

Selections



EECS1022:
Programming for Mobile Computing
Winter 2018

CHEN-WEI WANG

Learning Outcomes



- The Boolean Data Type
- `if` Statement
- Compound vs. Primitive Statement
- Common Errors and Pitfalls
- Logical Operations

Motivating Examples (1.1)



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class ComputeArea {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
5         final double PI = 3.14;
6         System.out.println("Enter the radius of a circle:");
7         double radiusFromUser = input.nextDouble();
8         double area = radiusFromUser * radiusFromUser * PI;
9         System.out.print("Circle with radius " + radiusFromUser);
10        System.out.println(" has an area of " + area);
11    }
12 }
```

- When the above Java class is run as a Java Application, **Line 4** is executed first, followed by executing **Line 5**, ..., and ended with executing **Line 10**.
- In **Line 7**, the radius value comes from the user. Any problems?

Motivating Examples (1.2)



- If the user enters a positive radius value as expected:

```
Enter the radius of a circle:
3
Circle with radius 3.0 has an area of 28.26
```

- However, if the user enters a negative radius value:

```
Enter the radius of a circle:
-3
Circle with radius -3.0 has an area of 28.26
```

In this case, the area should *not* have been calculated!

- We need a mechanism to take **selective actions**:
Act differently in response to *valid* and *invalid* input values.

Motivating Examples (2.1)

Problem: Take an integer value from the user, then output a message indicating if the number is negative, zero, or positive.

- Here is an example run of the program:

```
Enter a number:
5
You just entered a positive number.
```

- Here is another example run of the program:

```
Enter a number:
-5
You just entered a negative number.
```

- Your solution program must accommodate *all* possibilities!

The boolean Data Type

- A (data) type denotes a set of related *runtime values*.
- We need a **data type** whose values suggest either a condition *holds*, or it *does not hold*, so that we can take selective actions.
- The Java **boolean** type consists of 2 **literal values**: *true*, *false*
- All **relational expressions** have the boolean type.

Math Symbol	Java Operator	Example (r is 5)	Result
≤	<=	r <= 5	<i>true</i>
≥	>=	r >= 5	<i>true</i>
=	==	r == 5	<i>true</i>
<	<	r < 5	<i>false</i>
>	>	r > 5	<i>false</i>
≠	!=	r != 5	<i>false</i>

Note. You may do the following rewritings:

o x <= y	x > y	x != y	x == y
o !(x > y)	!(x <= y)	!(x == y)	!(x != y)

Motivating Examples (2.2)

- So far, you only learned about writing programs that are executed line by line, top to bottom.
- In general, we need a mechanism to allow the program to:
 - Check a list of *conditions*; and
 - Branch* its execution accordingly.
- e.g., To solve the above problem, we have 3 possible branches:
 - If** the user input is negative, then we execute the first branch that prints *You just entered a negative number*.
 - If** the user input is zero, then we execute the second branch that prints *You just entered zero*.
 - If** the user input is positive, then we execute the third branch that prints *You just entered a positive number*.

Syntax of if Statement

```
if ( BooleanExpression1 ) { /* Mandatory */
    Statement1,1; Statement2,1;
}

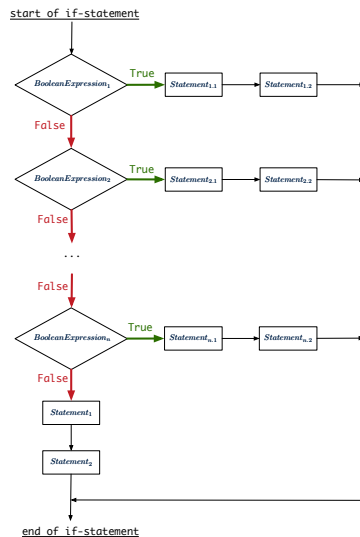
else if ( BooleanExpression2 ) { /* Optional */
    Statement2,1; Statement2,2;
}

... /* as many else-if branches as you like */

else if ( BooleanExpressionn ) { /* Optional */
    Statementn,1; Statementn,2;
}

else { /* Optional */
    /* when all previous branching conditions are false */
    Statement1; Statement2;
}
```

Semantics of if Statement (1.1)



9 of 53

Semantics of if Statement (2.1)

Only first satisfying branch *executed*; later branches *ignored*.

