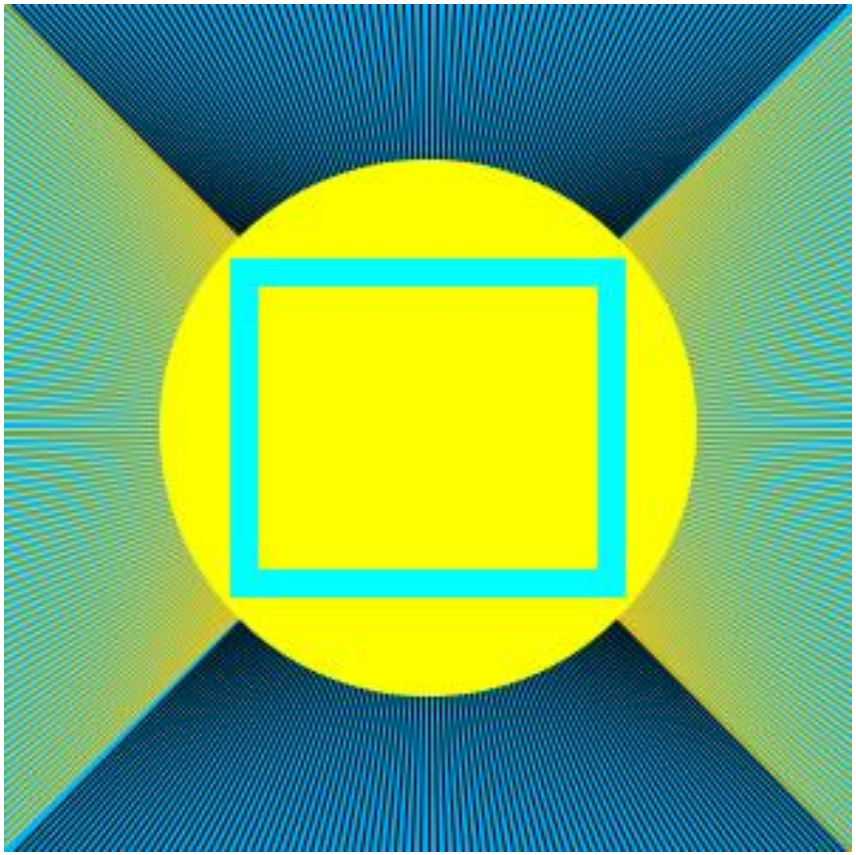


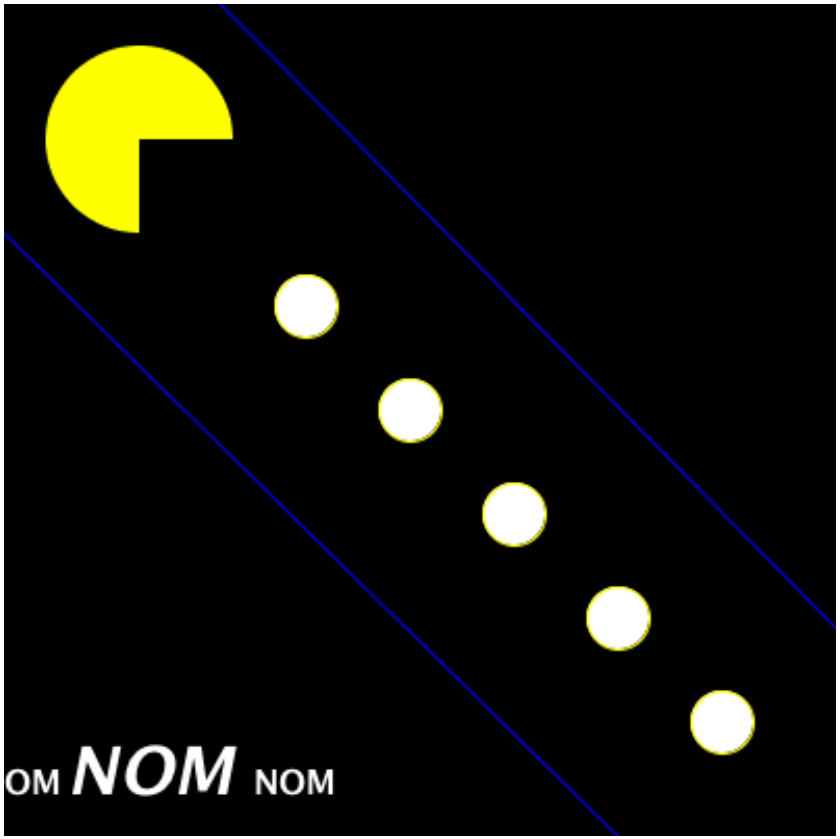







PENN–E

