

Capitolo 4 – Controllo dei Programmi

Outline

Introduzione
Ripetizione Counter-Controlled
for Repetition Statement
for Statement: Note e osservazioni
switch Multiple-Selection Statement
do...while Repetition Statement
Statement break e continue
Operatori logici
Confondere operatori di uguaglianza(==) e assegnamento(=)

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Introduzione

- Questo capitolo introduce
 - Altre strutture di controllo iterative
 - for
 - do...while
 - Statement di selezione multipla switch
 - Statement break
 - Usato per uscire immediatamente da una certa struttura di controllo
 - Statement continue
 - Usato per saltare le rimanenti istruzioni di un blocco di una struttura iterativa e procedere con la successiva iterazione del ciclo

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Ripetizione Counter-Controlled

Esempio:

```
int counter = 1;           // initialization
while ( counter <= 10 ) { // repetition condition
    printf( "%d\n", counter );
    ++counter;           // increment
}
```

Lo statement

- ```
int counter = 1;
```
- Definisce una variabile counter
  - Definisce la variabile di tipo intero
  - Riserva uno spazio in memoria
  - Imposta il valore iniziale a 1

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```
1 /* Fig. 4.1: fig04_01.c
2 Counter-controlled repetition */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* Function main begins program execution */
6 Int main()
7 {
8 Int counter = 1; /* Initialization */
9
10 while (counter <= 10) { /* repetition condition */
11 printf("%d\n", counter); /* display counter */
12 ++counter; /* Increment */
13 } /* end while */
14
15 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
16
17 } /* end function main */
```

10



fig04\_01.c

Program Output

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## Ripetizione Counter-Controlled

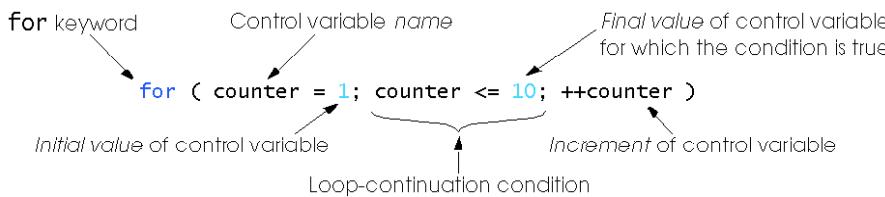
- Codice più compatto

- Inizializza counter a 0
  - `while ( ++counter <= 10 )  
printf( "%d\n", counter );`

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## for Repetition Statement



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```

1 /* Fig. 4.2: fig04_02.c
2 Counter-controlled repetition with the for statement */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8 int counter; /* define counter */
9
10 /* Initialization, repetition condition, and Increment
11 are all included in the for statement header. */
12 for (counter = 1; counter <= 10; counter++)
13 printf("%d\n", counter);
14 } /* end for */
15
16 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
17
18 } /* end function main */

```

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## for Repetition Statement

- Formato per cicli di tipo **for**

```
for (initialization; loopContinuationTest; increment)
 statement
```

- Esempio:

```
for(counter = 1; counter <= 10; counter++)
 printf("%d\n", counter);
```

- Stampa gli interi da 1 a 10

No ; dopo  
questa  
espressione

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## for Repetition Statement

- I cicli *for* possono essere riscritti semplicemente come cicli di tipo *while*:

```
initialization;
while (loopContinuationTest) {
 statement;
 increment;
}
```

- Inizializzazione ed incremento

- Possono essere delle liste con valori separati da virgole
- Esempio:

```
for (i = 0, j = 0; j + i <= 10; j++, i++)
 printf("%d\n", j + i);
```

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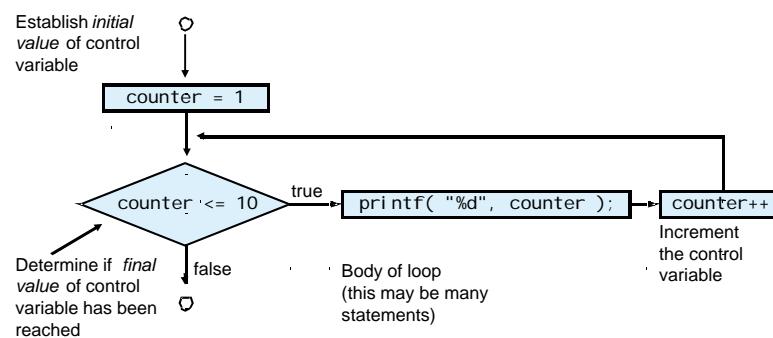
## for Statement : Note e osservazioni