```
int i = 5;
if(i < 0) {
    System.out.println("i is negative");
}
else if(i < 10) {
    System.out.println("i is less than than 10");
}
else if(i == 10) {
    System.out.println("i is equal to 10");
}
else {
    System.out.println("i is greater than 10");
}
```

```
i is less than 10
```

11 of 53

Semantics of if Statement (1.2)

Consider a **single if statement** as consisting of:

- An if branch
- A (possibly empty) list of else if branches
- An optional else branch

At **runtime** :

- Branches of the if statement are *executed* from top to bottom.
- We only evaluate the **condition** of a branch if those conditions of its **preceding branches** evaluate to *false*.
- The **first** branch whose **condition** evaluates to *true* gets its body (i.e., code wrapped within { and }) *executed*.
 - After this execution, all *later* branches are *ignored*.

10 of 53

Semantics of if Statement (2.2)

No satisfying branches, and no else part, then *nothing* is executed.

```
int i = 12;
if(i < 0) {
    System.out.println("i is negative");
}
else if(i < 10) {
    System.out.println("i is less than than 10");
}
else if(i == 10) {
    System.out.println("i is equal to 10");
}
```

12 of 53

Semantics of `if` Statement (2.3)



No satisfying branches, then `else` part, if there, is *executed*.

```
int i = 12;
if(i < 0) {
    System.out.println("i is negative");
}
else if(i < 10) {
    System.out.println("i is less than than 10");
}
else if(i == 10) {
    System.out.println("i is equal to 10");
}
else {
    System.out.println("i is greater than 10");
}
```

```
i is greater than 10
```

13 of 53

Case Study: Error Handling of Input Radius (2)



The same problem can be solved by checking the *condition* of valid inputs first.

```
public class ComputeArea2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Enter a radius value:");
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        double radius = input.nextDouble();
        final double PI = 3.14159;
        if (radius >= 0) { /* condition of valid inputs */
            double area = radius * radius * PI;
            System.out.println("Area is " + area);
        }
        else { /* implicit: !(radius >= 0), or radius < 0 */
            System.out.println("Error: Negative radius value!");
        }
    }
}
```

15 of 53

Case Study: Error Handling of Input Radius (1)



Problem: Prompt the user for the radius value of a circle. Print an error message if input number is negative; otherwise, print the calculated area.

```
public class ComputeArea {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Enter a radius value:");
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        double radius = input.nextDouble();
        final double PI = 3.14159;
        if (radius < 0) { /* condition of invalid inputs */
            System.out.println("Error: Negative radius value!");
        }
        else { /* implicit: !(radius < 0), or radius >= 0 */
            double area = radius * radius * PI;
            System.out.println("Area is " + area);
        }
    }
}
```

14 of 53

One `if` Stmt vs. Multiple `if` Stmts (1)



```
int i = 5;
if(i >= 3) {System.out.println("i is >= 3");}
else if(i <= 8) {System.out.println("i is <= 8");}
```

```
i is >= 3
```

```
int i = 5;
if(i >= 3) {System.out.println("i is >= 3");}
if(i <= 8) {System.out.println("i is <= 8");}
```

```
i is >= 3
i is <= 8
```

Two versions behave *differently* because the two conditions $i \geq 3$ and $i \leq 8$ *may* be satisfied simultaneously.

15 of 53

One if Stmt vs. Multiple if Stmts (2)



```
int i = 2;
if(i <= 3) {System.out.println("i is <= 3");}
else if(i >= 8) {System.out.println("i is >= 8");}
```

```
i is <= 3
```

```
int i = 2;
if(i <= 3) {System.out.println("i is <= 3");}
if(i >= 8) {System.out.println("i is >= 8");}
```

```
i is <= 3
```

Two versions behave *the same* because the two conditions $i \leq 3$ and $i \geq 8$ *cannot* be satisfied simultaneously.

17 of 53

Multi-Way if Statement with else Part



```
if (score >= 80.0) {
    System.out.println("A"); }
else { /* score < 80.0 */
    if (score >= 70.0) {
        System.out.println("B"); }
    else { /* score < 70.0 */
        if (score >= 60.0) {
            System.out.println("C"); }
        else { /* score < 60.0 */
            System.out.println("F"); }
        }
    }
}

if (score >= 80.0) {
    System.out.println("A");
}
else if (score >= 70.0) {
    System.out.println("B");
}
else if (score >= 60.0) {
    System.out.println("C");
}
else {
    System.out.println("F");
}
```

Exercise: Draw the corresponding flow charts for both programs. Convince yourself that they are equivalent.

19 of 53

Two-Way if Statement without else Part



```
if (radius >= 0) {
    area = radius * radius * PI;
    System.out.println("Area for the circle of is " + area);
}
```

An if statement with the missing else part is equivalent to an if statement with an else part that does nothing.

