

DECISION MAKING USING THE IF AND EVALUATE STATEMENTS

CHAPTER ADDRESSES

NOTION OF LOGICAL CONTROL STRUCTURES - AGAIN
NOTION OF A CONDITIONAL CONTROL STRUCTURE
BASIC IF STATEMENT
PSEUDOCODE AND FLOWCHARTS WITH THE IF.
HOW COMPARISONS ARE MADE
ASCII AND EBCDIC COLLATING SEQUENCES
SCOPE TERMINATORS (COBOL-85)
CONTINUE AND NEXT SENTENCE

THEN

NESTED CONDITIONALS
COMPOUND CONDITIONALS
 OR AND AND AND BOTH
SIGN AND CLASS TESTS
NEGATED CONDITIONALS

CONDITION NAMES

THE EVALUATE VERB

SELECTION USING A SIMPLE IF STATEMENT

- . KNOW ABOUT SEQUENCE INSTRUCTIONS.
- . IMPERATIVES
- . FLOWCHART: THE 'DIAMOND' SHAPE.

- . ONE STATEMENT AFTER THE OTHER IS EXECUTED: IN ORDER

RECALL THE LOGICAL CONTROL STRUCTURES:

- . SEQUENCE
- . SELECTION IF-THEN-ELSE <= EMPHASIS THIS CHAP
- . ITERATION PERFORM
- . CASE EVALUATE

BASIC CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONDITIONAL STATEMENT = ONE THAT PERFORMS OPERATIONS DEPENDING ON THE EXISTENCE OF SOME CONDITION.

IN COBOL: THE IF-THEN-ELSE STATEMENT IS THE PRIME CONDITIONAL STATEMENT.

IMPERATIVE STATEMENT IS ONE THAT PERFORMS AN OPERATION REGARDLESS OF ANY EXISTING CONDITIONS.

ADD AMT1 TO AMT3.

COBOL STATEMENTS ARE DIVIDED INTO THESE TWO CLASSES OF INSTRUCTIONS:

IMPERATIVES AND CONDITIONALS.

**IN A CONDITIONAL: A CONDITION IS MET OR NOT MET AS IN
IF **AGE-IN IS LESS THAN MY-AGE****

**THE CONDITION TO BE TESTED IS:
AGE-IN IS LESS THAN MY-AGE**

THE CONDITION IS EVALUATED: EITHER TRUE OR FALSE

**A CONDITION TESTS FOR A CERTAIN RELATION
. TESTS THE TRUTH VALUE OF A RELATION....**