

## **Operators and Loop**

**Q1-What are the conditional operators in java?**

**Ans- conditional operators** check the condition and decides the desired result on the basis of both conditions. In this section, we will discuss the **conditional operator in Java.**

Types of Conditional Operator

There are three types of the conditional operator in Java:

- Conditional AND
- Conditional OR
- Ternary Operator

**Q2-What are the types of operators based on the number of operands?**

**Ans-**Let us now see the operators that are supported in Java language.

**Java supports operators of the following categories:**

- **Assignment Operators**
- **Arithmetic Operators**
- **Unary Operators**
- **Equality and Relational Operators**
- **Conditional Operators**
- **Type Comparison Operator**
- **Bitwise and Bit Shift Operator**

**Q3-**what is the use of switch statements in java programming?

**Ans-**The switch case in java executes one statement from multiple ones. Thus, it is like an if-else-if ladder statement.

It works with a lot of data types. The switch statement is used to test the equality of a variable against several values specified in the test cases.

**Q4-What are the priority levels of arithmetic Operator in Java?**

**Ans-**Multiplication, division, and modulo operations have precedence over addition and subtraction operations.

**Priority Levels of arithmetic Operator.**

Operators	Type	Precedence
<b>=</b> <b>+=</b> <b>-=</b> <b>*=</b> <b>/=</b> <b>%=</b>	<b>Assignment</b> <b>Addition</b> <b>assignment</b> <b>Subtraction</b> <b>assignment</b> <b>Multiplication</b> <b>assignment</b> <b>Division</b> <b>assignment</b> <b>Modulus</b> <b>assignment</b>	<b>Right to left</b>
<b>-</b> <b>+</b>	<b>Subtraction</b> <b>Addition</b>	<b>Left to right</b>

* / %	Multiplication Division Modulus	Left to right
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## Q5-What are the conditional statements and use of conditional statements in Java?

**Ans-**Conditional statements in Java are the executable block of code (a specific code) dependent on given conditions. These statements are also known as decision statements or selection statements in Java.

**There are three types of conditional statements.**

**1.If Statement:-**If a statement executes a set of statements based upon certain conditions.

**Syntax:**

```
If(condition){
//Execution block
}
```

**2.If-else Statement: -**If-Else statement is a control structure that selects or chooses a set of statements depending upon certain conditions.

**Syntax:**

```
If(condition){
//Execution block
}
Else{ //else execution block}
```

**3.Switch Statement:-**the switch has multiple paths of execution. Moreover, it evaluates the expression based on some of the primitive types.

**Syntax:-**

```
Switch(Expression){ case expression_value1:Execute  
statement1 case expression_value2:Execute  
statement2 case expression_value3:Execute  
statement3 ....
```

**....**

```
Default:default statement execute  
}
```

**Q6-What is the syntax of if-else statement?**

**Ans-If-else Statement:** -If-Else statement is a control structure that selects or chooses a set of statements depending upon certain conditions.

**Syntax:**

```
If(condition)  
{  
//Execution block  
}  
Else  
{  
    //else execution block  
}
```

**Q7-What are the three types of iterative statements in java?**

**Ans-**Iteration statements cause statements (or compound statements) to be executed zero or more times, subject to some loop-termination criteria.

**There are three types of iterative statements.**

1. 'while' loop
2. 'do while' loop
3. 'for' loop

**Q8-Write the difference between for loop and do-while loop ?.**

**Ans-**

For loop	Do-While loop
Statement(s) is executed once the condition is checked.	Condition is checked after the statement(s) is executed.
For the single statement, brackets are not compulsory.	Brackets are always compulsory.

for ( init ; condition ; iteration ) { statement (s); }	do { statement(s); } while (condition);
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**Q9-Write a program to print number 1 to 10?**

**Ans- public class** test {

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

**for(int** i=1;i<=10;i++) {

System.**out**.println(i);

}

}

}