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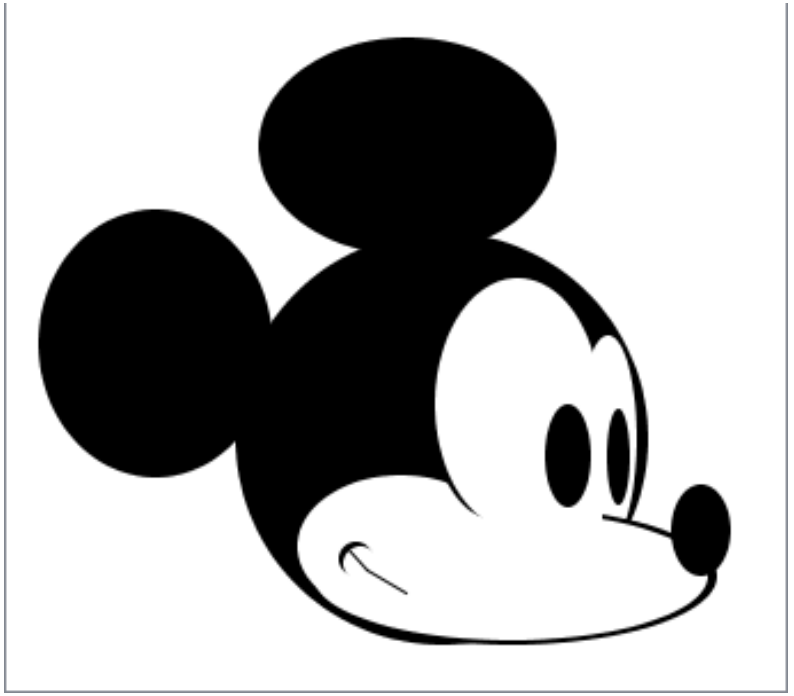
