1)Conditional operator is a ternary operator. It takes 3 operands. The first operand it implicitly converted to Boolean.

It is evaluated and all side effects are completed before continuing.

If the first operand results true then second will be evaluated. If it results false third will be evaluated.

Syntax:

condition?statemnt1:statement2;

2)Based on the number of operands arithmetic operators are divided into

\*Unary operator => Perform action on single operand.

Ex: a=-10;

\*Binary operator => Perform action on more than operand.

Ex: a+b=10; a-b=20; etc

3)The switch case in java is used to select one of many code blocks for execution.

Syntax:

Switch(expression)

{

Case 1: stat1;

break;

Case 2: stat2;

break;

.

.

.

.

Case n: stat n;

break;

default :stat;

}

4)Exponentiation is performed first (when it is available), multiplication and division are performed next, addition and subtraction are performed last.

5)Conditional Statements are the executable block of code dependent on certain conditions.

Conditional statements are the statements used to make decision based on certain conditions.

The most commonly used are if-else statements, ternary operators, Switch statements.

6)Syntax:

if(condition)

{

//statement1;

}

else

{

//statement 2;

}

7)

\*for loop

\*while loop

\*do-while loop

Are the 3 types of iterative statements in java.

8)The main difference of for loop and do-while loop is in their syntax.

Syntax of for loop:

for(initialization; condition; updation)

{

//body

}

Syntax for do-while loop:

do

{

//body

}

while(condition);

In do-while loop atleast once loop will run irrespective of the condition. While that is not true in for loop.

9)

Public class Launch{

public static main void(string[] args)

{

for(int i=1; i<=10; i++)

{

System.out.println(i);

}

}