



Course organization

- Course introduction (Week 1)
 - Code editor: Emacs
- Part I: Introduction to C programming language (Week 1 - 12)
 - Chapter 1: Overall Introduction (Week 1-4)
 - C
 - Unix/Linux
 - Chapter 2: Types, operators and expressions (Week 4)
 - **Chapter 3: Control flow (Week 5)**
 - Chapter 4: Functions and program structure (Week 7-8)
 - Chapter 5: Pointers and arrays (Week 9)
 - Chapter 6: Structures (Week 10)
 - Chapter 7: Input and Output (Week 11)
- Part II: Skills others than programming languages (Week 12- 14)
 - Debugging tools (Week 12-13)
 - Keeping projects documented and manageable (Week 14)
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- Part III: Reports from the battle field (student forum) (Week 15 – 16)



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Chapter 3. Control Flow

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Spring 2014





Statement

- Expression ;



Block

```
{  
  
}
```

```
/* no ; after } */
```



3.2 if-else



Syntax:

If (expression)

statement_1

else

statement_2

```
If( n > 0)
  If (a > b)
    z = a;
  else
    z = b;
```

```
If( n > 0) {
  If (a > b)
    z = a;
}
else
  z = b;
```

Note:

1. The else part is optional
2. The else is associated with the closest else-less if.



3.3 else-if

1. *If (expression)*
2. *statement*
3. *else if (expression)*
4. *statement*
5. *else if (expression)*
6. *statement*
7. *else*
8. *statement*

```
/* binsearch: find if x is included in an
array v[].
   return the index of x in v[] if yes */
int binsearch (int x, int v[], int n) {
    int low, high, mid;
    low = 0;
    high = n - 1;
    while (low <= high) {
        mid = (low + high) / 2;
        if (x < v[mid])
            high = mid - 1;
        else if ( x > v[mid])
            low = mid +1;
        else /* found match */
            {
                return mid; }
    }
    return -1; /* no match */
}
```



Syntax

```
Switch (expression) {  
    case const-expr: statements  
    case const-expr: statements  
    default: statements  
}
```



3.4 switch

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. main() { /*count digits, white space, and others */
3.     int c, i, nwhite, nother, ndigit[10];
4.     nwhite = nother = 0;
5.     for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
6.         ndigit[i] = 0;
7.     }
8.     while (( c = getchar ()) != EOF) {
9.         switch(c) {
10.            case '0': case '1': case '2': case '3': case '4':
11.            case '5': case '6': case '7': case '8': case '9':
12.                ndigit[c-'0'] ++;
13.                break;
14.            case ' ': case '\n': case '\t':
15.                nwhite ++;
16.                break ;
17.            default:
18.                nother ++;
19.                break;
20.        }
21.    }
22.    printf("digits = ");
23.    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
24.        printf (" %d", ndigit[i]);
25.    }
26.    printf(" , white space = %d, other = %d\n", nwhite, nother);
27.    return 0;
28. }
```

Break: force an immediate exit from **switch**, **while**, **for** and **do** loops.



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3.5 loops: *while* and *for*



Syntax:

while (expression)
statement

for(expr1; expr2; expr3)
statement

equivalent to

```
while(expr2) {  
statement  
expr3;  
}
```



3.5 loops: *while* and *for*

```
while ((c = getchar()) == ' ' || c == '\n' || c == '\t')  
    ; /* skip white space characters */
```

```
for ( i = 0; i < n; i ++)
```

```
...
```



3.5 loop: while and for

```
1. int main(){
2.   int c, i = 0;
3.   char s[100];
4.   printf("Please input a number: \t");
5.   ;
6.   while ( c = getchar() != '\n') {
7.     s[i] = c;
8.     i ++;
9.   }
10.  s[i]= '\0';
11.  printf (" \n The input number is %d\n", atoi(s));
12.}
```

What's wrong with the while block?



3.5 loops: while and for

```
1. /* reverse: reverse string s in place */  
2. void reverse(char s[]) {  
3.     int c, i, j;  
4.     for ( i = 0, j = strlen(s) - 1; i < j; i ++, j-- )  
5.         c = s[i], s[i]=s[j], s[j]=c;  
6. }
```



3.6 Loops: Do-while



Syntax:

do

statement

while (expression);



3.7 Break and Continue



Break:

- Exit the innermost enclosing loop



Continue

- Start the next iteration of a loop
-