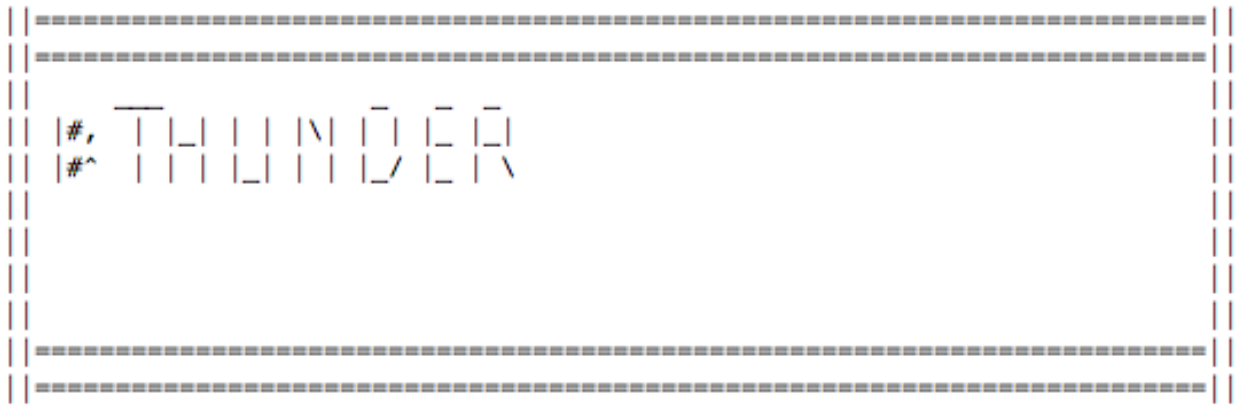
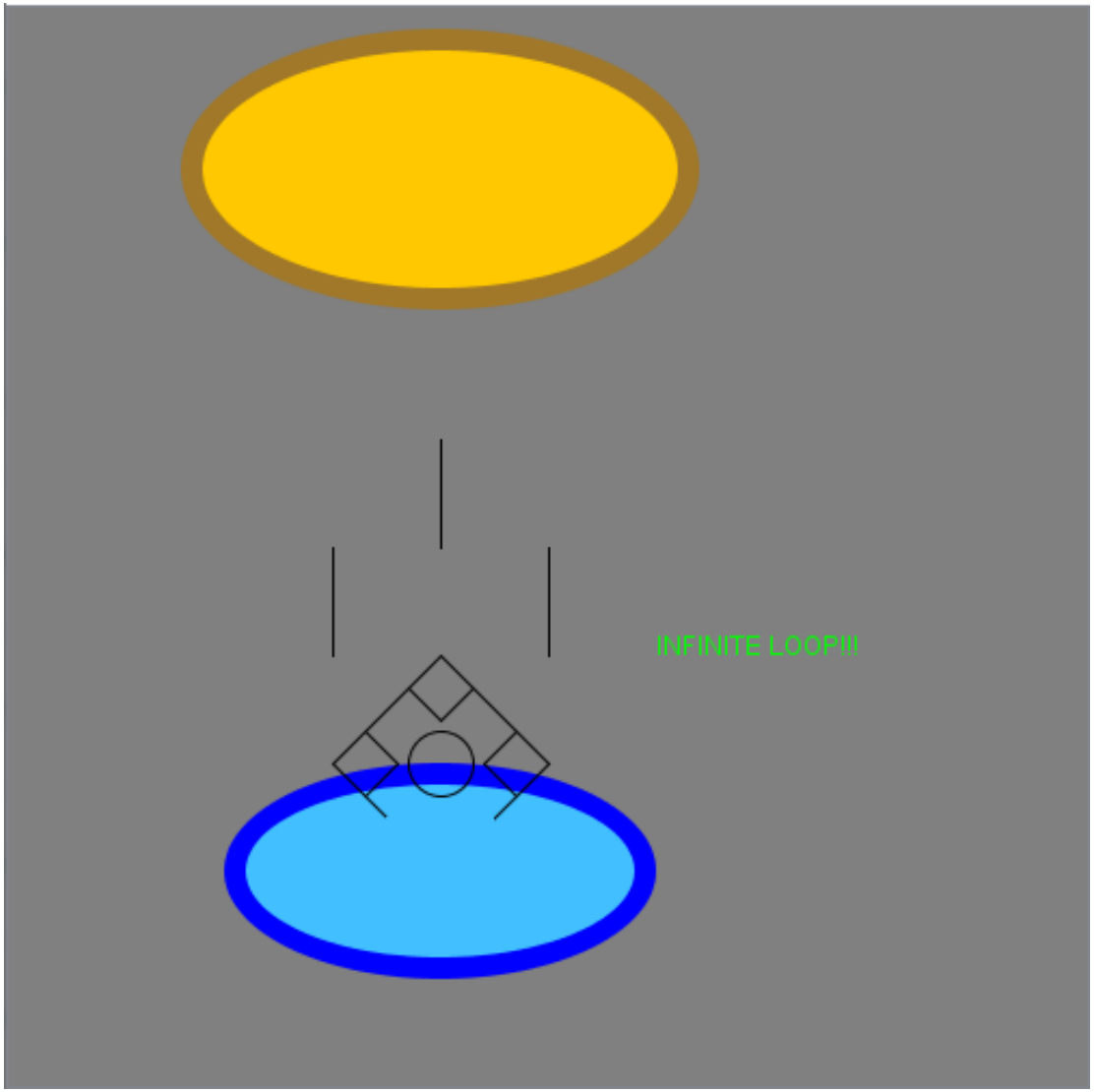
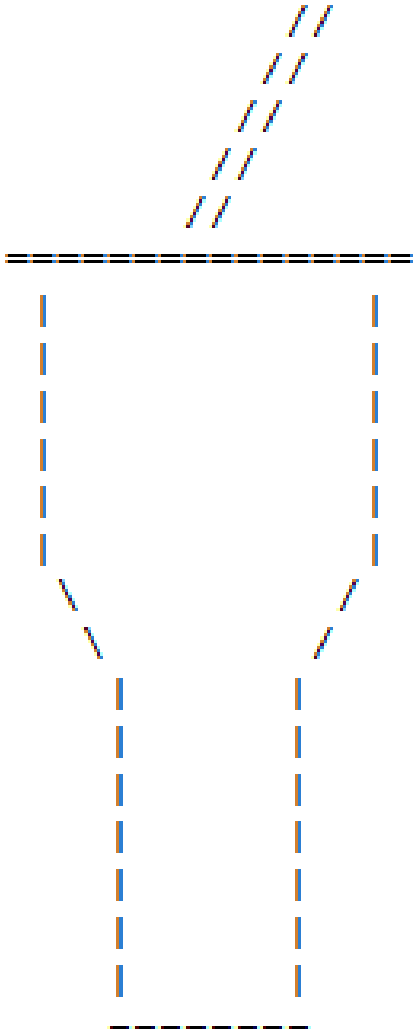