```
if (radius >= 0) {
    area = radius * radius * PI;
    System.out.println("Area for the circle of is " + area);
}
else {
    /* Do nothing. */
}
```

18 of 53

Multi-Way if Statement without else Part



```
String lettGrade = "F";
if (score >= 80.0) {
    letterGrade = "A";
}
else if (score >= 70.0) {
    letterGrade = "B";
}
else if (score >= 60.0) {
    letterGrade = "C";
}
```

In this case, since we already assign an initial, default value "F" to variable letterGrade, so when all the branch conditions evaluate to *false*, then the default value is kept.

Compare the above example with the example in slide 43.

20 of 53

Primitive Statement vs. Compound Statement



- A **statement** is a block of Java code that modifies value(s) of some variable(s).
- An assignment (=) statement is a **primitive statement**:
It only modifies its left-hand-side (LHS) variable.
- An `if` statement is a **compound statement**:
Each of its branches may modify more than one variables via other statements (e.g., assignments, `if` statements).

21 of 53

Compound `if` Statement: Example



```
1 int x = input.nextInt();
2 int y = 0;
3 if (x >= 0) {
4     System.out.println("x is positive");
5     if (x > 10) { y = x * 2; }
6     else if (x < 10) { y = x % 2; }
7     else { y = x * x; }
8 }
9 else { /* x < 0 */
10     System.out.println("x is negative");
11     if(x < -5) { y = -x; }
12 }
```

Exercise: Draw a flow chart for the above compound statement.

22 of 53

Logical Operators



- **Logical** operators are used to create **compound** Boolean expressions.
 - Similar to **arithmetic** operators for creating compound number expressions.
 - **Logical** operators can combine Boolean expressions that are built using the **relational** operators.
e.g., `1 <= x && x <= 10`
e.g., `x < 1 || x > 10`
- We consider three logical operators:

Java Operator	Description	Meaning
!	logical negation	not
&&	logical conjunction	and
	logical disjunction	or

23 of 53

Logical Negation



- Logical **negation** is a **unary** operator (i.e., one operand being a Boolean expression).
- The result is the “negated” value of its operand.

Operand	op	!op
true		false
false		true

```
double radius = input.nextDouble();
boolean isPositive = radius > 0;
if (!isPositive) { /* not the case that isPositive is true */
    System.out.println("Error: negative radius value.");
}
else {
    System.out.println("Area is " + radius * radius * PI);
}
```

24 of 53

Logical Conjunction

- Logical **conjunction** is a **binary** operator (i.e., two operands, each being a Boolean expression).
- The conjunction is **true** only when both operands are **true**.
- If one of the operands is **false**, their conjunction is **false**.

Left Operand op1	Right Operand op2	op1 && op2
true	true	true
true	false	false
false	true	false
false	false	false

```
double age = input.nextInt();
boolean isOldEnough = age >= 45;
boolean isNotTooOld = age < 65
if (!isOldEnough) { /* young */ }
else if (isOldEnough && isNotTooOld) { /* middle-aged */ }
else { /* senior */ }
```

Logical Laws (1)

- The **negation** of a **strict** inequality is a **non-strict** inequality.

Relation	Negation	Equivalence
$i > j$	$!(i > j)$	$i \leq j$
$i \geq j$	$!(i \geq j)$	$i < j$
$i < j$	$!(i < j)$	$i \geq j$
$i \leq j$	$!(i \leq j)$	$i > j$

- e.g.,

