

Boolean Data Lesson #1 Outline

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Data Types

A **data type** is (surprise) a type of data:

- Numeric
 - int: integer
 - float: floating point (also known as real)
- Non-numeric
 - char: character

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{ /* main */
    float standard_deviation, relative_humidity;
    int    count, number_of_silly_people;
    char  middle_initial, hometown[30];
} /* main */
```



C Boolean Data Type: `char` or `int`

The C data type typically used for storing Boolean values is `char`, although `int` will also work.

Like numeric data types, Booleans have particular ways of being stored in memory and of being operated on.

Conceptually, a Boolean value represents a single bit in memory.

But, the `char` and `int` data types aren't implemented this way – if for no other reason than that computers can't address a single bit, since the smallest collection of bits that they can address is a byte (or, in a few cases, a word).



C Built-In Boolean Data Type: `bool`

C also has a built-in data type for Booleans:

```
bool
```

The `bool` data type has possible values

```
false
```

and

```
true
```

However, some C compilers don't have the `bool` data type and the Boolean values `true` and `false` available by default; you have to make them available using this directive:

```
#include <stdbool.h>
```

(after `#include <stdio.h>`).



`bool` Data Type: Not Used in CS1313

In CS1313, we WON'T use the `bool` data type, nor its values `true` and `false`.

Instead, we'll use `char` or `int`.

Similarly, we'll use `0` for falsity and `1` (or any nonzero integer value) for truth.



Boolean Declaration

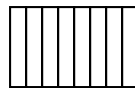
```
char CS1313_lectures_are_fascinating;
```

This declaration tells the compiler to grab a group of bytes, name them `CS1313_lectures_are_fascinating`, and think of them as storing a Boolean value (either **true** or **false**).

How many bytes?

Even though conceptually a Boolean represents a single bit, in practice `char` variables are usually implemented using 8 bits (1 byte):

```
CS1313_lectures_are_fascinating :
```



Boolean or Character?

Question: How does the C compiler know that a particular `char` declaration is a Boolean rather than a character?

Answer: It doesn't.

Whether a `char` (or an `int`) is treated by a program as a Boolean or a character (respectively, an integer) **depends entirely on how you use it** in the program.



Boolean or Character Example #1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int maximum_short_height_in_cm = 170;
    const int program_success_code      =    0;
    int  my_height_in_cm = 160;
    char I_am_Henry = 1;
    char I_am_tall;
    char my_middle_initial = 'J';

    I_am_tall =
        (!I_am_Henry) &&
        (my_height_in_cm >
         maximum_short_height_in_cm);
    printf("I_am_Henry = %d\n", I_am_Henry);
    printf("my_height_in_cm = %d\n",
           my_height_in_cm);
    printf("I_am_tall = %d\n", I_am_tall);
    printf("my_middle_initial = %c\n",
           my_middle_initial);
    return program_success_code;
} /* main */
```



Boolean or Character Example #2

```
% gcc -o short short.c
% short
I_am_Henry = 1
my_height_in_cm = 160
I_am_tall = 0
my_middle_initial = J
```

Whether a `char` (or an `int`) is treated by a program as a Boolean or a character (respectively, an integer) **depends entirely on how you use it** in the program.



Boolean, Character or Integer? #1

In the previous example program, we had `char` variables named `I_am_Henry` and `I_am_tall`.

We treated them as Boolean variables in the calculation subsection, but in the output subsection we had:

```
printf("I_am_Henry = %d\n", I_am_Henry);  
printf("I_am_tall = %d\n", I_am_tall);
```

How can this be?



Boolean, Character or Integer? #1

```
char I_am_Henry = 1;
char I_am_tall;
...
I_am_tall = (!I_am_Henry) && ... ;
...
printf("I_am_Henry = %d\n", I_am_Henry);
...
printf("I_am_tall = %d\n", I_am_tall);
```

How can it be that the same variable is simultaneously a Boolean, a character and an integer?

It turns out that char not only means character, it also means an integer of 1 byte (8 bits).

This is confusing, but you'll get used to it.



Boolean Literal Constants

In C, a ***Boolean literal constant*** can have either of two possible values (but not both at the same time, of course):

- to represent **false**: 0
- to represent **true**: anything other than 0 (usually 1)



Using Boolean Literal Constants #1

We can use Boolean literal constants in several ways:

- In declaring and initializing a **named constant**:

```
const char true = 1;
```

- In declaring and initializing a **variable**:

```
char I_am_getting_a_bad_grade = 0;
```

- In an **assignment**:

```
this_is_my_first_guess = 1;
```

- In an **expression**:

```
Henry_is_tall && 1;
```



Using Boolean Literal Constants #2

The first two of these uses – in a named constant declaration and in a variable declaration – are considered good programming practice, **AND SO IS THE THIRD** (in an assignment), which is a way that **Booleans are different from numeric data.**

As for using Boolean literal constants in expressions, it's not so much that it's considered bad programming practice, it's just that it's kind of pointless.