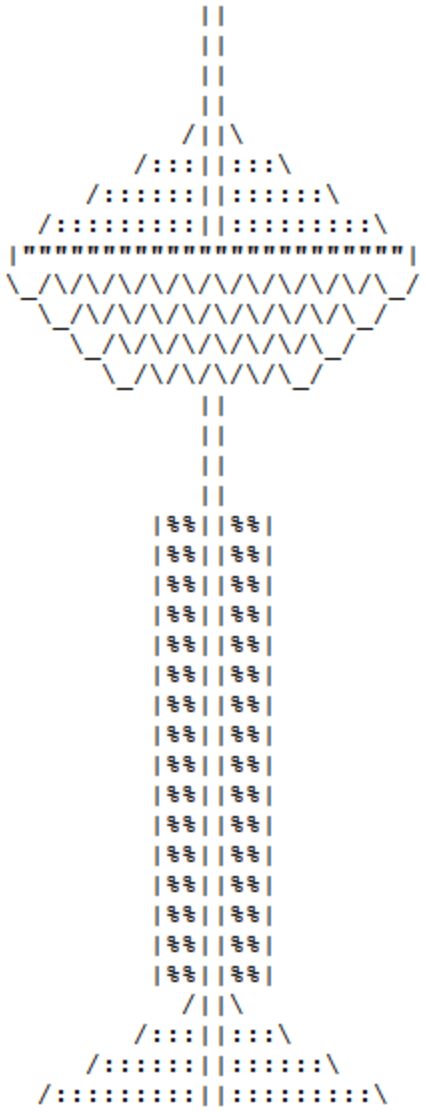
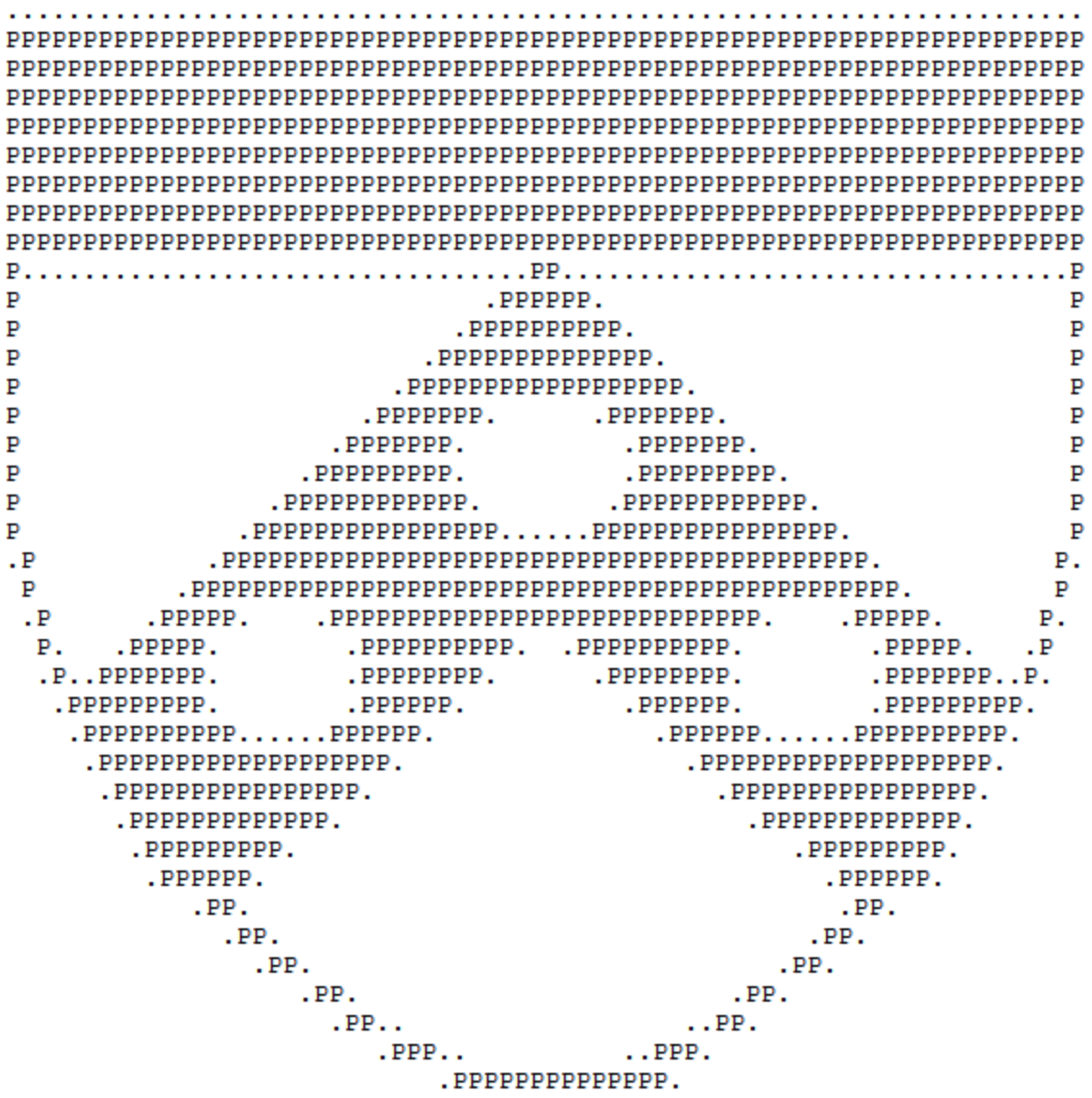




