

The if-else Statement:

The statement written in if block will execute when the expression following if evaluates to true. But when the if is written with else block, then when the condition written in if block turns to be false, then the set of statements in the else block will execute.

Following is the syntax of if-else statements:

```
If ( condition ){
statements;
}
else {
statements;
}
```

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int age;
    printf("Enter your age\n");
    scanf("%d", &age);
    printf("You have entered %d as your age\n", age);
    if (age>=18) {
        printf("You can vote!");
    }
    else if(age>=10) {
        printf("You are between 10 to 18 and you can vote for kids");
    }
    else if(age>=3){
        printf("You are between 3 to 10 and you can vote for babies");
    }
    else{
        printf("You cannot vote!");
    }
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Nested If-Else Statements:-

We can write an entire if-else statement within either the body of the if statement or the body of an else statement. This is called 'nesting' of ifs. The Example of nested if-else statements is given below :

```
main( ) {
int    a;
printf ( "Enter either 0 or 1 " ) ;
scanf ( "%d", &a ) ;
    if ( a == 1 ){
        printf ( "Number 1 is entered!" ) ; }
    else {
        if ( a == 0 ){
            printf ( "Number 0 is entered" ) ;}
        else {
            printf ( "Wrong Input" ) ; }
        }
    return 0;
}
```