Overview (1):
- Before We Begin
  - Some administrative details
  - Some questions to consider
- Boolean Operators
  - Introduction
  - The operators
- Validating User Input
  - Introduction

Administrative Details (1):
- Lab Exercise 3-3
  - Exercise has been graded and will be distributed back to you after today's lecture
  - Has been graded /1 (e.g., either it is correct or not correct)
- Reminder
  - You should be working on Ex 4-4 this week
  - Test 1 will be held February 8 2006
    - More details today!

Some Questions to Consider (1):
- What is an If and If/Else statement?
- What is a nested If statement?
- With a nested If statement, can more than one Boolean expression be True?
- How do we obtain random numbers in Visual Basic? And are these numbers really random?

Boolean Operators
Introduction to Computer Use II

Introduction (1):

- So Far, Boolean Expressions → Limited Use
  - Basically, our Boolean expressions compare values of two variables (values) and return True or False
  - But there are times we need to make comparisons between more than two variables (values) or there are times we want to combine Boolean expressions
  - Can this be done with the knowledge we have so far regarding Boolean expressions?
    
    If (age < 12) or (age >65) then
    price = 10

Introduction (2):

- Allow Us to Combine Boolean Expressions
  - Mathematical operators such as +, -, / and *, take two numerical values and produce a numerical result
  - Similar to the mathematical operators, a Boolean operator takes two Boolean values (operands) and produces a new Boolean value
  - Boolean operators perform operations on Boolean data (types) → returns a Boolean value
  - Typically, Boolean operators are binary → take two operands
  - But they can be unary (e.g., take one operand only)

Introduction (3):

- Visual Basic Boolean Operators
  - We will look at some of the common Boolean operators
    - AND, OR, NOT, XOR,
    - AND, OR and NOT are probably familiar to you as you make use of them in everyday conversations!
    - Depending on value of operands, operator output is "pre-defined"
  - In what follows, op1 & op2 are two Boolean operands
    - Boolean variables, expressions etc.

The Boolean Operators (1)

- The AND Operator
  - Everyday example → If the sun is shining AND the temperature is hot, I will go to the beach
  - Result is True only if both operands are True

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OP1</th>
<th>OP2</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
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The Boolean Operators (2)

- The OR Operator
  - Everyday example → If the sun is shining OR the temperature is hot, I will go to the beach
  - Result is True if one or both operands are True

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<tbody>
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The Boolean Operators (3)

- The XOR (Exclusive Or) Operator
  - Everyday example → If the sun is shining XOR the temperature is hot, I will go to the beach
  - Result is True if only one operand is True only but not if both are True

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CSE 1530 Winter 2006
Bill Kapralos
**The Boolean Operators (4):**

- **The NOT Operator**
  - Negation operator
  - Negates the value of the operand

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**The Boolean Operators (5):**

- **Boolean Operators and Visual Basic**
  - Examples → try this on your own!

```vba
Dim var1 As Boolean
Dim var2 As Boolean
Dim var3 As Boolean

var1 = True
var2 = False
var3 = var1 AND var2
var3 = var1 OR var2
var3 = var1 XOR var2
var3 = NOT var1
```

**The Boolean Operators (6):**

- **Boolean Operators and Visual Basic (cont.)**
  - Examples → operands are now expressions
  - Each expression is evaluated resulting in a Boolean value and then Boolean operator performed

```vba
Dim var1 As Double
Dim var2 As Double
Dim var3 As Boolean

var1 = 10
var2 = 50
var3 = (var1 < var2) AND (var2 > var1)
var3 = (var1 < var2) OR (var2 > var1)
```

---

**Validating User Input**

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**Introduction (1):**

- **User Input Is Not Always Valid!**
  - From the exercises you have worked on up to this point, you are probably well aware that as a programmer you cannot make assumptions regarding the validity of user entered input!
  - Although we may require input to be numeric, there is no guarantee user will not enter letters!
  - Anything can be assigned to the Text property of a Textbox → the problem occurs when we try to use the entered data!

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**Introduction (2):**

- **User Input Is Not Always Valid! (cont.)**
  - Up until this point, invalid user entered input results in the program "crashing"!
  - Program execution abruptly ends and you are presented with a runtime error message box indicating so
Introduction (3):

- User Input Is Not Always Valid! (cont.)
  - Typically, there is no need to have the program exit in such an abrupt manner for what may perhaps be a simple mistake on behalf of the user.
  - Why not, for example, simply re-prompt the user to enter the data when there is a mistake?
  - This is in fact the approach we will be taking → we will check user entered data to ensure it meets our requirements.
  - Only perform calculations with the user entered data if it is valid otherwise, we re-prompt user.

Introduction (4):

- Using Visual Basic’s Built in Functions To verify Input Data
  - Various functions available to us to check the contents of String data → IsNumeric function
    - IsNumeric(StringData)
      - Function that takes a String argument (StringData) and checks to see if the characters comprising the String are all numeric values.
      - Returns True if the characters are all numeric and False otherwise.

Introduction (5):

- Using Visual Basic’s Built in Functions To verify Input Data (cont.)
  - How can we make use of this function in Exercise 4-4 in order to ensure the values entered by the user (e.g., the “guesses”) are all valid (numeric)?
    - Hint → You will use an If/Else statement.

Additional Notes

The If Statement (1):

- Recall The Structure of the If Construct

```
Other statements in sub-program
If (Boolean Value) Then
  statement 1
  statement 2
... End If
More statements
```

The statements following the If/Then line can be any valid Visual Basic statements including another If or If/Else statement.

```
If (Boolean Value 1) Then
  If (Boolean Value 2) Then
    statements
... End If
End If
```