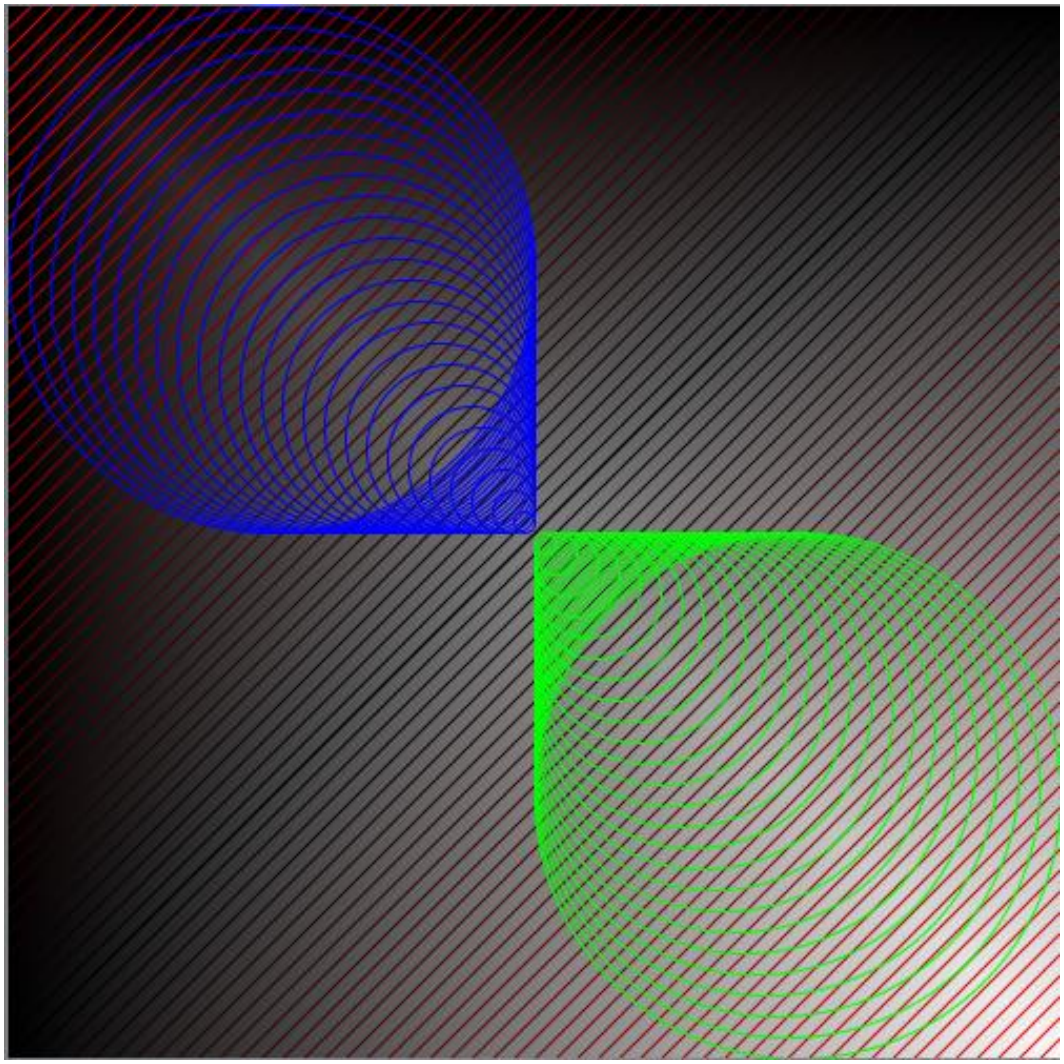

INFINITE LOOP!!

