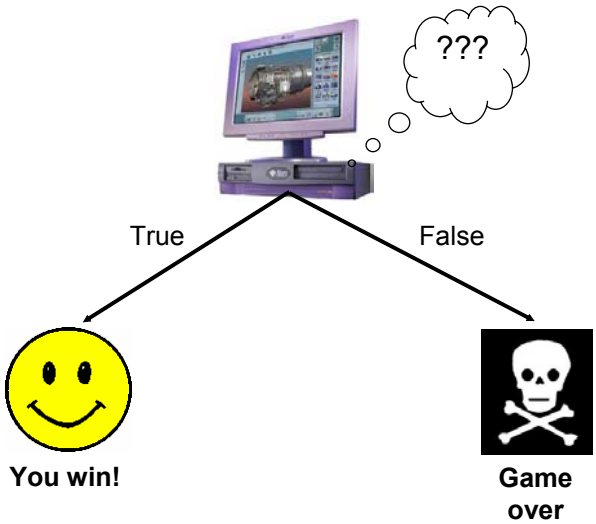
Making Decisions In Pascal

In this section of notes you will learn how to have your Pascal programs choose between alternative courses of action

High Level View Of Decision Making



Decision-Making In Pascal

Decisions are questions with answers that are either true or false (Boolean)

Decision making constructs in Pascal

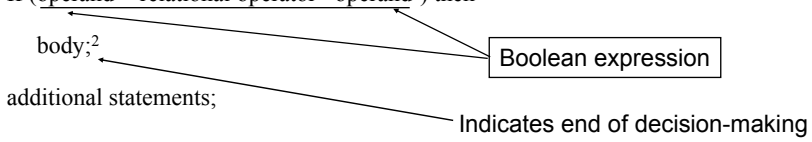
- If-then
- If-then-else
- If, else-if
- Case-of

If-Then

Decision-making checking if particular condition is true

Format:

```
If (operand1   relational operator   operand1) then
    body;2
additional statements;
```



Example:

```
if (age >= 18) then
    writeln('You are an adult');
writeln('Tell me more about yourself');
```

1 Operands are referred to as expressions in Leestma and Nyhoff

2 The body of the if-then is referred to as a statement in Leestma and Nyhoff

Allowable Operands For Boolean Expressions

If (*operand* relational operator *operand*) then

Operands

- integer
- real
- boolean
- char
- const

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Allowable Relational Operators For Boolean Expressions

If (operand *relational operator* operand) then

Pascal operator	Mathematical equivalent	Meaning
<	<	Less than
>	>	Greater than
=	=	Equal to
<=	≤	Less than or equal to
>=	≥	Greater than or equal to
<>	≠	Not equal to

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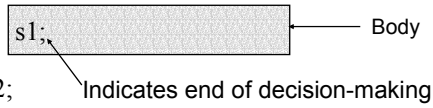
If-Then (Simple Body)

Body of if-then consists of a single statement

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) then
    s1;
s2;
```



Example (for full example look under /home/231/examples/decisions/simpleIfThen.p):

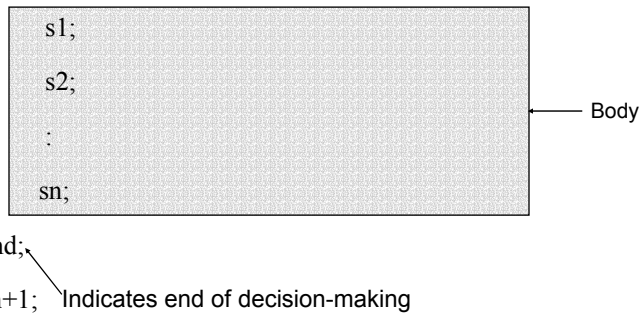
```
if (x = 1) then
    writeln('Body of if');
writeln  ('After body');
```


If-Then (Compound Body)

Body of if-then consists of multiple statements

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) then
begin
    s1;
    s2;
    :
    sn;
end;
sn+1;
```



If-Then (Compound Body(2))

Example (for full example look under /home/231/examples/decisions/compoundIfThen.p):

```
if (x = 1) then
begin
    writeln('Body of if 1');
    writeln('Body of if 2');
end;
writeln('after if');
```


If-Then-Else

Decision-making with two conditions

One (and only one) condition will be true

Format:

```
if (operand  relational operator  operand) then
    body of 'if'
else
    body of 'else';
additional statements;
```

No semi-colon (indicates end of decision making!)