- Espressioni aritmetiche
  - Inizializzazione, loop-continuation, e incremento possono contenere espressioni aritmetiche.  
Se  $x$  uguale a 2 e  $y$  uguale a 10  
 $\text{for} ( j = x; j \leq 4 * x * y; j += y / x )$   
equivale a  
 $\text{for} ( j = 2; j \leq 80; j += 5 )$
- Note sullo statement *for* :
  - "Incremento" può essere negativo (decremento)
  - Se la condizione loop-continuation è inizialmente false
    - Il corpo dello statement *for* non viene eseguito
    - Il controllo procede con il successivo statement dopo lo statement *for*
  - Variabile di controllo
    - Spesso stampata o usata all'interno del corpo, ma non necessaria

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## for Statement : Note e osservazioni



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fig04\_05.c

```
1 /* Fig. 4.5: fig04_05.c
2 Summation with for */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* Function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8 int sum = 0; /* Initialize sum */
9 int number; /* number to be added to sum */
10
11 for (number = 2; number <= 100; number += 2) {
12 sum += number; /* add number to sum */
13 } /* end for */
14
15 printf("Sum is %d\n", sum); /* output sum */
16
17 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
18
19 } /* end function main */
```

Program Output

Sum is 2550

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```

1 /* Fig. 4.6: fig04_06.c
2 Calculating compound interest */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4 #include <math.h>
5
6 /* function main begins program execution */
7 int main()
8 {
9 double amount; /* amount on deposit */
10 double principal = 1000.0; /* starting principal */
11 double rate = .05; /* Interest rate */
12 int year; /* year counter */
13
14 /* output table column head */
15 printf("%4s%21s\n", "Year", "Amount on deposit");
16
17 /* calculate amount on deposit for each of ten years */
18 for (year = 1; year <= 10; year++) {
19
20 /* calculate new amount for specified year */
21 amount = principal * pow(1.0 + rate, year);
22
23 /* output one table row */
24 printf("%4d%21.2f\n", year, amount);
25 } /* end for */
26

```

 **Outline**  
 **fig04\_06.c (Part 1 of 2)**

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```

27 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
28
29 } /* end function main */

```

| Year | Amount on deposit |
|------|-------------------|
| 1    | 1050.00           |
| 2    | 1102.50           |
| 3    | 1157.63           |
| 4    | 1215.51           |
| 5    | 1276.28           |
| 6    | 1340.10           |
| 7    | 1407.10           |
| 8    | 1477.46           |
| 9    | 1551.33           |
| 10   | 1628.89           |

 **Outline**  
 **fig04\_06.c (Part 2 of 2)**

**Program Output**

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## switch Multiple-Selection Statement

- **switch**
  - Utile quando una variabile o un'espressione è testata per tutti i valori che può assumere e sono intraprese azioni differenti
- **Formato**
  - Serie di case una clausola opzionale di caso di default
 

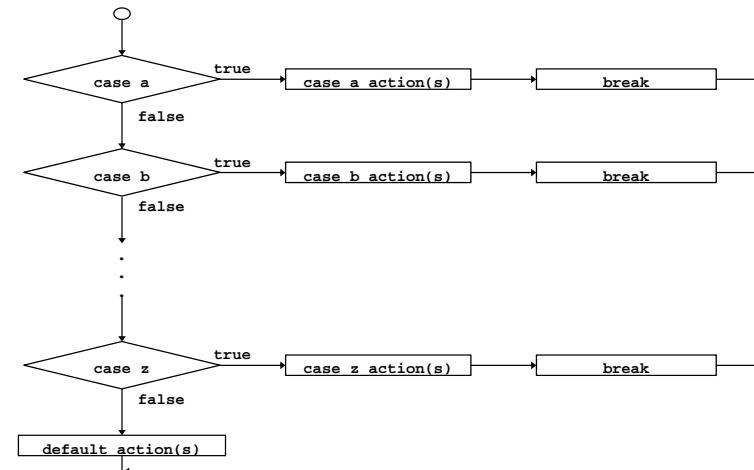
```
switch (value) {
 case '1':
 actions
 case '2':
 actions
 default:
 actions
}
```
  - break; uscita dallo statement

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## switch Multiple-Selection Statement

- Flowchart dello statement switch



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```

1 /* Fig. 4.7: fig04_07.c
2 Counting letter grades */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8 int grade; /* one grade */
9 int aCount = 0; /* number of As */
10 int bCount = 0; /* number of Bs */
11 int cCount = 0; /* number of Cs */
12 int dCount = 0; /* number of Ds */
13 int fCount = 0; /* number of Fs */
14
15 printf("Enter the letter grades.\n");
16 printf("Enter the EOF character to end input.\n");
17
18 /* loop until user types end-of-file key sequence */
19 while ((grade = getchar()) != EOF) {
20
21 /* determine which grade was input */
22 switch (grade) { /* switch nested in while */
23
24 case 'A': /* grade was uppercase A */
25 case 'a': /* or lowercase a */
26 ++aCount; /* increment aCount */
27 break; /* necessary to exit switch */
28

```

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## Outline

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fig04\_07.c (Part 1 of 3)