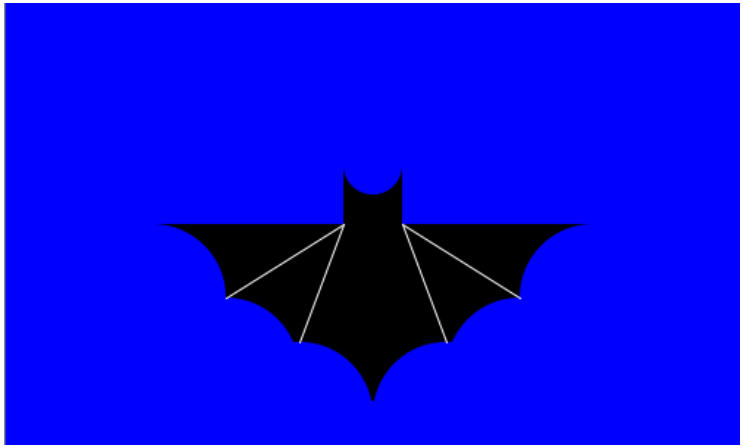






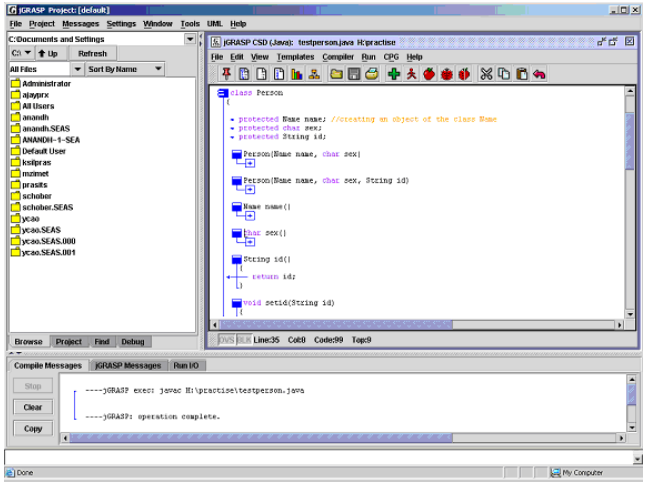
GOTTA CATCH 'EM ALL






its rollie pollie ollie!

Real World Programs Out There



Real programs are **INTERACTIVE!**

Introducing the Scanner Class

- Object that lets you read input from the user.

Scanner is in the "java.util" package.

Creates a new Scanner that reads from some source.

```
import java.util.*;

Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println(
  "Echo: " + in.nextLine());
```

"The keyboard"

Grabs the next line of input from the Scanner.

Reading Input From The User

```
// Reads in a double
double d = in.nextDouble();
// Reads in an integer
int n = in.nextInt();
// Reads in an entire line
String line = in.nextLine();
// Reads a token
String token = in.next();
```

Tokens

- *Tokens* are "chunks" of an input separated by a *delimiter* (here, whitespace).

```
This is a string     with
  "some tokens" in          it!
```

- Tokens: this, is, a, string, with, "some, tokens", in, it!
  - Includes punctuation (e.g., quotes and bangs).

Aside: Packages and `import`

- Classes are bundled into sets called *packages*.
- The *import declaration* says that you wish to use classes found in a particular package.

```
// Make available all classes in java.util
import java.util.*;
// Make available just the Scanner class
import java.util.Scanner;
```

Conditional Statements

Problem: Making Decisions Based on User Input

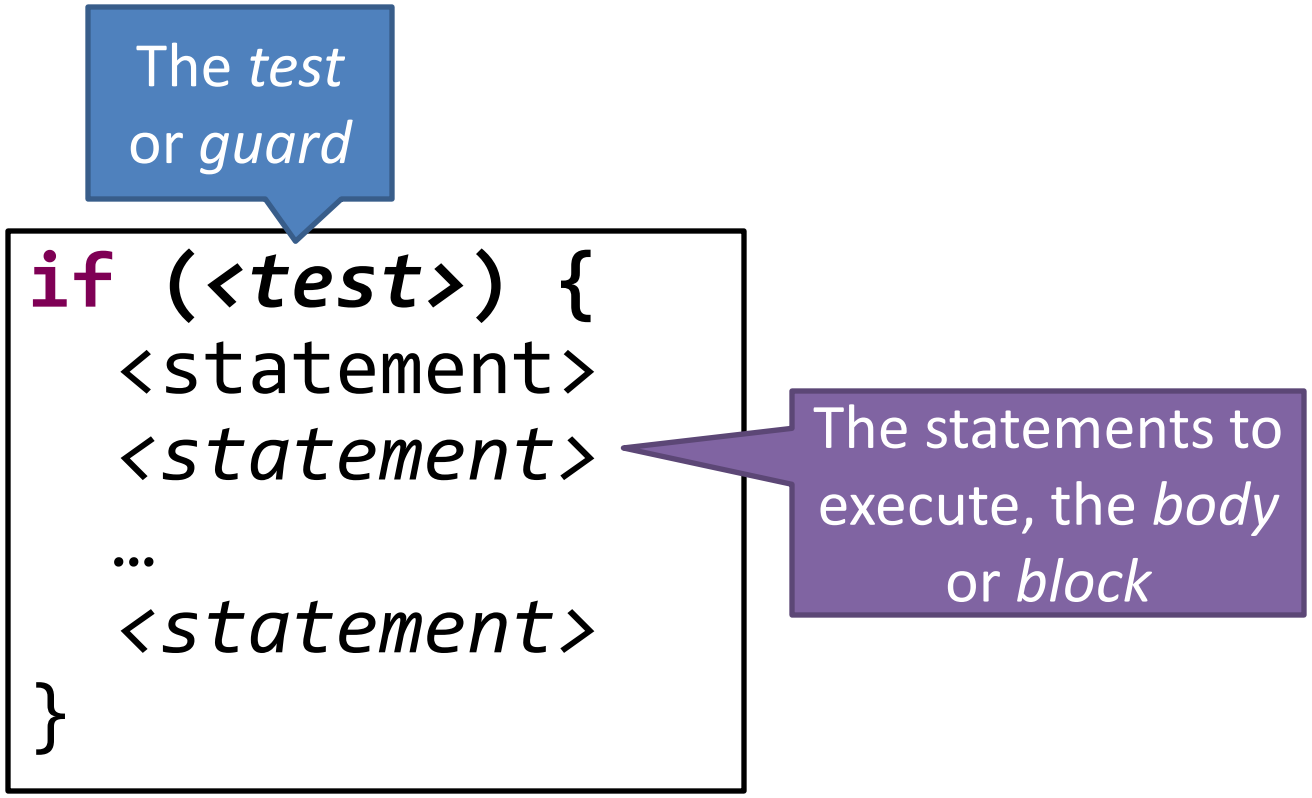
```
Scanner in = new
Scanner(System.in);
double savings = in.nextDouble();
// If amount is greater than 100,
// print a congratulations msg!
```

