



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Education  
REGION III  
SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA

**LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET**  
**SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 9**  
**BASIC PROGRAMMING 9**  
*Third Quarter, Week 4*

Name of Learner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

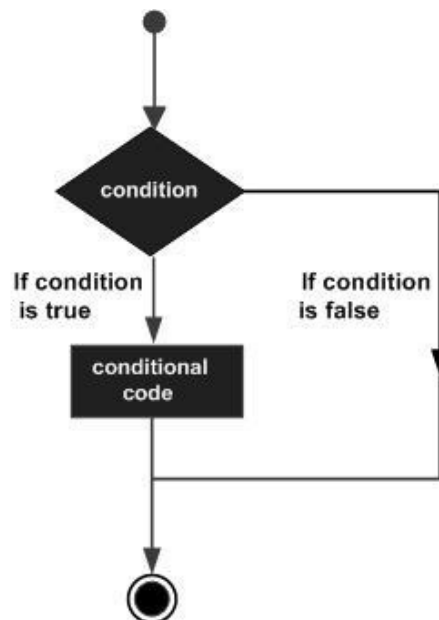
Grade Level /Section: \_\_\_\_\_

## DECISION CONTROL STRUCTURES

### Background Information for Learners

Decision making structures have one or more conditions to be evaluated or tested by the program, along with a statement or statements that are to be executed if the condition is determined to be true, and optionally, other statements to be executed if the condition is determined to be false.

Following is the general form of a typical decision making structure found in most of the programming languages

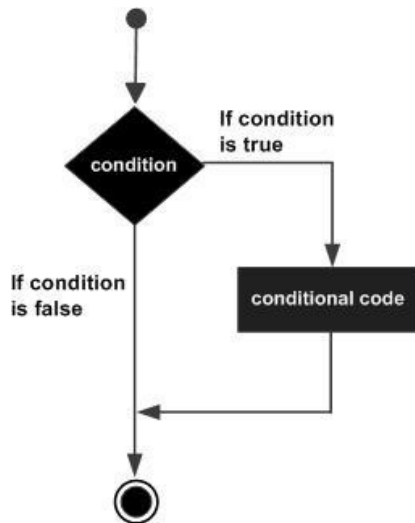


Decision Control Structure	Description
if statement	An if statement consists of a boolean expression followed by one or more statements.
if... else statement	An if statement can be followed by an optional else statement, which executes when the boolean expression is false

nested if statement	You can use one if or else if statement inside another if or else if statement(s).
switch statement	A switch statement allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values.

## IF STATEMENT

### Flow Diagram



### Sample Code:

```

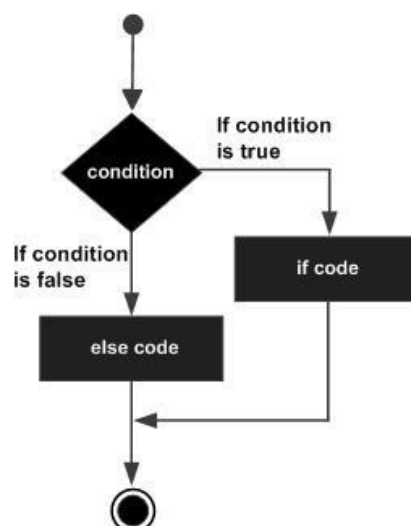
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int age = 18;
        if( age >= 18 ) {
            System.out.print("Legal age");
        }
    }
}
  
```

### Output:

Legal age

## IF.. ELSE STATEMENT

### Flow Diagram



**Sample code:**

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
int age = 15;  
if( age >= 18 ) {  
System.out.print("Legal age");  
} else {  
    System.out.print("Still a minor");  
}  
}  
}
```

**Output:**

Still a minor

**IF.. ELSE IF.. ELSE STATEMENT**

An if statement can be followed by an optional else if...else statement, which is very useful to test various conditions using single if...else if statement.

When using if, else if, else statements there are a few points to keep in mind.

- An if can have zero or one else's and it must come after any else if's.
- An if can have zero to many else if's and they must come before the else.
- Once an else if succeeds, none of the remaining else if's or else's will be tested.

**Sample Code:**

The code below will determine the grade based on the following:

**Descriptors Grading Rate**

Outstanding	90-100	_____
Very Satisfactory	85-89	
Satisfactory	80-84	
Fairly Satisfactory	75-79	
Did Not Meet Expectation	Below 75	