```

29 case 'B': /* grade was uppercase B */
30 case 'b': /* or lowercase b */
31 ++bCount; /* Increment bCount */
32 break; /* exit switch */
33
34 case 'C': /* grade was uppercase C */
35 case 'c': /* or lowercase c */
36 ++cCount; /* Increment cCount */
37 break; /* exit switch */
38
39 case 'D': /* grade was uppercase D */
40 case 'd': /* or lowercase d */
41 ++dCount; /* Increment dCount */
42 break; /* exit switch */
43
44 case 'F': /* grade was uppercase F */
45 case 'f': /* or lowercase f */
46 ++fCount; /* Increment fCount */
47 break; /* exit switch */
48
49 case '\n': /* ignore newlines, */
50 case '\t': /* tabs, */
51 case ' ': /* and spaces in input */
52 break; /* exit switch */
53

```

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## Outline

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fig04\_07.c (Part 2 of 3)

```

54 default: /* catch all other characters */
55 printf("Incorrect letter grade entered.");
56 printf(" Enter a new grade.\n");
57 break; /* optional; will exit switch anyway */
58 } /* end switch */
59
60 } /* end while */
61
62 /* output summary of results */
63 printf("\nTotals for each letter grade are:\n");
64 printf("A: %d\n", aCount); /* display number of A grades */
65 printf("B: %d\n", bCount); /* display number of B grades */
66 printf("C: %d\n", cCount); /* display number of C grades */
67 printf("D: %d\n", dCount); /* display number of D grades */
68 printf("F: %d\n", fCount); /* display number of F grades */
69
70 return 0; /* indicate program ended successfully */
71
72 } /* end function main */

```

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## Outline

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fig04\_07.c (Part 3 of 3)

```

Enter the letter grades.
Enter the EOF character to end input.
a
b
c
C
A
d
f
C
E
Incorrect letter grade entered. Enter a new grade.
D
A
b
^Z

Totals for each letter grade are:
A: 3
B: 2
C: 3
D: 2
F: 1

```

## Outline

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Program Output

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## do...while Repetition Statement

- do...while repetition statement
  - Simile a una struttura while
  - La condizione per la ripetizione è testata dopo che il corpo del ciclo è eseguito
    - Tutte le azioni sono eseguite almeno una volta

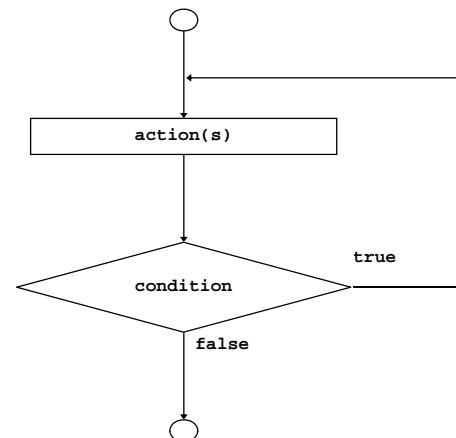
```
do {
 statement;
} while (condition);
```

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## do...while Repetition Statement

- Flowchart dello statement do...while



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## do...while Repetition Statement

- Esempio (sia counter = 1):
  - Stampa gli interi da 1 a 10

```
do {
 printf("%d ", counter);
} while (++counter <= 10);
```

- Stampa gli interi da 1 a 10

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```
1 /* Fig. 4.9: fig04_09.c
2 Using the do/while repetition statement */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8 int counter = 1; /* Initialize counter */
9
10 do {
11 printf("%d ", counter); /* display counter */
12 } while (++counter <= 10); /* end do...while */
13
14 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
15
16 } /* end function main */
```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

**Program Output**

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## Statement break e continue

- **break**

- Causa l'immediata uscita da uno statement `while`, `for`, `do...while` o `switch`
- Il programma continua eseguendo il primo statement dopo la struttura
- Usato comunemente per:
  - Terminare l'esecuzione di un ciclo
  - Saltare il resto dei controlli di uno statement `switch`

