LESSON 9: CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

Overview

Used to create sections of our code that will only be processed if certain

_____ are met.

They also called decisions, _____, and _____.

Two main kinds of conditional statements are _____ and

_____.

If...

Define a single conditional block:

1. The _____: an expression that resolves

    to _____ or _____.

2. The _____: code that will be processed only if

    the condition in part 1 is _____.

[Scripting]

If... else

Define a conditional block and an alternative or fallback

1. ...

2. ...

3. The _____ block:
   code that will be processed
   if the condition in part 1 is
   _____.

You can also define multiple conditional blocks as a sequence by chaining
together several else if statements:

1. _____ _____: if the first is
   not true, JS moves on and evaluates the second
   one. If the second one is not true, JS moves on to
   evaluate the third... etc.

2. _____ _____: blocks that will only
   be processed if the corresponding condition is true;
   skipped if the condition is not true.

3. Fallback: block that is processed only if _____
   _____ condition is true.

[Scripting]

Switch

Can be used instead of consecutive _____'s.

Only when condition is an _____ _____.

1. Variable to compare against _____ that follow.

2. _____ value (____ _____)

3. Code to process if case _____

4. _____

Analyzing Prompts

Flow charts, user scenarios, and instructions will contain prompts that hint at a conditional statement. Look for:

» At least one condition. This is usually cued by the word "_____" and translates as the first if statement.

» Any alternative conditions. These are usually cued by the phrase, "_____" and translates as consecutive else if... statements.

» A fallback. This is usually cued by the word, "_____" and translates to the else statement.

[Scripting]

Steps to analyze prompts:

1. _____ the condition, alternative conditions, and fallback, as applicable.

2. _____ what should be part of the declaration block for each condition you circled.

3. Write out the essential _____ for the structure you observed.

4. Ensure the variables and values you need for each condition are present; set up any that are not already set up.

5. Code each condition.

6. Code each declaration block.

Example:

Calculate the total cost of the order. Then, if the total is $100 or more, add a handling fee of $12.00; or, if the total is between $30 and $100 add a handling fee of $8.00; otherwise add a handling fee of $5.50.