```
public class MyGrade {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
int grade = 95;  
if( grade >= 90 )  
System.out.print("Outstanding");  
else if ( grade >= 85 )  
System.out.print("Very Satisfactory");  
else if ( grade >= 80 )  
System.out.print("Satisfactory");  
else if ( grade >= 75 )  
System.out.print("Fairly Satisfactory");  
else  
    System.out.print("Did Not Meet Expectation");  
}  
}
```

**Output:** Outstanding

## NESTED IF STATEMENT

### Sample Code:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        int x = 30;  
        int y = 10;  
  
        if( x == 30 ) {  
            if( y == 10 ) {  
                System.out.print("X = 30 and Y = 10");  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

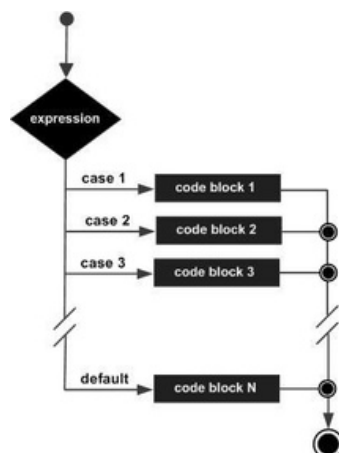
### Output:

X = 30 and Y = 10

## SWITCH STATEMENT

The following rules apply to a switch statement:

- The variable used in a switch statement can only be integers, convertible integers (byte, short, char), strings and enums.
- You can have any number of case statements within a switch. Each case is followed by the value to be compared to and a colon.
- The value for a case must be the same data type as the variable in the switch and it must be a constant or a literal.
- When the variable being switched on is equal to a case, the statements following that case will execute until a break statement is reached.
- When a break statement is reached, the switch terminates, and the flow of control jumps to the next line following the switch statement.
- Not every case needs to contain a break. If no break appears, the flow of control will fall through to subsequent cases until a break is reached.
- A switch statement can have an optional default case, which must appear at the end of the switch. The default case can be used for performing a task when none of the cases is true. No break is needed in the default case.



### Sample Code:

```
// Java Program to check the size
// using the switch...case statement

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int number = 44;
        String size;

        // switch statement to check size
        switch (number) {

            case 29:
                size = "Small";
                break;

            case 42:
                size = "Medium";
                break;

            // match the value of week
            case 44:
                size = "Large";
                break;

            case 48:
                size = "Extra Large";
                break;

            default:
                size = "Unknown";
                break;

        }
        System.out.println("Size: " + size);
    }
}
```

### Output:

Size: Large

### Learning Competency with Code

Enumerate the different type of decision control structure.  
Create a source code on the different type of decision control structure.

Exercises/Activities

Direction: Create a source code on the following decision control structures. 20 points each code.

1. Using an if else statement, write a source code that will determine if the students grade is passed or failed. You can use any variable you want. Write your code inside the box.

2. Using if-else if-else statement, write a source code that will determine the academic award of the student. Use the following range to determine the output of your code. Write your code inside the box.

box.	
<b>Average Academic Award</b>	
98-100 With Highest Honor	
95-97 With High Honor	
90-94 With Honor	
89 and below None	

## Reflection

Explain each decision control structure being given on this lesson.

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## References for Learners

<https://www.programiz.com/java-programming/switch-statement>

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java\\_decision\\_making.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_decision_making.htm)

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/if\\_statement\\_in\\_java.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/if_statement_in_java.htm)

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/if\\_else\\_statement\\_in\\_java.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/if_else_statement_in_java.htm)

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/switch\\_statement\\_in\\_java.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/switch_statement_in_java.htm)

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