Semi-colon (decision making is complete)

If-Then-Else

Example:

```
if (age >= 18) then
    writeln('You are an adult')
else
    writeln('You are not an adult');
writeln('Tell me more about yourself');
```


If-Then-Else (Simple Body)

Body of if-then-else consists of a single statement

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) then
    s1
else
    s2;
s3;
```

No semi-colon (indicates end of decision-making!)

Semi-colon (this is the end of the decision-making process!)

If-Then-Else (Simple Body(2))

Example (for full example look under /home/231/examples/decisions/simpleIfThenElse.p):

```
if (x = 1) then
    writeln('body of if')
else
    writeln('body of else');
writeln('after if-then-else');
```


If-Then-Else (Compound Body)

Body of if-then-else consists of multiple statements

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) then
begin
    s1;
     :
    sn;
end
else
begin
    sn+1;
      :
    sn + m;
end;
sn + m + 1;
```

No semi-colon (marks end of decision-making!)

Semi-colon (this is the end of the decision-making process!)

If-Then (Compound Body(2))

Example (for full example look under /home/231/examples/decisions/compoundIfThenElse.p):

```
if (x = 1) then
begin
    writeln('Body of if 1');
    writeln('Body of if 2');
end
else
begin
    writeln('Body of else 1');
    writeln('Body of else 2');
end;
writeln('after if-then-else');
```


Decision-Making With Multiple Expressions

Format:

if (Boolean expression) logical operator (Boolean expression)

body

Example:

```
if (x > 0) AND (y > 0) then
    writeln ('X is positive, Y is positive');
```

Decision-Making With Multiple Expressions (2)

Built-in logical operators in Pascal

NOT

AND

OR

XOR

(NAND and NOR can be constructed via NOT, AND & OR)

Forming Compound Boolean Expressions With The "NOT" Operator

Format:

```
if NOT (Boolean expression)
   body;
```

Example:

```
if NOT (x AND y)
if NOT (x OR y)
```

For a complete example program look in Unix under
/home/231/examples/decisions/compoundNOT.p

Forming Compound Boolean Expressions With The "OR" Operator

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) OR (Boolean expression)
   body;
```

Example:

```
if (gpa > 3.7) OR (yearsJobExperience > 5)
   writeln('You are hired');
```

For a complete example program look in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/compoundOR.p

Forming Compound Boolean Expressions With The "AND" Operator

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) AND (Boolean expression)
   body;
```

Example:

```
if (yearsOnJob <= 2) AND (isGoofOff = True)
   writeln('You are fired');
```

For a complete example program look in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/compoundAND.p

Forming Compound Boolean Expressions With The "XOR" Operator

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) XOR (Boolean expression)
   body;
```

Example:

```
if (takesFirstJob = True) XOR (takesSecondJob = True)
   isEmployed := true;
```


Order Of The Operations

Order	Operator
1	NOT
2	* / DIV MOD AND
3	+ - OR
4	< > = <= >= <>

Why Bracket Boolean Expressions

Compound Boolean expressions

e.g., if x > 0 AND y > 0

Why Bracket Boolean Expressions

Compound Boolean expressions

e.g., if x > 0 AND y > 0

AND has highest priority so the 0 and y becomes operands for this operation

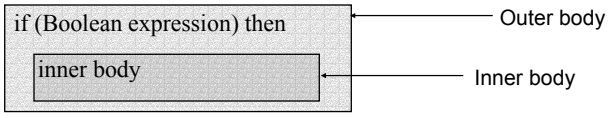
Nested Decision Making

One decision is made inside another

Outer decisions must evaluate to true before inner decisions are even considered

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression) then
```



Example: (For complete example look in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/nesting.p)

```
if (num1 > 0) then
    if (num2 > 0) then
      writeln('Both numbers are positive');
```


Nested Decision Making: The Dangling Else

```
if (x > 0) then
if (y >0) then
writeln(‘x is greater than zero, y is greater than zero’)
else
writeln(‘x is greater than zero’);
```

The Dangling Else Reformatted

```
if (x > 0) then
    if (y > 0) then
        writeln('x and y greater than zero')
    else
        writeln('x greater than zero');
```


Decision-Making With Multiple Alternatives

if-then

- Checks one condition

if-then-else

- Checks for one of two mutually exclusive conditions

Approaches for multiple alternatives

- Multiple if's
- Multiple else-if's

Multiple If's: Non-Exclusive Conditions

Any, all or none of the conditions may be true (independent)

Format:

```
if (Boolean expression 1) then
    body 1;
if (Boolean expression 2) then
    body 2;
        :
statements after the conditions;
```


Multiple If's: Non-Exclusive Conditions (Example)

```
if (x > 0) then
    writeln('X is positive);
if (y > 0) then
    writeln('Y is positive');
if (z > 0) then
    writeln('Z is positive's);
```

Multiple If's: Mutually Exclusive Conditions

At most only one of many conditions can be true

Can be implemented through multiple if's

Inefficient combination!

