

Quick Relational Operator Quiz!

Introduction
to
Programming

Laura Hobbes
LeGault

Review

Logical
Operators

To review, take a few minutes and write these conditions as if statements with relational operators:

- 1 A String, name, is equal to "Katie"
- 2 A double, income, is at least 15000
- 3 A course is below 300-level
- 4 A boolean, fail, is not true

switch Statement Review

Recall the structure of a switch statement:

```
switch (<variable>) {  
    case <value 1>:  
        <statements>;  
        break;  
    case <value 2>:  
        <statements>;  
        break;  
    default:  
        <statements>;  
        break;  
}
```

Write a statement if I want to increment `dup` if `x` is equal to 11, 22, or 33, and nothing otherwise.

Logical Operators

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How could we rewrite that with an `if` construction?

- 1 What does the program flow look like?
- 2 In English, what is the condition?

New operators: `||` and `&&` (`!` is also a *logical* operator)

Now write the condition in Java.

Compound conditions

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We can now test multiple conditions at the same time!

How would we write these, using logical operators:

1 `5 < x < 10`

2 `response == 'q' || 'Q'`

3 `x != y`

DeMorgan's Law

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Logical operators can get a little confusing. Keep this in mind, given that `a` and `b` are booleans:

$$\!(a \ \&\& \ b) \Leftrightarrow (\!a) \ || \ (\!b)$$

$$\!(a \ || \ b) \Leftrightarrow (\!a) \ \&\& \ (\!b)$$

That is, “it is not the case that both of these are true” is equivalent to “at least one of these is false”, and “it is not the case that either of these are true” is equivalent to “both of these are false”.

Lazy Evaluation

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As with `if-else` groups, Java is lazy when it comes to compound conditions:

```
if ( (x == y) || (x == (y+2)) )
```

```
if ( (x > y) && (x == (y+2)) )
```

Operator Precedence

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There were a lot of parentheses in here:

```
if ( (x == y) || (x == (y+2)) )
```

```
if ( (x > y) && (x == (y+2)) )
```

Could I have done this without all the parentheses? YES:

```
if (x == y || x == (y+2))
```

```
if (x > y && x == (y+2))
```

See [this website](#) for full order of operations; exams will have a precedence table so you don't need to memorize it.