What is a Boolean Expression? #1

a || (b || c && !d) && e && (f || g) && h

In programming, a **Boolean expression** is a combination of:

- **Boolean Operands**
- **Boolean Operators**
- **Parentheses:** ()



What is a Boolean Expression? #2

a || (b || c && !d) && e && (f || g) && h

In programming, a **Boolean expression** is a combination of:

- **Boolean Operands**, such as:
 - Boolean literal constants (0 for **false**, nonzero for **true**)
 - Boolean named constants
 - Boolean variables
 - **Boolean-valued function invocations**
- **Boolean Operators**
- **Parentheses**: ()



What is a Boolean Expression? #3

a || (b || c && !d) && e && (f || g) && h

In programming, a **Boolean expression** is a combination of:

- **Boolean Operands**
- **Boolean Operators**, such as:
 - Relational Operators (which have **numeric operands**)
 - Logical Operators
- **Parentheses**: ()



What is a Boolean Expression? #4

a || (b || c && !d) && e && (f || g) && h

In programming, a **Boolean expression** is a combination of:

- **Boolean Operands**
- **Boolean Operators**, such as:
 - Relational Operators (which have **numeric operands**)
 - Equal: ==
 - Not Equal: !=
 - Less Than: <
 - Less Than or Equal To: <=
 - Greater Than: >
 - Greater Than or Equal To: >=
 - Logical Operators
- **Parentheses**: ()



What is a Boolean Expression? #5

a || (b || c && !d) && e && (f || g) && h

In programming, a **Boolean expression** is a combination of:

- **Boolean Operands**
- **Boolean Operators**, such as:
 - Relational Operators (which have **numeric operands**)
 - Logical Operators
 - **Negation** (NOT): !
 - **Conjunction** (AND): &&
 - **Disjunction** (OR): ||
- **Parentheses**: ()



Boolean Expressions

Just like a numeric (arithmetic) expression,
a **Boolean expression** is a combination of Boolean terms
(such as variables, named constants, literal constants and
Boolean-valued function calls), Boolean operators
(for example, !, &&, ||, relational comparisons)
and parentheses.

```
I_am_happy
!I_am_happy
it_is_raining && it_is_cold
it_is_raining || it_is_cold
(!it_is_raining) || (it_is_cold && I_am_happy)
```



Boolean Operations

Like arithmetic operations, Boolean operations come in two varieties: unary and binary.

A unary operation is an operation that uses only one term; a binary operation uses two terms.

Boolean operations include:

Operation	Kind	Operator	Usage	Effect
Identity	Unary	None	x	No change to value of x
Negation	Unary	!	!x	Inverts value of x
Conjunction (AND)	Binary	&&	x && y	1 if both x is nonzero AND y is nonzero; otherwise 0
Disjunction (Inclusive OR)	Binary		x y	1 if either x is nonzero OR y is nonzero, or both; otherwise 0



C Boolean Expression Evaluation Values

C Boolean expressions evaluate to either:

- 0 (representing **false**)
- 1 (representing **true**)

Note that **any nonzero value represents true**, but, when C evaluates a Boolean expression, then if that expression evaluates to true, then specifically its value is 1.

Note that **only 0 represents false, ever.**



Boolean Expression Example #1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const char true = 1, false = 0;

    printf(" true = %d, false = %d\n", true, false);
    printf("!true = %d, !false = %d\n", !true, !false);
    printf("\n");
    printf("true    || true    = %d\n", true    || true);
    printf("true    || false   = %d\n", true    || false);
    printf("false   || true    = %d\n", false   || true);
    printf("false   || false   = %d\n", false   || false);
    printf("\n");
    printf("true    && true    = %d\n", true    && true);
    printf("true    && false   = %d\n", true    && false);
    printf("false   && true    = %d\n", false   && true);
    printf("false   && false   = %d\n", false   && false);
} /* main */
```



Boolean Expression Example #2

```
% gcc -o logic_expression_simple logic_expression_simple.c
```

```
% logic_expression_simple
```

```
  true = 1,  false = 0
```

```
!true = 0, !false = 1
```

```
true  ||  true  = 1
```

```
true  ||  false = 1
```

```
false ||  true  = 1
```

```
false ||  false = 0
```

```
true  && true  = 1
```

```
true  && false = 0
```

```
false && true  = 0
```

```
false && false = 0
```



Boolean Variables Example #1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int true = 1;
    const int false = 0;
    int project_due_soon;
    int been_putting_project_off;
    int start_working_on_project_today;

    printf("Is it true that you have a programming project due soon?\n");
    printf("  (Answer %d for true, %d for false.)\n", true, false);
    scanf("%d", &project_due_soon);
    printf("Is it true that you have been putting off working on it?\n");
    printf("  (Answer %d for true, %d for false.)\n", true, false);
    scanf("%d", &been_putting_project_off);
    start_working_on_project_today =
        project_due_soon && been_putting_project_off;
    printf("Is it true that you should start ");
    printf("working on it today?\n");
    printf("ANSWER: %d\n",
        start_working_on_project_today);
} /* main */
```



Boolean Variables Example #2

```
% gcc -o pp_logic pp_logic.c
```

```
% pp_logic
```

```
Is it true that you have a programming project due soon?  
(Answer 1 for true, 0 for false.)
```

```
1
```

```
Is it true that you have been putting off working on it?  
(Answer 1 for true, 0 for false.)
```

```
1
```

```
Is it true that you should start working on it today?
```

```
ANSWER: 1
```

