

JAVA FUNDAMENTALS COURSE

CONTROL SENTENCES IN JAVA



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Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you again. I hope you're ready to start with this lesson

We are going to study the topic of control statements in Java.

Are you ready? Come on!

DECISIONS

¿OPTION
A?

¿OPTION
B?

¿SHORT
WAY?

¿LONG
WAY?



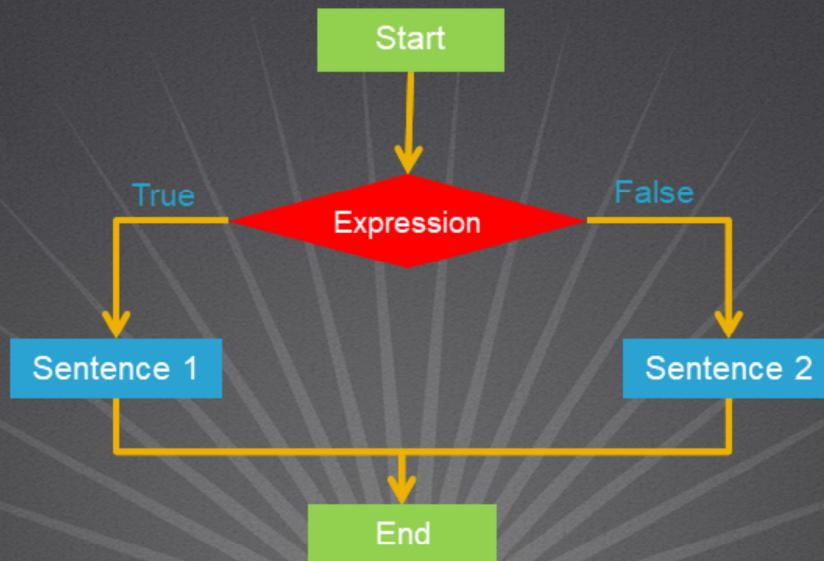
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Throughout our life, we live making decisions. Decisions like What career to study? What job to choose? To marry or not to marry? Have children? Start saving at an early age? Among many more decisions.

In the same way, when we are solving a computational problem, we face decision making, and this is what we will study in this lesson.

IF / ELSE



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Decisions exist in any modern programming language, since they are the basis for the flow that we define in the solution of a problem.

To handle this concept we are going to use the if control structure. With this we will ask the question: if this is true, then do this.

We can also use the word else so that in case the question is not true, then do something else.

The basic structure is shown in the figure.

The if / else structure can be combined to generate more complex cases. For example, using if, else if, else if, else. The idea is to be able to add decisions according to the cases that arise when solving a problem.

Also, the if / else structure may have nested statements, that is, one if within another.

We will put this into practice as we progress through the course.

IF / ELSE SINTAX

boolean
type

Doesn't end with
semicolon

```
if (condition) {
    // Sentences to execute if the condition is true
}
else{
    // Sentences to execute if the condition is false
}
```

else is
optional

The sentences
end with
semicolon

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In the figure we can see the syntax that is used in Java when using the if / else structure.

To start, a condition is evaluated. If this is true then the instructions contained in that block of code are executed. A block of code in the if structure can be bracketed or not ({...}), this in order to delimit the statements or instructions that the if should execute. In the event that brackets are not used, then only one statement can be added after the word if, as follows:

```
if (condition)
    // Only one statement if curly brackets are not used
else
    // Only one statement if curly brackets are not used
```

In addition, the **else** section is optional, being able to have only the part of the if to execute the desired logic.

We can see in the figure the most common syntax when using the if / else structure, and later we will do some exercises to put this syntax into practice.