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Absolute Value

Consider the function

\[ a(y) = |y| \]

So we know that

\[ a(-2.5) = |-2.5| = +2.5 \]
\[ a(-2) = |-2| = +2 \]
\[ a(-1) = |-1| = +1 \]
\[ a(0) = |0| = 0 \]
\[ a(+1) = |+1| = +1 \]
\[ a(+2) = |+2| = +2 \]
\[ a(+2.5) = |+2.5| = +2.5 \]

...
Absolute Value Definition

How is $|y|$ defined?

Well, you could always define it as the nonnegative square root of $y^2$:

$$|y| = \sqrt{y^2}$$

But here’s another definition:

$$|y| = \begin{cases} -y, & \text{if } y \text{ is negative} \\ y, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
Absolute Value Implementation

\[ |y| = \begin{cases} -y, & \text{if } y \text{ is negative} \\ y, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \]

Here’s an implementation of absolute value in C:

```c
if (y < 0) {
    absolute_value_of_y = -y;
} /* if (y < 0) */
else {
    absolute_value_of_y = y;
} /* if (y < 0)...else */
```
What Does This Mean?

```java
if (y < 0) {
    absolute_value_of_y = -y;
} /* if (y < 0) */
else {
    absolute_value_of_y = y;
} /* if (y < 0)...else */
```

1. Evaluate the **condition** \( y < 0 \), which is a Boolean expression completely enclosed in parentheses, resulting in either true (1) or false (0).

2. If the condition evaluates to true, then execute the statement inside the *if* clause.

3. Otherwise, execute the statement inside the *else* clause.
Branching with \texttt{if}

Branching is a way to select between possible sets of statements. In C, the most common kind of branching is the \texttt{if block}:

\begin{verbatim}
if (condition) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
}
\end{verbatim}
Example if Blocks

```c
if (a > b) {
    printf("Wow, a is greater than b!\n");
} /* if (a > b) */

if (my_height < your_height) {
    shortest_height = my_height;
} /* if (my_height < your_height) */

if (entree_item_code == beef_rigatoni_code) {
    entree_price = beef_rigatoni_price;
} /* if (entree_item_code == beef_rigatoni_code) */
```
if Condition

```java
if (condition) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
}
```

The condition is a Boolean expression completely enclosed in parentheses.

The `condition` is a Boolean expression, so it evaluates either to true (1) or to false (0).

The Boolean expression that constitutes the condition MUST be completely enclosed in parentheses.
if Block and Statement Terminators

```
if (condition) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
}
```

The if statement is followed by a block open `{` instead of by a statement terminator (semicolon).

Statements inside the if clause are followed by statement terminators (semicolons) as appropriate, just as if they were not inside the if clause.

The block close } at the end of the if block ISN’T followed by a statement terminator (semicolon).
### if Block Indentation

```java
if (condition) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ...
}
```

Statements inside the `if` clause are indented additionally, beyond the indentation of the `if` statement and its associated block close.

In CS1313, the statements inside the `if` clause are indented an additional **4 spaces** beyond the `if` statement and its associated block close.

In CS1313, you are **ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN** to use tabs for indenting in your source code.
if Flowchart

statement_before;
if (condition) {
    statement_inside1;
    statement_inside2;
    ...
}
statement_after;

A **diamond** indicates a branch.
Flowchart Example #1

Definitive SUV flowchart
2022 edition

Do you need an SUV?

No

Don't get an SUV.

Yes

No you don't.
Flowchart Example #2

1. Does it move?
   - No
     - Should it?
       - No
         - No Problem
       - Yes
         - WD-40
         - No Problem
   - Yes
     - Should it?
       - Yes
         - No
       - No
The Meaning of if #1

In my_number.c, we saw something like this:

```c
if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n",
            minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */
```

What does this mean?
The Meaning of `if` #2

```c
if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n",
           minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */
```

First, the condition

```
((users_number < minimum_number) ||
 (users_number > maximum_number))
```

is evaluated, resulting in either true (1) or false (0).

**AGAIN**: The condition is a Boolean expression completely enclosed in parentheses.
The Meaning of `if` #3

```c
if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */
```

Second, in the event that the condition evaluates to true (1), then the sequence of statement(s) **inside** the `if` clause – that is, between the block open of the `if` statement and the associated block close – are executed in order. Otherwise, these statements are skipped.
The Meaning of \texttt{if} #4

\begin{verbatim}
if (((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n",
           minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if (((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */
\end{verbatim}

Finally, regardless of whether the condition evaluates to true (1) or false (0), execution picks up at the next statement \textbf{immediately after} the block close of the \texttt{if} clause, and continues along from there.
The Meaning of `if` #5

if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */

In the event that the condition evaluates to true (1) – that is, **IF** it’s the case that `users_number` is less than `minimum_number` **OR** it’s the case that `users_number` is greater than `maximum_number` – then the statement

    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);

is executed, in which case the output is:

    Hey! That's not between 1 and 10!
The Meaning of if #6

if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n",
           minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */

On the other hand, if users_number lies between minimum_number and maximum_number – that is, if the condition evaluates to false (0) – then the printf statement is not executed, and therefore no output is produced by the if block.
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int computers_number = 5;
    int users_number;

    printf("Pick an integer:\n");
    scanf("%d", &users_number);
    if (users_number < computers_number) {
        printf("That's unbelievable! Your number is\n");
        printf(" less than mine!\n");
        printf("Well, okay, maybe it’s believable.\n");
    } /* if (users_number < computers_number) */
    printf("And now I’m sick of you.\n");
    printf("Bye!\n");
} /* main */
if Example #2

```bash
% gcc -o isless isless.c
% isless
Pick an integer:
6
And now I’m sick of you.
Bye!
% isless
Pick an integer:
5
And now I’m sick of you.
Bye!
% isless
Pick an integer:
4
That's unbelievable! Your number is less than mine!
Well, okay, maybe it’s believable.
And now I’m sick of you.
Bye!
```
printf("Pick an integer:\n");
scanf("%d", &users_number);
if (users_number < computers_number) {
    printf("That's unbelievable! Your number is\n");
    printf(" less than mine!\n");
    printf("Well, okay, maybe it's believable.\n");
} /* if (users_number < computers_number) */
printf("And now I'm sick of you.\n");
printf("Bye!\n");
Block Open/Close Comments for if Block

if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */

NOTICE:
- The **block open** of this if block *doesn’t* have a comment on the same line.
- The **block close** of this if block *does* have a comment on the same line, and that comment contains the if statement, or a truncated version of it, **EXCLUDING** its block close.
The condition

\[
\begin{align*}
((\text{users\_number} < \text{minimum\_number}) \lor \\
(\text{users\_number} > \text{maximum\_number}))
\end{align*}
\]

is a Boolean expression completely enclosed in parentheses. How do we know this?
if (((users_number < minimum_number) ||
      (users_number > maximum_number))
    { printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n",
            minimum_number, maximum_number);
    } /* if (((users_number < minimum_number) || ...
First, this subexpression
( users_number < minimum_number) is a Boolean expression, specifically a relational expression, so it evaluates to a Boolean value – true (1) or false (0).
if ((users_number < minimum_number) || (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */

Second, this subexpression

( users_number > maximum_number )

is a Boolean expression, specifically a relational expression, so it evaluates to a Boolean value – true (1) or false (0).
if ((users_number < minimum_number) || (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */

The condition

    (users_number < minimum_number) || (users_number > maximum_number)

is a pair of Boolean subexpressions, specifically relational expressions, joined by a Boolean operation, OR (||). So the expression as a whole is a Boolean expression.
The condition

\[
((\text{users\_number} < \text{minimum\_number}) \ | \ |\ (\text{users\_number} > \text{maximum\_number}))
\]

is a pair of Boolean subexpressions, specifically relational expressions, joined by a Boolean operation, OR (\( | | \)), then enclosed in parentheses.

So: **The condition is a Boolean expression completely enclosed in parentheses.**

```c
if ((users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number)) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
} /* if ((users_number < minimum_number) || ... */
```
BAD Condition #1

```c
if (users_number < minimum_number) ||
    (users_number > maximum_number) {
    printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n",
            minimum_number, maximum_number);
}
```

What if the condition

```
( users_number < minimum_number ) ||
( users_number > maximum_number )
```

were a Boolean expression but were not completely enclosed in parentheses?

The compiler would treat this as an error!

It would be \textbf{WRONG WRONG WRONG}. 
BAD BAD BAD Condition Example

% cat condnotenclosed.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    const int minimum_number = 1;
    const int maximum_number = 10;
    int users_number = 0;

    if  (users_number < minimum_number) ||
        (users_number > maximum_number)  {
        printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
    } /* if  (users_number < minimum_number) || ... */
} /* main */

% gcc -o condnotenclosed condnotenclosed.c

condnotenclosed.c: In function main:
condnotenclosed.c:9: error: expected expression
before || token

Notice that the compiler is VERY UNHAPPY.
GOOD Condition Example

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    const int minimum_number = 1;
    const int maximum_number = 10;
    int users_number = 0;

    if ((users_number < minimum_number) || (users_number > maximum_number))  {
        printf("Hey! That's not between %d and %d!\n", minimum_number, maximum_number);
    }

    #include <stdio.h>
    % gcc -o condencedclosed condencedclosed.c
    % condencedclosed
        Hey! That's not between 1 and 10!