Introducing Conditional Statements

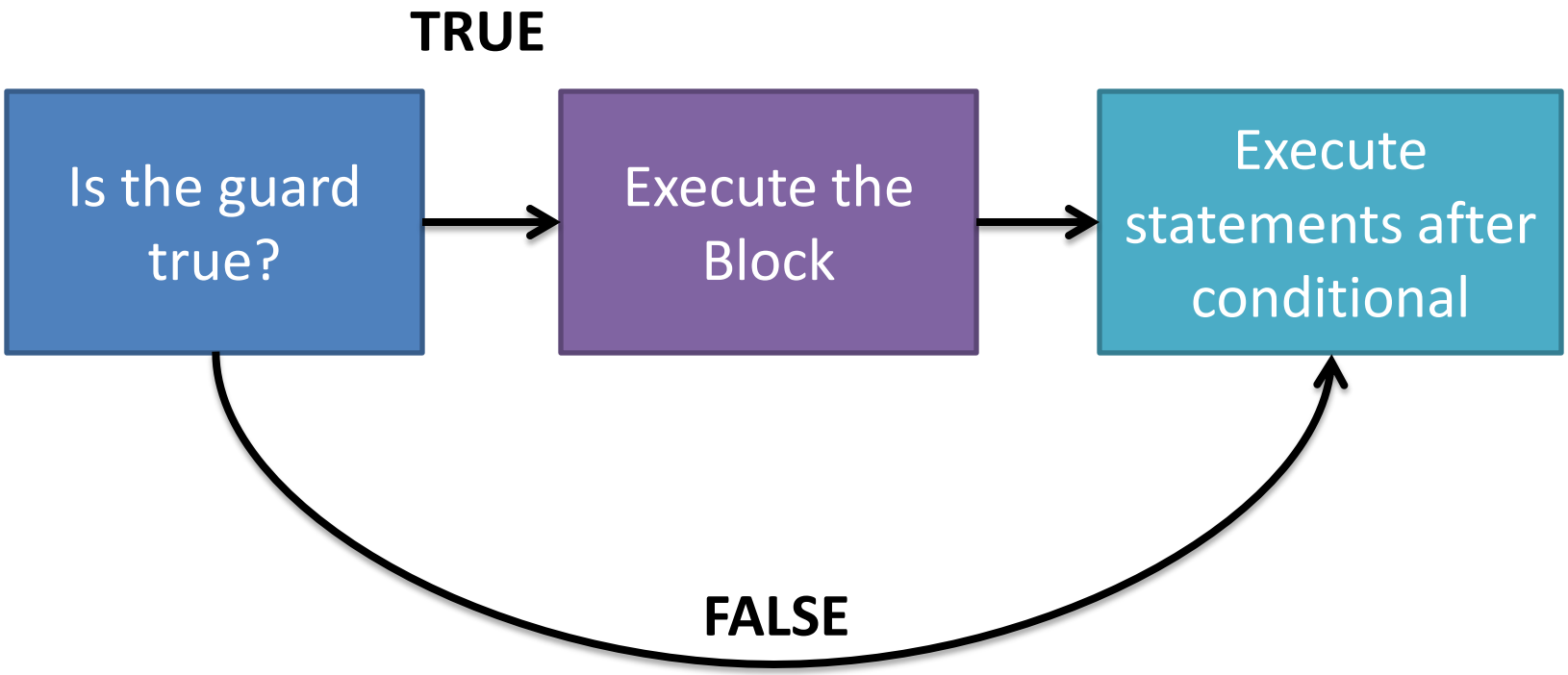
"Execute this block only if savings is greater than 100."

