

Selection Statements

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selection statements, branching statements,
condition, relational expression, Boolean expression,
logical expression, relational operators, logical
operators, truth table, action, temporary variable,
error-checking, nesting statements, cascading if-
else, "is" functions

Definitions

- Selection (aka Conditional or Branching)
Statements: statements that conditionally execute a block of code.
 - if somethingAistrue, dosomethingX; end
 - if somethingAistrue, dosomethingX; else dosomethingY; end
 - if somethingAistrue, dosomethingX; else if anotherthingBistrue, dosomething Y; else dosomethingZ; end
- Conditions in if statements are relational (aka Boolean or logical) expression that evaluate to either true or false.

Examples

- `if true; fprintf('this always prints\n'); end`
- `if 5; fprintf('this always prints\n'); end`
- `a=3; if a+1; fprintf('this always prints\n'); end`

- `if false; fprintf('this never prints\n'); end`
- `if 0; fprintf('this never prints\n'); end`
- `a=3; if a-3; fprintf('this never prints\n'); end`

Relational Operators

- Relational operators take two operands and return true/false.

Operator	Meaning
>	greater than
<	less than
>=	greater than or equals
<=	less than or equals
==	equality
~=	inequality

Examples

- $3 < 5$

ans = 1 ← true

- $2 > 9$

ans = 0 ← false

- $'a' < 'c'$

ans = 1

- $a = 3 < 5; a + 10$

ans = 11

Logical Operators

- Logical Operators take one/two logical operands and return a true/false

`3<5 && 15>10 %true`

`3<5 && 15<10 %false`

`~(3<5) %false`

Operator	Meaning
<code> </code>	or (for scalars)
<code>&&</code>	and (for scalars)
<code>~</code>	not

- Additionally `xor(x,y)` function returns true if one and only one of its arguments is true.

`xor(3<5, 'a'<'c') %false`

`xor(3<5, false) %true`

Truth Tables

- Truth Table lists the output of a function/operator for all values of its inputs.

Table 3.1 Truth Table for Logical Operators

x	y	$\sim x$	$x \parallel y$	$x \&\& y$	$xor(x,y)$
true	true	false	true	true	false
true	false	false	true	false	true
false	false	true	false	false	false

Operator Precedence Rules

- Arithmetic, Relational, Logical

Table 3.2 Operator Precedence Rules

Operators	Precedence
parentheses: ()	highest
transpose and power $'$, \wedge	
unary: negation ($-$), not (\sim)	
multiplication, division $*$, $/$, \backslash	
addition, subtraction $+$, $-$	
colon operator :	
relational $<$, $<=$, $>$, $>=$, $==$, $\sim=$	
and $\&\&$	
or $\ \ $	
assignment $=$	lowest

Exercise 3.1

- `4 > 3 + 1`
- `'e' == 'd' + 1`
- `3 < 9 - 2`
- `(3 < 9) - 2`
- `4 == 3 + 1 && 'd' > 'c'`
- `3 >= 2 || 'x' == 'y'`
- `xor(3 >= 2, 'x' == 'y')`
- `xor(3 >= 2, 'x' ~= 'y')`
- `x=0; 3 < x < 5`
- `choice='n'; choice == 'y' || 'y'`

if statement

```
if condition  
    action  
end
```

- condition is any expression that can be evaluated to true/false.
- action is any number of statements that get executed if and only if the condition evaluates to true.

Examples

```
if num < 0
    num = num + 1;
end
```

```
num = -5
if num < 0
    num = num + 1;
end
disp(num)
```

```
num = 5
if num < 0
    num = num + 1;
end
disp(num)
```

Exercise

- Ask the user whether we should greet him/her or not, if the user enters one of 'y' or 'Y' then print 'Hello'. Otherwise, don't print anything.
- Note the common pitfall:
 - `choice == 'y' || 'Y'`

Exercise

- Write a matlab function **divisibility.m** that will take an integer number, and display 'yes' if this number is divisible by 2 and separately by 3; 'no' otherwise.
- Sample Run:
 >> divisibility(16)
 divisible by 2: yes
 divisible by 3: no

Exercise

- Write a function `sqrtif.m` that takes a number x , and
 - returns its square root if x is positive.
 - if x is negative, notifies the user that taking square root of negative numbers is not allowed and returns NaN.

if-else statement

```
if condition
  action1
else
  action2
end
```

- if condition is true, action1 is performed. Otherwise, action2 is performed.

Exercise

- Write a function `sqrtif.m` that takes a number x , and
 - returns its square root if x is positive.
 - if x is negative, notifies the user that taking square root of negative numbers is not allowed and returns NaN.
 - Use if-else

Nested if-else statements

- Example: calculate y using the following:

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x < -1 \\ x^2 & \text{if } -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 4 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

```
if x < -1
    y=1;
end
if x >= -1 && x <= 2
    y = x^2;
end
if x > 2
    y = 4;
end
```

```
if x < -1
    y=1;
else
    if x <= 2
        y = x^2;
    else
        y = 4;
    end
end
```

```
if x < -1
    y=1;
elseif x <= 2
    y = x^2;
else
    y = 4;
end
```

Exercise

- Write a function `getargtype(x)` that return whether `x` is a "scalar", "vector", or "matrix".

Exercise

- Write a function `getdayname(x)` that takes an integer `x` from 1 to 7, and returns the corresponding day name.
- Sample Run:
 `>> getdayname(3)`
 `ans =`
 Tuesday

switch statement

```
switch switchexpression
  case caseexpression1
    action1
  case caseexpression2
    action2
  ...
  otherwise
    defaultaction
end
```

Exercise

- Write a function `getdaynameswitch(x)` that takes an integer `x` from 1 to 7, and returns the corresponding day name.
- Sample Run:
 `>> getdaynameswitch(3)`
 `ans =`
 Tuesday

Exercise

- Write a function `printnumber(n)` that prints 'good' if `n` is 0, 1, or 2; prints 'not good' if `n` is 3 or 4, prints nothing if `n` is 5, and prints 'cannot decide' otherwise.

```
switch(n)
  case 0
    disp('good')
  case 1
    disp('good')
  case 2
    disp('good')
  case 3
    disp('not good')
  case 4
    disp('not good')
  case 5
  otherwise
    disp('cannot decide')
end
```

```
switch(n)
  case { 0, 1, 2 }
    disp('good')
  case { 3, 4 }
    disp('not good')
  case 5
  otherwise
    disp('cannot decide')
end
```

"is" functions

- "is" functions return true if the argument is of a given type.

```
>> ischar('hello')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

```
>> ischar([4 5 6])
```

```
ans =
```

```
0
```

```
>> isletter('h')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

```
>> isletter('hi !# hi !')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
```

Exercise

- Assume x is a scalar value. Write a function `myisletter(x)` that returns `true` if x is a letter, and `false` otherwise. If x is not a character, return `NaN`. Do not use the built-in `isletter` function.

Common Pitfalls

- Using = instead of == to test for equality
- Not using quotes when comparing a string variable to a string, such as:
choice == y
- Not spelling out an entire logical expression:
if radius || height <= 0; disp('Need positive values'); end
- Unnecessarily testing if something is 0 or 1:
 - if (x < 5) == 1
 - if (x < 5)
- Unnecessary elseif statements
if x==5; action1
~~elseif x~=5; action2; end~~