```
if (i > j) {
    /* Action 1 */
}
else { /* implicit: !(i > j), equivalent to i <= j */
    /* Action 2 */
}
```

- Action 1 is executed when $i > j$
- Action 2 is executed when $i \leq j$.

Logical Disjunction

- Logical **disjunction** is a **binary** operator (i.e., two operands, each being a Boolean expression).
- The disjunction is **false** only when both operands are **false**.
- If one of the operands is **true**, their disjunction is **true**.

Left Operand op1	Right Operand op2	op1 op2
false	false	false
true	false	true
false	true	true
true	true	true

```
double age = input.nextInt();
boolean isSenior = age >= 65;
boolean isChild = age < 18
if (isSenior || isChild) { /* discount */ }
else { /* no discount */ }
```

Logical Laws (2.1)

Say we have two Boolean expressions B_1 and B_2 :

- What does $!(B_1 \ \&\& \ B_2)$ mean?
It is **not** the case that **both** B_1 and B_2 are **true**.
- What does $!B_1 \ || \ !B_2$ mean?
It is **either** B_1 is **false**, B_2 is **false**, or both are **false**.
- Both expressions are equivalent! [proved by the truth table]

B_1	B_2	$!(B_1 \ \&\& \ B_2)$	$!B_1 \ \ !B_2$
true	true	false	false
true	false	true	true
false	true	true	true
false	false	true	true

Logical Laws (2.2)



```
if(0 <= i && i <= 10) { /* Action 1 */ }
else { /* Action 2 */ }
```

- When is **Action 2** executed? $i < 0 \ || \ i > 10$

```
if(i < 0 && false) { /* Action 1 */ }
else { /* Action 2 */ }
```

- When is **Action 1** executed? **false**
- When is **Action 2** executed? **true**

```
if(i < 0 && i > 10) { /* Action 1 */ }
else { /* Action 2 */ }
```

- When is **Action 1** executed? **false**
- When is **Action 2** executed? **true**

Lesson: Be careful not to write branching conditions that use **&&** but always evaluate to **false**.

29 of 53

Logical Laws (3.2)



```
if(i < 0 || i > 10) { /* Action 1 */ }
else { /* Action 2 */ }
```

- When is **Action 2** executed? $0 <= i \ \&\& \ i <= 10$

```
if(i < 0 || true) { /* Action 1 */ }
else { /* Action 2 */ }
```

- When is **Action 1** executed? **true**
- When is **Action 2** executed? **false**

```
if(i < 10 || i >= 10) { /* Action 1 */ }
else { /* Action 2 */ }
```

- When is **Action 1** executed? **true**
- When is **Action 2** executed? $i >= 10 \ \&\& \ i < 10$ (i.e., **false**)

Lesson: Be careful not to write branching conditions that use **||** but always evaluate to **true**.

31 of 53

Logical Laws (3.1)



Say we have two Boolean expressions B_1 and B_2 :

- What does **!(B₁ || B₂)** mean?

It is **not** the case that either B_1 is **true**, B_2 is **true**, or both are **true**.

- What does **!B₁ && !B₂** mean?

Both B_1 and B_2 are **false**.

- Both expressions are equivalent! [proved by the truth table]

B_1	B_2	!(B₁ B₂)	!B₁ && !B₂
true	true	false	false
true	false	false	false
false	true	false	false
false	false	true	true

30 of 53

Logical Operators: Short-Circuit Evaluation



- Both **Boolean operators** **&&** and **||** evaluate from left to right.
- Operator **&&** continues to evaluate only when operands so far evaluate to **true**.

```
if (x != 0 && y / x > 2) {
    /* do something */
}
else {
    /* print error */ }
```

- Operator **||** continues to evaluate only when operands so far evaluate to **false**.

```
if (x == 0 || y / x <= 2) {
    /* print error */
}
else {
    /* do something */ }
```

32 of 53

Operator Precedence



- Operators with *higher* precedence are evaluated before those with *lower* precedence.
e.g., $2 + 3 * 5$
- For the three *logical operators*, negation (!) has the highest precedence, then conjunction (&&), then disjunction (||).
e.g., `false || true && false` means
 - `true || (true && false)`, rather than
 - `(true || true) && false`
- When unsure, use *parentheses* to force the precedence.

33 of 53

Operator Associativity



- When operators with the *same precedence* are grouped together, we evaluate them from left to right.
e.g., $1 + 2 - 3$ means
 $((1 + 2) - 3)$
e.g., `false || true || false` means
`((false || true) || false)`

34 of 53

Common Error 1: Missing Braces (1)



Confusingly, braces can be omitted if the block contains a *single* statement.