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
double savings = in.nextDouble();
if (savings > 100) {
  System.out.println("Congratulations!");
}
```

Syntax of Conditional Statements



Semantics of Conditionals



Else Branches

```
double savings = in.nextDouble();
if (savings > 100) {
   System.out.println("Congratuations!");
} else {
   System.out.println("You need more money!");
}
```

"Execute this block if we don't go into the first block" (i.e., when savings is less than or equal to 0).

Else-if Branches

```
double savings = in.nextDouble();
if (savings > 100) {
   System.out.println("Congratuations!");
} else if (savings > 50) {
   System.out.println("That's decent.");
} else {
   System.out.println("Need more!");
}
```

"Else" = if the previous guard fails, try this one!

Relational Operators

```
>          /* greater than */
<          /* less than */
>=         /* greater than or equals */
<=         /* less than or equals */
==         /* equals */
!=         /* not-equals*/

// Syntax: <expr> <op> <expr>, e.g., 1 != 2
```

- Only works on primitive data.
  - We'll discuss what to do for objects, e.g., Strings, later.

Operator Precedence

```
    |       ++, --, +, -              // Unary operators
    |       *, /, %                   // Multiplication operators
    |       +, -                      // Addition operators
    |       <, >, <=, >=              // Relational operators
    |       ==, !=                    // Equality operators
    |       =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=     // Assignment operators
    V
  Lower
Precedence
```

Mutually exclusive branches

```
if (savings < 100) {

}
if (savings >= 50) {

}
if (savings == 75) {

}
```

```
if (savings < 100) {

} else if (savings >= 50) {

} else if (savings == 75) {

}
```

```
double savings = 75;
```

`else if` gives you *true mutually exclusive branches*.

Object Equality

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
String s = in.nextLine();
// Will never be true.  == only works for primitive types.
if (s == "yes") {
  System.out.println("s1 is yes!");
}
// Need to use the equals method to check equality for objects.
if (s.equals("yes")) {
  System.out.println("s1 is really yes!");
}
```

Multiple Conditions

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
String name = in.nextLine();
double amount = in.nextDouble();
// Logical AND: true if both conditions are true
if (name.equals("McScrooge") && amount > 1000) {
  System.out.println("Y U SO RICH!?");
}
// Logical OR: true if one of the conditions is true
if (name.equals("Peter") || amount < 10) {
  System.out.println("Y U SO POOR!?");
}
```

Cumulative Algorithms

Problem: Interactive Sum

- Can you write a program that computes the sum of numbers from 1 to the user's input?

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("n? ");
int n = in.nextInt();
System.out.println();

int sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  sum += i;
}
System.out.println(
  "Sum of 1 to " + n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

Interactive Sum Trace (1)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

Interactive Sum Trace (2)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

Interactive Sum Trace (3)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

Interactive Sum Trace (4)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

Interactive Sum Trace (5)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

Interactive Sum Trace (6)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

in	…

n	5

sum	0

Interactive Sum Trace (7)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	0

in	…

n	5

sum	0

Interactive Sum Trace (8)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	0

in	…

n	5

sum	0

Interactive Sum Trace (9)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	1

in	…

n	5

sum	0

Interactive Sum Trace (10)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	1

in	…

n	5

sum	0

Interactive Sum Trace (11)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	1

in	…

n	5

sum	1

Interactive Sum Trace (12)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	2

in	…

n	5

sum	1

Interactive Sum Trace (13)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	2

in	…

n	5

sum	**3**

Interactive Sum Trace (13)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	3

in	…

n	5

sum	3

Interactive Sum Trace (14)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	3

in	…

n	5

sum	6

Interactive Sum Trace (15)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	4

in	…

n	5

sum	6

Interactive Sum Trace (16)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	4

in	…

n	5

sum	**10**

Interactive Sum Trace (17)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

i	5

in	…

n	5

sum	10

Interactive Sum Trace (18)

```
01  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
02  System.out.print("n? ");
03  int n = in.nextInt();
04  System.out.println();
05
06  int sum = 0;
07  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
08    sum += i;
09  }
10 System.out.println("Sum of 1 to " +
     n + " is " + sum + ".");
```

in	…

n	5

sum	**10**