Opening Discussion

- Do you have any questions about the quiz?
- Let's look at solutions to the interclass problem.
- Minute essay comments
  - Solution to quadratic function.
  - Use of pow.
  - Will tests mimic quizzes?
Motivating Conditional Execution

- For my roller skating class I have a component of the grade based on an endurance test where you have to skate for 12 minutes. This component is worth 20 points. The grade you get is 0 for 20 or fewer laps and 20 for 40 or more laps. Between those extremes you get one point for every lap over 20.

- Calculating this value requires that we do different things in different situations. This is called conditional execution.
The most basic form of conditional execution is the if.

The syntax is as follows:

- `if(condition) expr else expr`

When Scala gets to an if, it evaluates the condition. The condition is an expression of type Boolean.

- If the condition is true it evaluates the first expression, otherwise it evaluates the second expression.
In Scala you can use if as an expression, so it returns a value, or just as a statement where you ignore the value.

When used as a statement, the else is optional.
In Scala you can make complex statements or expressions by putting multiple statements inside of curly braces.

If it is used as an expression, the value of the expression will be the value of the last expression in it.
The condition needs to be a Boolean expression.

The most common basic forms of these are comparisons.

Use == and != for equality and non-equality.

The ordering comparison operators are <, >, <=, and >=.
Coding the Example

- Let's write the code for the skating problem example.
- Guarding division is another example.
- What are some other simple examples of places where conditional execution would be helpful?
When might you want to use conditional execution? (Hint: any time you would use if in a sentence probably works.)

Interclass problem:
- Come up with an example of code that needs an if and write it.