```
final double PI = 3.1415926;
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
double radius = input.nextDouble();
if (radius >= 0)
    System.out.println("Area is " + radius * radius * PI);
```

In the above code, it is as if we wrote:

```
final double PI = 3.1415926;
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
double radius = input.nextDouble();
if (radius >= 0) {
    System.out.println("Area is " + radius * radius * PI);
}
```

35 of 53

Common Error 1: Missing Braces (2)



Your program will *misbehave* when a block is supposed to execute *multiple statements*, but you forget to enclose them within braces.

```
final double PI = 3.1415926;
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
double radius = input.nextDouble();
double area = 0;
if (radius >= 0)
    area = radius * radius * PI;
System.out.println("Area is " + area);
```

This program will *mistakenly* print "Area is 0.0" when a *negative* number is input by the user, why? Fix?

```
if (radius >= 0) {
    area = radius * radius * PI;
    System.out.println("Area is " + area);
}
```

36 of 53

Common Error 2: Misplaced Semicolon



Semicolon (;) in Java marks *the end of a statement* (e.g., assignment, if statement).

```
if (radius >= 0); {  
    area = radius * radius * PI;  
    System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
}
```

This program will calculate and output the area even when the input radius is *negative*, why? Fix?

```
if (radius >= 0) {  
    area = radius * radius * PI;  
    System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
}
```

37 of 53

Overlapping Boolean Conditions (2)



Say we have two overlapping conditions $x \geq 5$ and $x \geq 0$:

- What values make both conditions *true*? [5, 6, 7, ...]
- Which condition is more *general*? [$x \geq 0$]
- If we have a single if statement, then having this order

```
if(x >= 5) { System.out.println("x >= 5"); }  
else if(x >= 0) { System.out.println("x >= 0"); }
```

is different from having this order

```
if(x >= 0) { System.out.println("x >= 0"); }  
else if(x >= 5) { System.out.println("x >= 5"); }
```

- Say x is 5, then we have
 - What output from the first program? [$x \geq 5$]
 - What output from the second program? [$x \geq 0$, not *specific* enough!]
- The cause of the "*not-specific-enough*" problem of the second program is that we did not check the more *specific* condition ($x \geq 5$) before checking the more *general* condition ($x \geq 0$).

39 of 53

Overlapping Boolean Conditions (1)



Two or more conditions *overlap* if they can evaluate to *true* simultaneously.

e.g., Say `marks` is declared as an integer variable:

- `marks >= 80` and `marks >= 70` overlap. [why?]
 - Values 80, 81, 82, ... make both conditions *true*
 - `marks >= 80` has **fewer** satisfying values than `marks >= 70`
 - We say `marks >= 80` is more *specific* than `marks >= 70`
 - Or, we say `marks >= 70` is more *general* than `marks >= 80`
- `marks <= 65` and `marks <= 75` overlap. [why?]
 - Values 65, 64, 63, ... make both conditions *true*
 - `marks <= 65` has **fewer** satisfying values than `marks <= 75`
 - We say `marks <= 65` is more *specific* than `marks <= 75`
 - Or, we say `marks <= 75` is more *general* than `marks <= 65`

38 of 53

Common Error 3: Independent if Statements with Overlapping Conditions



```
if (marks >= 80) {  
    System.out.println("A");  
}  
if (marks >= 70) {  
    System.out.println("B");  
}  
if (marks >= 60) {  
    System.out.println("C");  
}  
else {  
    System.out.println("F");  
}  
/* Consider marks = 84 */
```

```
if (marks >= 80) {  
    System.out.println("A");  
}  
else if (marks >= 70) {  
    System.out.println("B");  
}  
else if (marks >= 60) {  
    System.out.println("C");  
}  
else {  
    System.out.println("F");  
}  
/* Consider marks = 84 */
```

- *Conditions* in a list of if statements are checked *independently*.
- In a single if statement, *only* the *first satisfying branch* is executed.

40 of 53

Common Error 4: if-elseif Statement with Most General Condition First (1)