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```

1 /* Fig. 4.11: fig04_11.c
2 Using the break statement in a for statement */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8 int x; /* counter */
9
10 /* Loop 10 times */
11 for (x = 1; x <= 10; x++) {
12
13 /* If x is 5, terminate loop */
14 if (x == 5) {
15 break; /* break loop only if x is 5 */
16 } /* end if */
17
18 printf("%d ", x); /* display value of x */
19 } /* end for */
20
21 printf("\nBroke out of loop at x == %d\n", x);
22
23 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
24
25 } /* end function main */

```

1 2 3 4  
Broke out of loop at x == 5

**Program Output**

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## Statement break e continue

- **continue**

- Salta le istruzioni rimanenti nel corpo di un `while`, `for` o `do...while`
  - Procede con la successiva iterazione del ciclo
- `while` e `do...while`
  - Il test per la continuazione del ciclo è valutato immediatamente dopo l'esecuzione dello statement `continue`
- `for`
  - L'espressione di incremento viene eseguita, dunque il test per la continuazione del ciclo è valutato

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```

1 /* Fig. 4.12: fig04_12.c
2 Using the continue statement in a for statement */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8 int x; /* counter */
9
10 /* Loop 10 times */
11 for (x = 1; x <= 10; x++) {
12
13 /* If x is 5, continue with next iteration of loop */
14 if (x == 5) {
15 continue; /* skip remaining code in loop body */
16 } /* end if */
17
18 printf("%d ", x); /* display value of x */
19 } /* end for */
20
21 printf("\nUsed continue to skip printing the value 5\n");
22
23 return 0; /* Indicate program ended successfully */
24
25 } /* end function main */

```

1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10  
Used continue to skip printing the value 5

**Program Output**

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## Operatori logici

- **&& (AND logico)**
  - Ritorna true se entrambe le condizioni sono true
- **|| (OR logico)**
  - Ritorna true se una delle condizioni è true
- **! (NOT logico, negazione logica)**
  - Inverte la verità o falsità di una condizione
  - Operatore unario
- Utili per le condizioni nei cicli

| Espressione   | Risultato |
|---------------|-----------|
| true && false | false     |
| true    false | true      |
| ! false       | true      |

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## Operatori logici

| expression1 | expression2 | expression1 && expression2 |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 0           | 0           | 0                          |
| 0           | nonzero     | 0                          |
| nonzero     | 0           | 0                          |
| nonzero     | nonzero     | 1                          |

Fig. 4.13 Tavola di verità per l'operatore && (AND).

| expression1 | expression2 | expression1    expression2 |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 0           | 0           | 0                          |
| 0           | nonzero     | 1                          |
| nonzero     | 0           | 1                          |
| nonzero     | nonzero     | 1                          |

Fig. 4.14 Tavola di verità per l'operatore || (OR).

| expression | ! expression |
|------------|--------------|
| 0          | 1            |
| nonzero    | 0            |

Fig. 4.15 Tavola di verità per l'operatore ! (negazione).

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## Operatori logici

| Operatori |    |    |    |    |        | Associatività | Tipo           |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|--------|---------------|----------------|
| ++        | -- | +  | -  | !  | (type) | right to left | unary          |
| *         | /  | %  |    |    |        | left to right | multiplicative |
| +         | -  |    |    |    |        | left to right | additive       |
| <         | =  | >  | >= |    |        | left to right | relational     |
| ==        | != |    |    |    |        | left to right | equality       |
| &&        |    |    |    |    |        | left to right | logical AND    |
|           |    |    |    |    |        | left to right | logical OR     |
| ?:        |    |    |    |    |        | right to left | conditional    |
| =         | += | -= | *= | /= | %=     | right to left | assignment     |
| ,         |    |    |    |    |        | left to right | comma          |

Fig. 4.16 Precedenza tra operatori e associatività.

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## Confondere operatori di uguaglianza (==) e assegnamento (=)

- Errore pericoloso
  - Non è causa di errori sintattici
  - Ogni espressione che produce un valore può essere usato in una struttura di controllo
  - Valori diversi da zero indicano true, mentre zero false
  - Esempio con ==:
 

```
if (payCode == 4)
 printf("You get a bonus!\n");
```

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## Confondere operatori di uguaglianza (==) e assegnamento (=)

- Esempio, rimpiazzando == con =
 

```
i f (payCode = 4)
 printf("You get a bonus! \n");
 • payCode viene inizializzato a 4
 • 4 è un valore diverso da zero, dunque l'espressione è true, e il
 bonus è ricevuto indipendentemente dal valore di payCode
```
- Errore logico, non di sintassi

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## Confondere operatori di uguaglianza (==) e assegnamento (=)

- lvalues
  - Espressioni che possono comparire alla sinistra di una equazione
  - I loro valori possono essere modificati
  - Possono esserci nomi di variabili
    - $x = 4;$
- rvalues
  - Espressioni che possono comparire solo nella parte destra di una equazione
  - Costanti, come numeri
    - Non possiamo scrivere  $4 = x;$
    - Dobbiamo scrivere  $x = 4;$
  - lvalues possono essere usati come rvalues, ma non viceversa
    - $y = x;$

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