Example (for full example look in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/inefficientDecisionMaking.p)

```
if (gpa = 4) then
    letter := 'A';
if (gpa = 3) then
    letter := 'B';
if (gpa = 2) then
    letter := 'C';
if (gpa = 1) then
    letter := 'D';
if (gpa = 0) then
    letter := 'F';
```


Multiple If, Else-If's: Mutually Exclusive Conditions

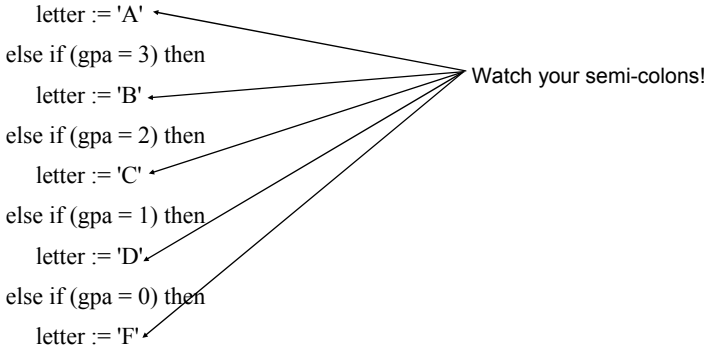
Format:

```
if (Boolean expression 1) then
    body 1
else if (Boolean expression 2) then
    body 2
        :
else
    body n;
statements after the conditions;
```

Multiple If, Else-If's: Mutually Exclusive Conditions (Example)

Example (for full example look in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/ifElseIf.p)

```
if (gpa = 4) then
    letter := 'A'
else if (gpa = 3) then
    letter := 'B'
else if (gpa = 2) then
    letter := 'C'
else if (gpa = 1) then
    letter := 'D'
else if (gpa = 0) then
    letter := 'F'
else
    writeln('GPA must be one of 4, 3, 2, 1 or 0');
```



Case Statements

An alternative to the if, else-if (at most only one of many conditions can be true)

Format (integer):

```
Case (expression) of
    i1:
        body;
    i2:
        body;
     :
    in:
        body;
    else:
        body;
end; (* case *)
```

Expression (variable, constant, arithmetic) must evaluate to an integer

Case Statements: Integer Example

Example (look for complete example in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/caseOf1.p):

```
case (gpa) of
    4:
        writeln('You got an A');
    3:
        writeln('You got a 'B');
    2:
        writeln('You got a C');
    1:
        writeln('You got a D');
    0:
        writeln('You got an F');
```


Case Statements: Integer Example (2)

```
    else:
        writeln('GPA must be one of 4, 3, 2, 1 or 0');
end; (* case *)
```

Case Statements: Characters

Format (char):

```
Case (expression) of
    'c1':
        body;
    'c2':
        body;
     :
    'cn':
        body;
    else
        body;
end; (* case *)
```

Expression (variable, constant, arithmetic) must evaluate to a character

Case Statements: Character Example

Example (look for complete example in Unix under /home/231/examples/decisions/caseOf2.p):

```
case (letter) of
    'A':
        writeln('GPA = 4');
    'B':
        writeln('GPA = 3');
    'C':
        writeln('GPA = 2');
    'D':
        writeln('GPA = 1');
    'F':
        writeln('GPA = 0');
```

Case Statements: Character Example (2)

```
    else:
        writeln('Letter grade must be one of an "A", "B", "C", "D" or "F"');
end; (* case *)
```


You Should Now Know

What are the four decision making constructs available in Pascal:

- If-then
- If-then-else
- If, else-if
- Case-of
- How does each one work
- When should each one be used

How to evaluate decision making constructs:

- Tracing the execution of simple decision making constructs
- Where are semi-colons needed in decision making constructs and why
- How to evaluate nested decision making constructs

You Should Now Know (2)

How the bodies of the decision making con:

- What is the body of decision making construct
- What is the difference between decision making constructs with simple bodies and those with compound bodies

What is an operand

What is a relational operator

What is a Boolean expression

How multiple expressions are evaluated and how the different logical operators work