```
if (gpa >= 2.5) {
    graduateWith = "Pass";
}
else if (gpa >= 3.5) {
    graduateWith = "Credit";
}
else if (gpa >= 4) {
    graduateWith = "Distinction";
}
else if (gpa >= 4.5) {
    graduateWith = "High Distinction" ;
}
```

The above program will:

- Not award a "High Distinction" to $gpa == 4.8$.
- Why?

41 of 53

Common Error 5: Variable Not Properly Re-Assigned



```
1 String graduateWith = "";
2 if (gpa >= 4.5) {
3     graduateWith = "High Distinction" ; }
4 else if (gpa >= 4) {
5     graduateWith = "Distinction"; }
6 else if (gpa >= 3.5) {
7     graduateWith = "Credit"; }
8 else if (gpa >= 2.5) {
9     graduateWith = "Pass"; }
```

The above program will award "" to $gpa == 1.5$. Why?

Possible Fix 1: Change the *initial value* in Line 1 to "Fail".

Possible Fix 2: Add an *else* branch after Line 9:

```
else { graduateWith = "fail" }
```

Compare this example with the example in slide 20.

43 of 53

Common Error 4: if-elseif Statement with Most General Condition First (2)



- Always **"sort"** the branching conditions s.t. the more *specific* conditions are checked before the more *general* conditions.

```
if (gpa >= 4.5) {
    graduateWith = "High Distinction" ;
}
else if (gpa >= 4) {
    graduateWith = "Distinction";
}
else if (gpa >= 3.5) {
    graduateWith = "Credit";
}
else if (gpa >= 2.5) {
    graduateWith = "Pass";
}
else { graduateWith = "Fail"; }
```

42 of 53

Common Errors 6: Ambiguous else (1)



```
if (x >= 0)
    if (x > 100) {
        System.out.println("x is larger than 100");
    }
else {
    System.out.println("x is negative");
}
```

- When x is 20, this program considers it as negative. Why?
∴ else clause matches the *most recent* unmatched if clause.
∴ The above is as if we wrote:

```
if (x >= 0) {
    if (x > 100) {
        System.out.println("x is larger than 100");
    }
    else {
        System.out.println("x is negative");
    }
}
```

44 of 53

Common Errors 6: Ambiguous else (2)



- Fix?

Use pairs of curly braces ({}) to force what you really mean to specify!

```
if (x >= 0) {
    if (x > 100) {
        System.out.println("x is larger than 100");
    }
}
else {
    System.out.println("x is negative");
}
```

45 of 53

Common Pitfall 2: Repeated Code (1)



```
if (status == 1) { /* single filing mechanism for tax */
    if (income <= 8350) {
        double part1 = income * 0.10;
        double tax = part1;
        System.out.println("Tax amount: " + tax);
    }
    else if (income <= 33950) {
        double part1 = 8350 * 0.1;
        double part2 = (income - 8350) * 0.15;
        double tax = part1 + part2;
        System.out.println("Tax amount: " + tax);
    }
    else {
        double part1 = 8350 * 0.1;
        double part2 = (33950 - 8350) * 0.15;
        double part3 = (income - 33950) * 0.25;
        double tax = part1 + part2 + part3;
        System.out.println("Tax amount: " + tax);
    }
}
```

This code is *correct*, but it *smells* due to lots of code repetition!

47 of 53

Common Pitfall 1: Updating Boolean Variable



```
boolean isEven;
if (number % 2 == 0) {
    isEven = true;
}
else {
    isEven = false;
}
```

Correct, but *simplifiable*: `boolean isEven = (number%2 == 0);`
Similarly, how would you simply the following?

```
if (isEven == false) {
    System.out.println("Odd Number");
}
else {
    System.out.println("Even Number");
}
```

Simplify `isEven == false` to `!isEven`

46 of 53

Common Pitfall 2: Repeated Code (2)