    Notice that the compiler is now HAPPY!
```
Kinds of Statements Inside if Block

Between the if statement’s block open and the associated block close, there can be any kind of executable statements, and any number of them.

For example:
- printf statements;
- scanf statements;
- assignment statements;
- if blocks.

There are several other kinds of executable statements that can occur inside an if block, some of which we’ll learn later in the semester.
Statements Inside `if` Block

In the event that the `if` condition evaluates to true (1), then the statements inside the `if` block will be executed one by one, in the order in which they appear in the `if` block.
No Declarations Inside if Block

Notice that an if block **SHOULDN’T** contain declaration statements, because the if statement is an executable statement, and **ALL** declarations **MUST** come before **ANY** executable statements.
Absolute Value Example #1

% cat absval.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */
    float input_value, output_value;

    printf("I'm going to calculate the absolute\n");
    printf(" value of a value that you input.\n");
    printf("Please input the value.\n");
    scanf("%f", &input_value);
    if (input_value < 0) {
        output_value = -input_value;
    } /* if (input_value < 0) */
    else {
        output_value = input_value;
    } /* if (input_value < 0)...else */
    printf("The absolute value of %f is %f.\n", 
           input_value, output_value);
} /* main */
Absolute Value Example #2

% gcc -o absval absval.c
% absval
I'm going to calculate the absolute value of a value that you input.
Please input the value.
5
The absolute value of 5.000000 is 5.000000.
% absval
I'm going to calculate the absolute value of a value that you input.
Please input the value.
-5
The absolute value of -5.000000 is 5.000000.
A More Complicated if Example #1

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main ()
{ /* main */

    const int int_code = 1, float_code = 2;
    const int program_failure_code = -1;
    const int program_success_code =  0;
    float float_input_value, float_output_value;
    int   int_input_value,   int_output_value;
    int   data_type_code;

    printf("I'm going to calculate the absolute value\n");
    printf(" of a number that you input.\n");

```
printf("Would you like to input an int or a float?\n");
printf(" (Enter %d for an int or %d for a float.)\n", int_code, float_code);
scanf("%d", &data_type_code);
if ((data_type_code != int_code) && (data_type_code != float_code)) {
    printf("ERROR: I don't recognize data type code %d.\n", data_type_code);
    exit(program_failure_code);
} /* if ((data_type_code != int_code) ... */
if (data_type_code == int_code) {
    printf("What is the int value?\n");
    scanf("%d", &int_input_value);
} /* if (data_type_code == int_code) */
else if (data_type_code == float_code) {
    printf("What is the float value?\n");
    scanf("%f", &float_input_value);
} /* if (data_type_code == float_code) */
A More Complicated `if` Example #3

```cpp
if (data_type_code == int_code) {
    if (int_input_value < 0) {
        int_output_value = -int_input_value;
    } /* if (int_input_value < 0) */
    else {
        int_output_value = +int_input_value;
    } /* if (int_input_value < 0)...else */
} /* if (data_type_code == int_code) */
else if (data_type_code == float_code) {
    if (float_input_value < 0) {
        float_output_value = -float_input_value;
    } /* if (float_input_value < 0) */
    else {
        float_output_value = +float_input_value;
    } /* if (float_input_value < 0)...else */
} /* if (data_type_code == float_code) */
```
A More Complicated if Example #4

```c
if (data_type_code == int_code) {
    printf("The absolute value of %d is %d.\n", int_input_value, int_output_value);
} /* if (data_type_code == int_code) */
else if (data_type_code == float_code) {
    printf("The absolute value of %f is %f.\n", float_input_value, float_output_value);
} /* if (data_type_code == float_code) */

return program_success_code;
}
/* main */
```
A More Complicated if Example Runs #1

% gcc -o absvalbytype absvalbytype.c
% absvalbytype
I'm going to calculate the absolute value of a number that you input.
Would you like to input an int or a float? (Enter 1 for an int or 2 for a float.)
0
ERROR: I don't recognize data type code 0.
A More Complicated if Example Runs #2

```matlab
% absvalbytype
I'm going to calculate the absolute value
of a number that you input.
Would you like to input an int or a float?
(Enter 1 for an int or 2 for a float.)
1
What is the int value?
5
The absolute value of 5 is 5.
% absvalbytype
I'm going to calculate the absolute value
of a number that you input.
Would you like to input an int or a float?
(Enter 1 for an int or 2 for a float.)
1
What is the int value?
-5
The absolute value of -5 is 5.
```
A More Complicated if Example Runs #3

% absvalbytype
I'm going to calculate the absolute value of a number that you input.
Would you like to input an int or a float?
(Enter 1 for an int or 2 for a float.)
2
What is the float value?
5.5
The absolute value of 5.500000 is 5.500000.
% absvalbytype
I'm going to calculate the absolute value of a number that you input.
Would you like to input an int or a float?
(Enter 1 for an int or 2 for a float.)
2
What is the float value?
-5.5
The absolute value of -5.500000 is 5.500000.
A **compound statement** is a sequence of statements, with a well-defined beginning and a well-defined end, to be executed, in order, under certain circumstances. An `if` block is a compound statement. We’ll see others later.

Although an `if` block is actually a sequence of statements, we can think of it as a single “super” statement in some contexts.

Compound statements are also known as **blocks**. Thus, we speak of an `if` **block**.
In C, a compound statement, also known as a block, is delimited by curly braces.

That is, a compound statement (block):

- begins with a **block open**

```
{
```

- ends with a **block close**

```
}
```