

1. If 문 예제 1

```
package test;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Hellojava {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        int num = s.nextInt();

        if(num==4) {
            System.out.println("a는 4이다");
        } else if(num==3) {
            System.out.println("num은 3이다");
        } else {
            System.out.println("num은 4,3,둘다 아님");
        }
    }
}
```

If 문 예제 2

```
package test;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Hellojava {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a = 34;
```

```
if(a%2==0) {  
    System.out.println(a+"는 짝");  
}else {  
    System.out.println("는 홀");  
}
```

2. Switch case 문 예제 1

```
package test;  
import java.util.Scanner;  
public class Hellojava {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int a = scan.nextInt();  
  
        switch(a) {  
            case 1:  
            case 2:  
            case 3:  
            case 4:  
            case 5:  
                System.out.println("1~5");  
                break;  
            case 6:  
            case 7:  
            case 8:  
            case 9:  
            case 10:
```

```
System.out.println("6~10");  
break;
```

Switch case 문 예제 2

```
package test;  
import java.util.Scanner;  
public class Hellojava {  
  
    public static void main String[] args) {  
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int a = scan.nextInt();  
  
        switch(a) {  
            case 2:  
            case 4:  
            case 6:  
            case 8:  
            case 10:  
                System.out.println("짝");  
                break;  
            case 1:  
            case 3:  
            case 5:  
            case 7:  
            case 9:  
                System.out.println("홀");  
                break;  
            default:
```

```
System.out.println("그외");
```

1 -> 2 4

3. For(초기값; 조건식; 증감값) {
반복할코드.-> 3
}

4. For 문을 이용한 구구단 중에서 하나 출력

```
package test;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class Hellojava {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        for(int a = 3; a < 4; a ++){
```

```
            for (int b = 1; b < 10; b++){
```

```
                System.out.print(a+"*"+b+"="+a*b+" ");
```

```
            }
```

```
                System.out.println();
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
//3*1=3 3*2=6 3*3=9 3*4=12 3*5=15 3*6=18 3*7=21 3*8=24 3*9=27
```

5.While문을 이용해서 구구단중 하나 출력

```
package tost;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class World {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 1;
        int j = 1;

        while (i < 2) {
            while (j < 10) {
                System.out.print(i + "*" + j+"="+i*j+" ");
                j++;
            }
            System.out.println();
            j = 1;
            i++;
        }
        //
        1*1=1 1*2=2 1*3=3 1*4=4 1*5=5 1*6=6 1*7=7 1*8=8 1*9=9
    }
}
```

6.For 문과 while문 무한 반복하게 하는 방법

For 문

```
For(;;){
```

```
}
```

While 문

```
while (true) {  
    System.out.println(1);  
}
```