```
if (status == 1) { /* single filing mechanism for tax */
    double part1 = 0;
    double part2 = 0;
    double part3 = 0;
    double tax = 0;
    if (income <= 8350) {
        part1 = income * 0.10;
    }
    else if (income <= 33950) {
        part1 = 8350 * 0.1;
        part2 = (income - 8350) * 0.15;
    }
    else {
        part1 = 8350 * 0.1;
        part2 = (33950 - 8350) * 0.15;
        part3 = (income - 33950) * 0.25;
    }
    tax = part1 + part2 + part3;
    System.out.println("Tax amount: " + tax);
}
```

48 of 53

Scope of Variables (1)



When you declare a variable, there is a limited **scope** where the variable can be used.

- If the variable is declared directly under the `main` method, then all lines of code (including branches of `if` statements) may either **re-assign** a new value to it or **use** its value.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int i = input.nextInt();
    System.out.println("i is " + i);
    if (i > 0) {
        i = i * 3; /* both use and re-assignment, why? */
    }
    else {
        i = i * -3; /* both use and re-assignment, why? */
    }
    System.out.println("3 * |i| is " + i);
}
```

49 of 53

Scope of Variables (2.1)



- If the variable is declared under an `if` branch, an `else if` branch, or an `else` branch, then only lines of code appearing within that branch (i.e., its body) may either **re-assign** a new value to it or **use** its value.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int i = input.nextInt();
    if (i > 0) {
        int j = i * 3; /* a new variable j */
        if (j > 10) { ... }
    }
    else {
        int j = i * -3; /* a new variable also called j */
        if (j < 10) { ... }
    }
}
```

50 of 53

Scope of Variables (2.2)



- A variable declared under an `if` branch, an `else if` branch, or an `else` branch, cannot be **re-assigned** or **used** outside its scope.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int i = input.nextInt();
    if (i > 0) {
        int j = i * 3; /* a new variable j */
        if (j > 10) { ... }
    }
    else {
        int k = i * -3; /* a new variable also called j */
        if (j < k) { ... } ×
    }
}
```

51 of 53

Scope of Variables (2.3)



- A variable declared under an `if` branch, an `else if` branch, or an `else` branch, cannot be **re-assigned** or **used** outside its scope.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int i = input.nextInt();
    if (i > 0) {
        int j = i * 3; /* a new variable j */
        if (j > 10) { ... }
    }
    else {
        int j = i * -3; /* a new variable also called j */
        if (j < 10) { ... }
    }
    System.out.println("j is " + j); ×
}
```

52 of 53

Index (1)

Learning Outcomes
Motivating Examples (1.1)
Motivating Examples (1.2)
Motivating Examples (2.1)
Motivating Examples (2.2)
The `boolean` Data Type
Syntax of `if` Statement
Semantics of `if` Statement (1.1)
Semantics of `if` Statement (1.2)
Semantics of `if` Statement (2.1)
Semantics of `if` Statement (2.2)
Semantics of `if` Statement (2.3)
Case Study: Error Handling of Input Radius (1)
Case Study: Error Handling of Input Radius (2)

Index (2)

One `if` Stmt vs. Multiple `if` Stmts (1)
One `if` Stmt vs. Multiple `if` Stmts (2)
Two-Way `if` Statement without `else` Part
Multi-Way `if` Statement with `else` Part
Multi-Way `if` Statement without `else` Part
Primitive Statement vs. Compound Statement
Compound `if` Statement: Example
Logical Operators
Logical Operators: Negation
Logical Operators: Conjunction
Logical Operators: Disjunction
Logical Operators: Laws (1)
Logical Operators: Laws (2.1)
Logical Operators: Laws (2.2)

Index (3)

Logical Operators: Laws (3.1)
Logical Operators: Laws (3.2)
Logical Operators: Short-Circuit Evaluation
Operator Precedence
Operator Associativity
Common Error 1: Missing Braces (1)
Common Error 1: Missing Braces (2)
Common Error 2: Misplaced Semicolon
Overlapping Boolean Conditions (1)
Overlapping Boolean Conditions (2)
Common Error 3: Independent `if` Statements with Overlapping Conditions
Common Error 4: `if-elseif` Statement with Most General Condition First (1)

Index (4)

Common Error 4: `if-elseif` Statement with Most General Condition First (2)
Common Error 5:
Variable Not Properly Re-Assigned
Common Error 6: Ambiguous `else` (1)
Common Error 6: Ambiguous `else` (2)
Common Pitfall 1: Updating Boolean Variable
Common Pitfall 2: Repeated Code (1)
Common Pitfall 2: Repeated Code (2)
Scope of Variables (1)
Scope of Variables (2.1)
Scope of Variables (2.2)
Scope of Variables (2.3)