

# LOGICAL OPERATIONS, CONTROL STRUCTURES

## Today

- The `if` statement
- Relational operators
- Logical operators
- Truth tables

## the `if` branching statement

- We have already been using the `if` statement:

```
void goNorth()  
{  
  // Stop the ant going over the end of the world  
  
  if ( y < 11)  
  {  
    y = y + 1;  
  }  
}
```

- Let's look at it in a bit more detail.

## The `if` branching statement

- The `if` is a *conditional*
  - Means the computer makes a choice
- It is also a *control structure*
- General structure:

```
if(<something that is true or false>)  
{  
    <some instructions>  
}
```

## Boolean expressions

- Boolean expressions are things that are true or false.
- Boolean variables: `true` (1) or `false` (0)
- Logical operators:

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| !  | not |
| && | and |
|    | or  |

- Example:

```
boolean a, b;  
x = 1; // true  
y = 0; // false
```

```
    if(x && y)  
    {  
        cout << "This is false\n";  
    }
```

```
    if(x || y)  
    {  
        cout << "This is true\n";  
    }
```

## Truth tables

| a     | !a    |
|-------|-------|
| false | true  |
| true  | false |

| a     | b     | a && b |
|-------|-------|--------|
| true  | true  | true   |
| true  | false | false  |
| false | true  | false  |
| false | false | false  |

| a     | b     | a    b |
|-------|-------|--------|
| true  | true  | true   |
| true  | false | true   |
| false | true  | true   |
| false | false | false  |

## Relational operators

|    |                          |
|----|--------------------------|
| == | equality                 |
| != | inequality               |
| >  | greater than             |
| <  | less than                |
| >= | greater than or equal to |
| <= | Less than or equal to    |

example:

```
int x, y;  
x = -5;  
y = 7;
```

some truths:

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| ( x < y )  | true  |
| ( x == y ) | false |
| ( x >= y ) | false |

## The if branching statement (again)

```
// Is the ant still in the world?  
  
if ((x < 10) && (y < 10))  
{  
    cout << "The ant didn't fall off the world\n";  
}
```

## The if-else branching statement

- A neater way of doing some branching.
- This:

```
// goNorth and wrap around
```

```
if (y < 10)
{
    y = y + 1;
}
```

```
if (y == 10)
{
    y = 0;
}
```

- Is a bit neater as:

```
// goNorth and wrap around
```

```
if (y < 10)
{
    y = y + 1;
}
else
{
    y = 0;
}
```

- General structure:

```
if(<something that is true or false>)  
{  
    <some instructions>  
}  
else  
{  
    <alternative instructions>  
}
```

## the while looping statement.

- while allows us to repeat things:

```
// goToNorthernEdge
```

```
while (y <= 10)
{
    y = y + 1;
}
```

- General structure:

```
while(<something that is true or false>)  
{  
    <some instructions>  
}
```

- This structure looks a lot like `if`

## Summary

- We covered some of the basic control structures:
  - `if`, `while`
- Along the way we looked at boolean expressions and relational operators as well.