```
[if(else, else if) 예제]
package Today;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TodayBest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
               Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
               int a = sc.nextInt();
               if(a < 10) {
                      System.out.print("a는 10 보다 작다");
               }else if(a == 10) {
                      System.out.print("a는 10이다");
               }else {
                      System.out.print("a는 10 보다 크다");
               }
       }
}
package Today;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TodayBest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
               Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
               int age = sc.nextInt();
               if(age < 20) {
                      System.out.print("미성년자");
               }else if(age >= 20) {
                      System.out.print("성인");
               }
       }
}
[switch case문 예제]
package Today;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TodayBest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
              Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
              System.out.print("age ==> ");
               int age = sc.nextInt();
               switch(age) {
               case 14:
               case 15:
               case 16:
                      System.out.println("중학생입니다");
                      break;
```

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case 17:
              case 18:
              case 19:
                     System. out. println("고등학생입니다");
                     break;
              case 20:
                     System. out. println("갓스물입니다");
                     break;
              default:
                     System.out.print("아무것도 아니다");
              }
       }
}
package Today;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TodayBest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
              Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
              System.out.print("number ==> ");
              int number = sc.nextInt();
              switch(number) {
              case 2:
              case 4:
              case 6:
              case 8:
              case 10:
                     System.out.println("짝수입니다");
                     break;
              case 3:
              case 5:
              case 7:
              case 9:
                     System.out.println("홀수입니다");
                     break;
              default:
                     System.out.print("10보다 큰 숫자입니다");
              }
       }
```

}

```
1. 2. 4
for(<u>초기화식</u>; 조건식; <u>중감식</u>;) {
           3.실행문;
[for문을 이용한 구구단 출력]
package Today;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TodayBest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
              for(int a=2; a <= 9; a++) {</pre>
                     for(int b = 1; b <= 9; b++) {
                     System.out.print(a + "*" + b + "=" + a*b + " ");
                     System.out.println();
              }
       }
}
[ while문 이용한 구구단 출력 ]
package Today;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TodayBest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
              int a = 2;
              int b = 1;
              while (a==2) {
                     while(b<=9)</pre>
                     {
                             System.out.println(a + " * " + b + " = " + (a*b));
                            b++;
                     }
              }
       }
}
[for문과 while문 무한 반복 방법 ]
1. While문 무한 반복
while(true) {
                     System.out.println("스터디최고");
```

```
}
2. for문 무한 반복
for(;;) {
}
```