Experiment Number: 03 **Date: 29/01/2026**

Control Statements in Java

Aim:

To understand and implement decision-making and looping control statements in Java.

PRE LAB EXERCISE

QUESTIONS

- ✓ List different control statements in Java.

Selection statements

- if
- if-else
- switch

Iteration (looping) statements

- for
- while
- do-while

Jump statements

- break
- continue
- return

- ✓ Difference between for, while, and do-while loops.

Loop	Condition Check	Execution
for	Before loop starts	Used when number of iterations is known
while	Before loop starts	Used when iterations are not fixed
do-while	After loop executes	Executes **at least once**

What is the use of break and continue?

break: Stops the loop or switch statement **completely**.

continue: Skips the current iteration and moves to the **next iteration** of the loop.

IN LAB EXERCISE

Objective:

To implement if-else and looping statements.

INPUT STATEMENT:

SCANNER CLASS

- ✓ The Scanner class in Java is used to read input from the user through the keyboard.
  It is available in the package java.util.
- ✓ The Scanner object reads different types of input such as integer, float, double, and string and stores them in variables.
- ✓ To use the Scanner class, it must be imported before using it in the program.

SYNTAX:

- ✓ Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

Commonly Used Scanner Methods:

- ✓ nextInt() – reads an integer value
- ✓ nextFloat() – reads a float value
- ✓ nextDouble() – reads a double value
- ✓ next() – reads a single word
- ✓ nextLine() – reads a complete line of text

PROGRAMS:

Program 1: Check Whether a Number is Positive

```
class PositiveNumber {
```

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n = 5;

if (n > 0) {

System.out.println("Positive Number");

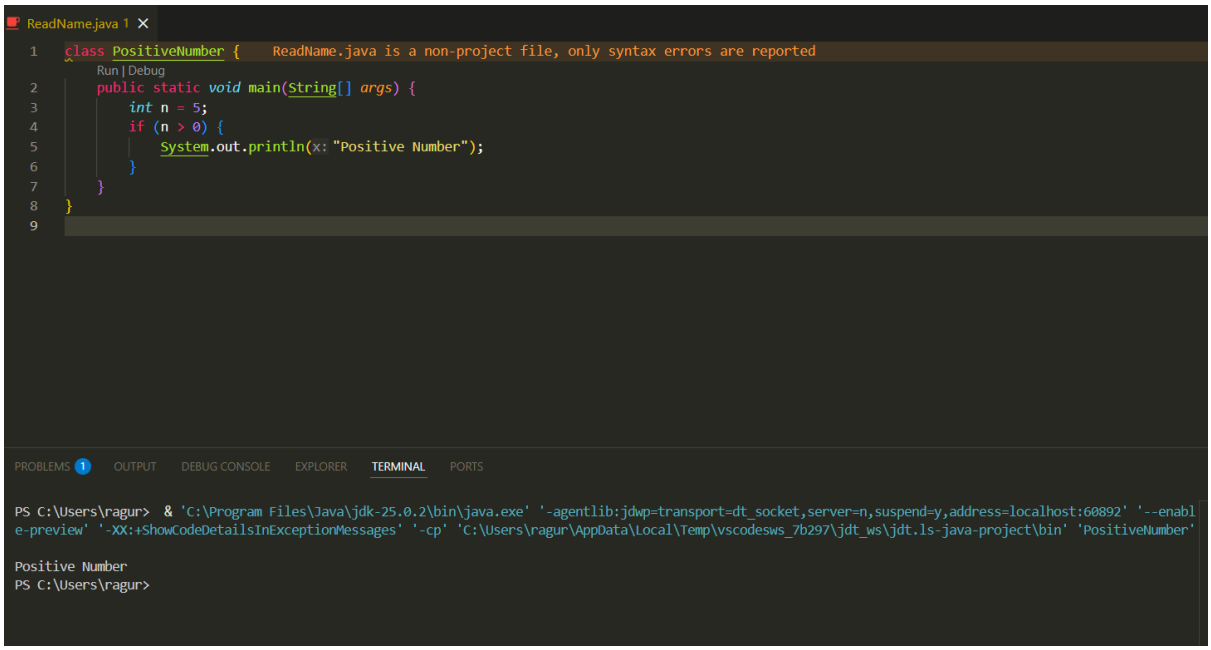
}

}

}

Output:

Positive Number



Program 2: Check Whether a Number is Even or Odd

class EvenOdd {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n = 6;

if (n % 2 == 0)

System.out.println("Even Number");

else

System.out.println("Odd Number");

}

}

Output:

Even Number

Program 3: Find Largest of Two Numbers

class LargestTwo {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int a = 10, b = 20;

if (a > b)

System.out.println("A is largest");

else

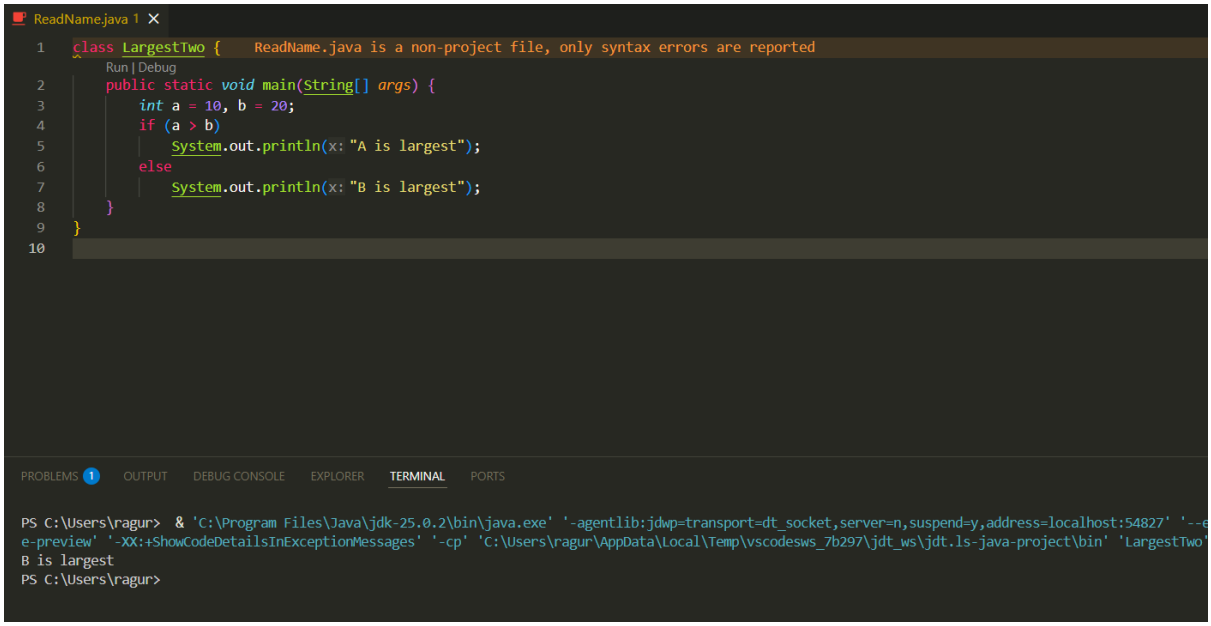
System.out.println("B is largest");

}

}

Output:

B is largest

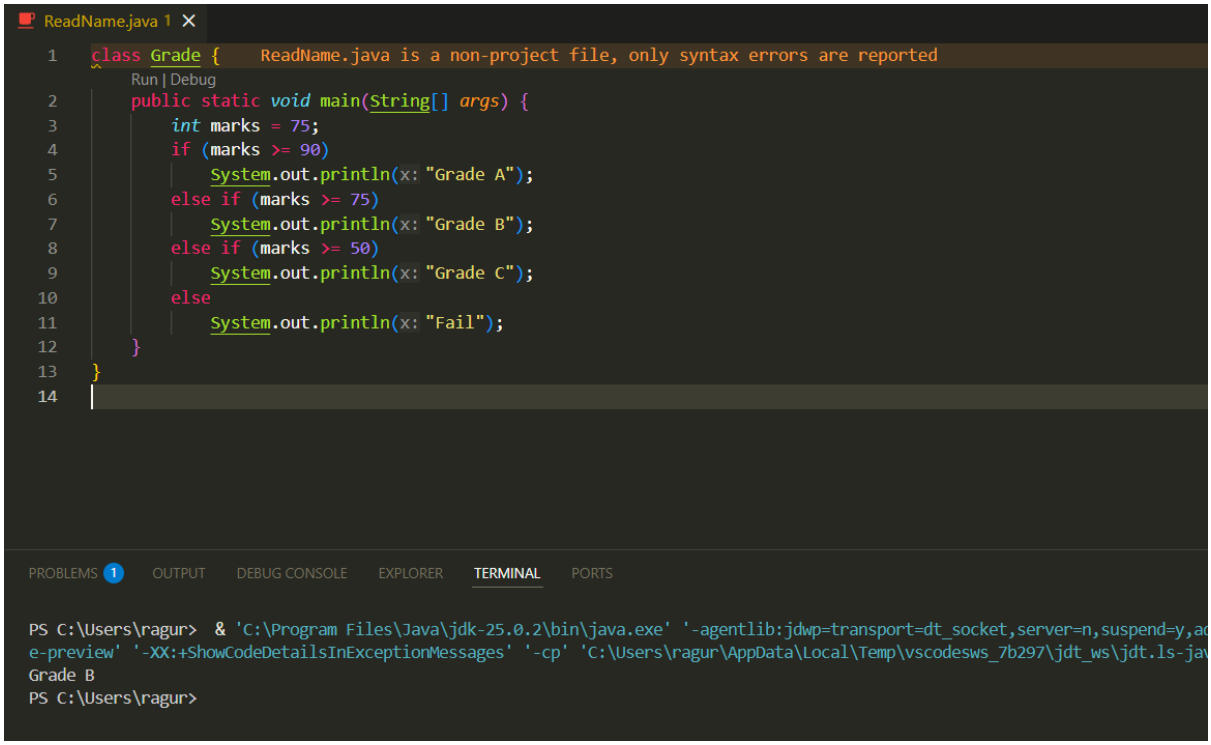


Program 4: Grade Calculation

```
class Grade {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int marks = 75;

if (marks >= 90)

System.out.println("Grade A");

else if (marks >= 75)

System.out.println("Grade B");

else if (marks >= 50)

System.out.println("Grade C");

else

System.out.println("Fail");

}

}
```

Output:

Grade B

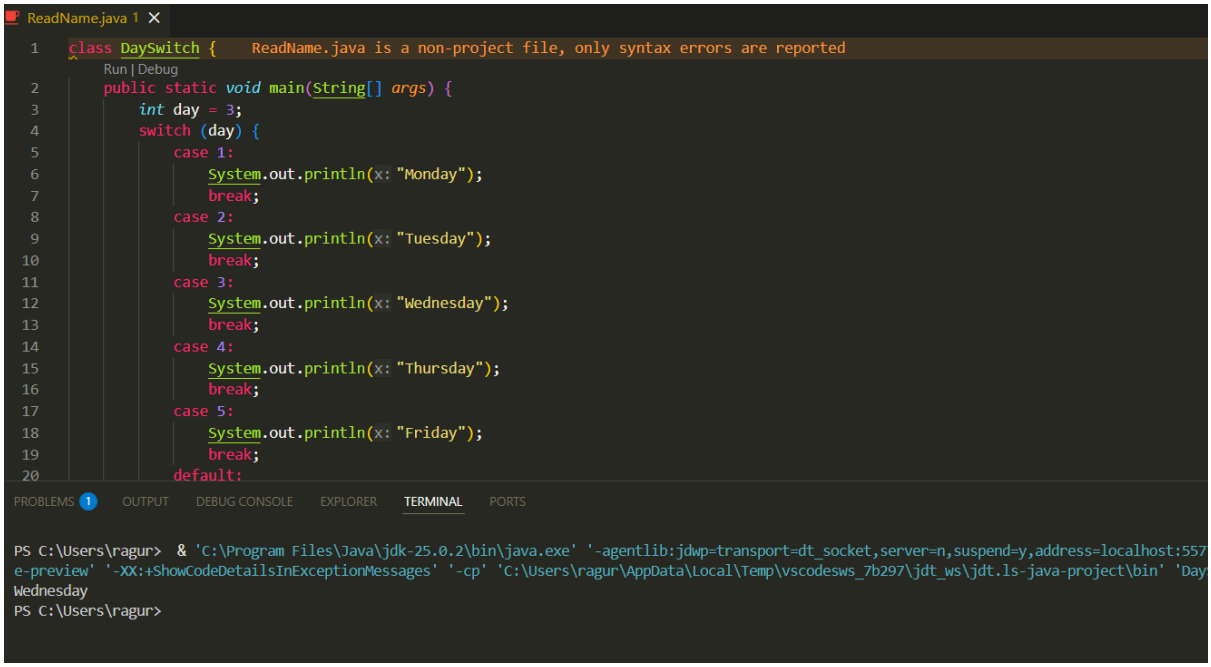


Program 5: Day of the Week

```
class DaySwitch {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int day = 3;

switch (day) {

case 1: System.out.println("Monday"); break;

case 2: System.out.println("Tuesday"); break;

case 3: System.out.println("Wednesday"); break;

case 4: System.out.println("Thursday"); break;

case 5: System.out.println("Friday"); break;

default: System.out.println("Invalid Day");

}

}

}
```

Output:

Wednesday



Program 6: Print Numbers from 1 to 5

```
class ForLoop {

public static void main(String[] args) {

for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {

System.out.println(i);

}

}

}
```

Output:

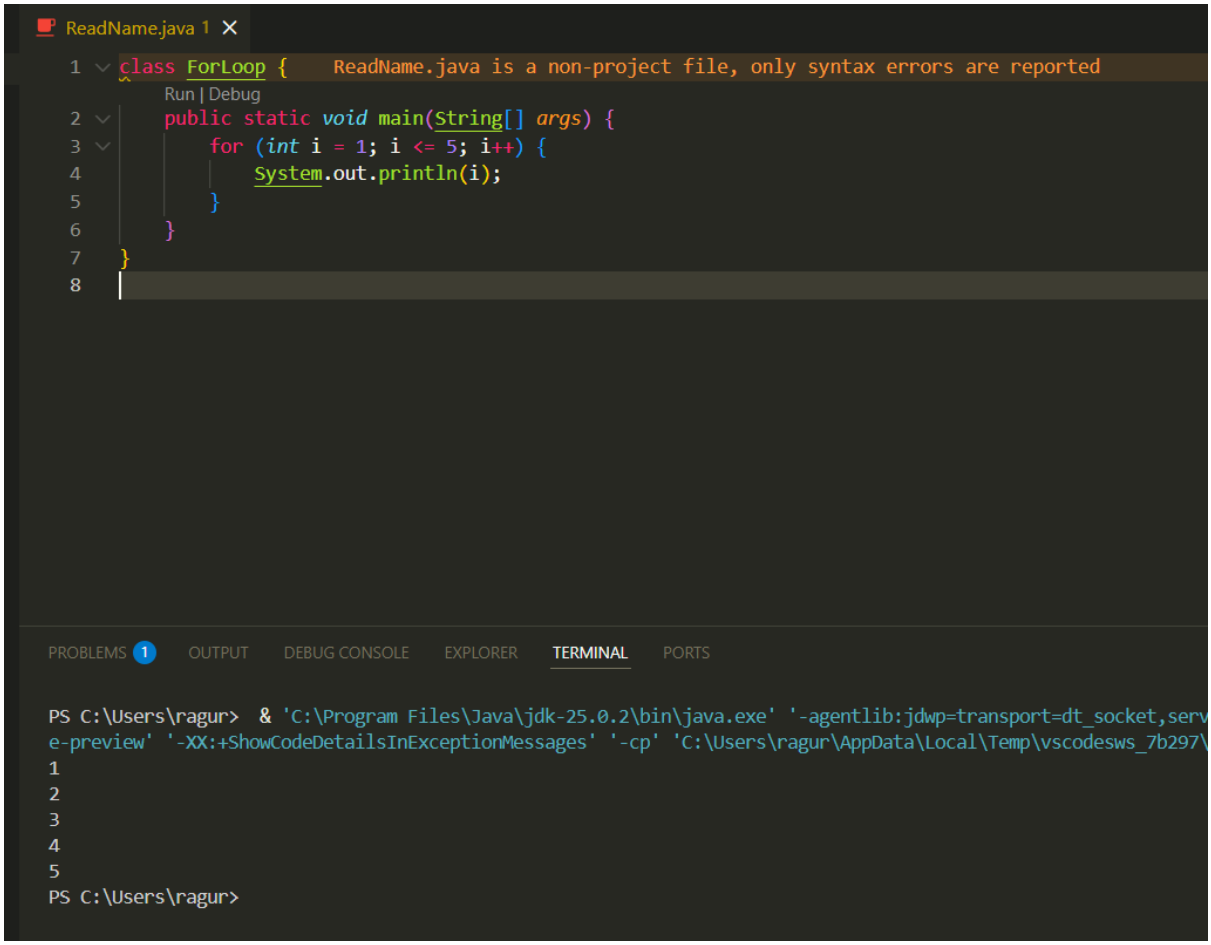
1

2

3

4

5



Program 7: Print Numbers from 1 to 5

class WhileLoop {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int i = 1;

while (i <= 5) {

System.out.println(i);

i++;

}

}

}

Output:

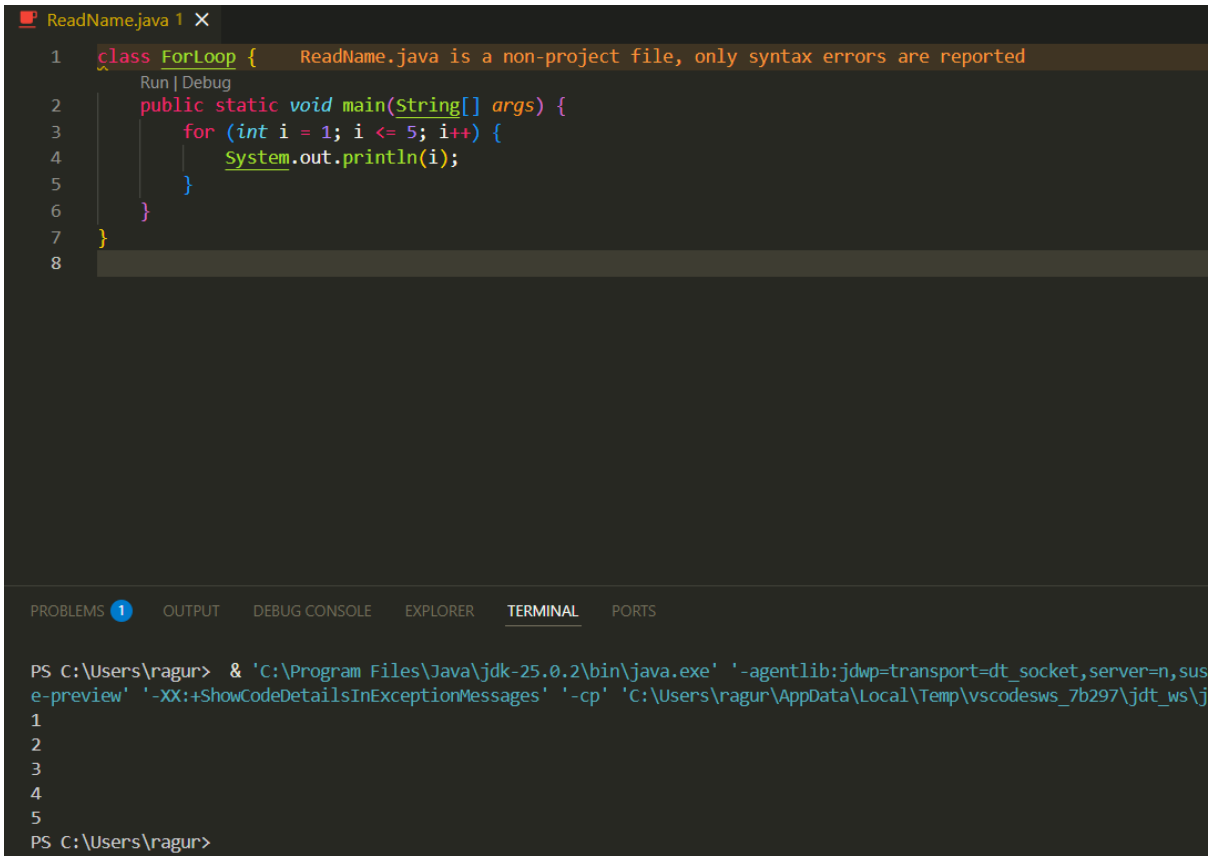
1

2

3

4

5



Program 8: Print Numbers from 1 to 5

class DoWhileLoop {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int i = 1;

do {

System.out.println(i);

i++;

} while (i <= 5);

}

}

Output:

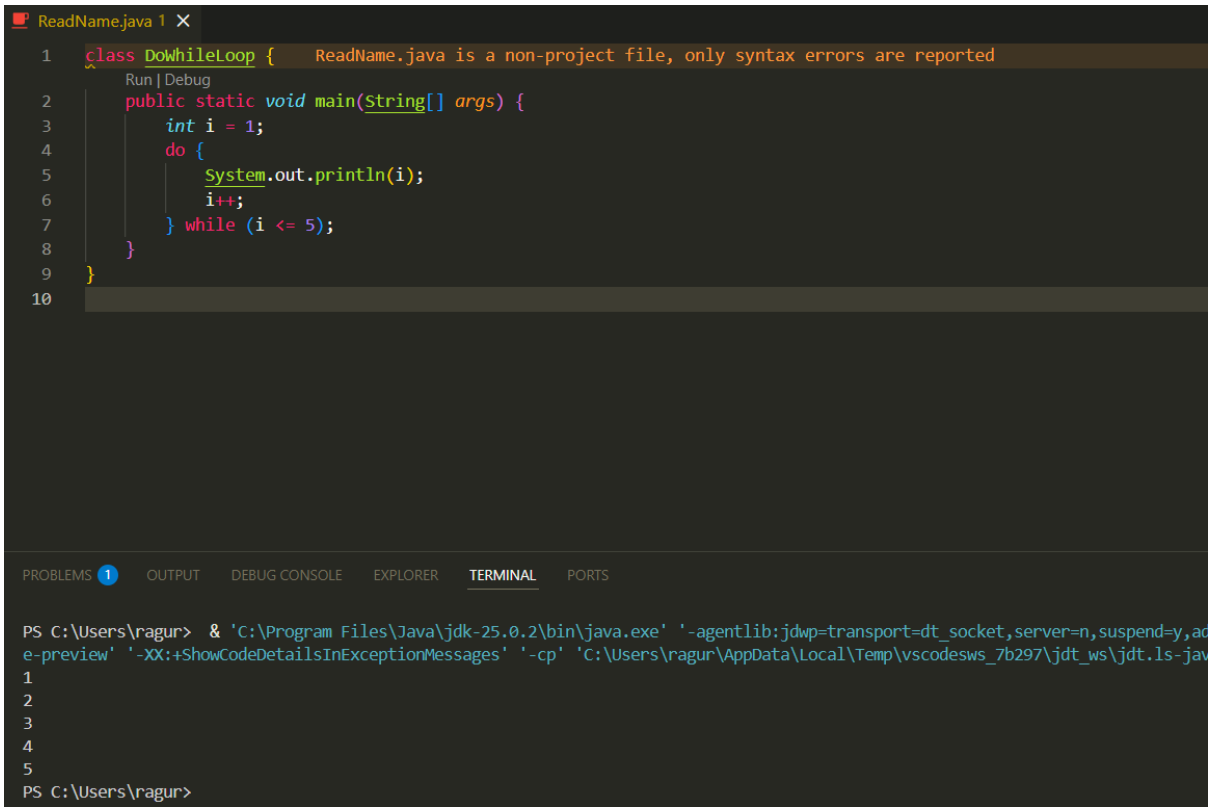
1

2

3

4

5



Program 9: Sum of First 5 Natural Numbers

class SumNumbers {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int sum = 0;

for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {

sum = sum + i;

}

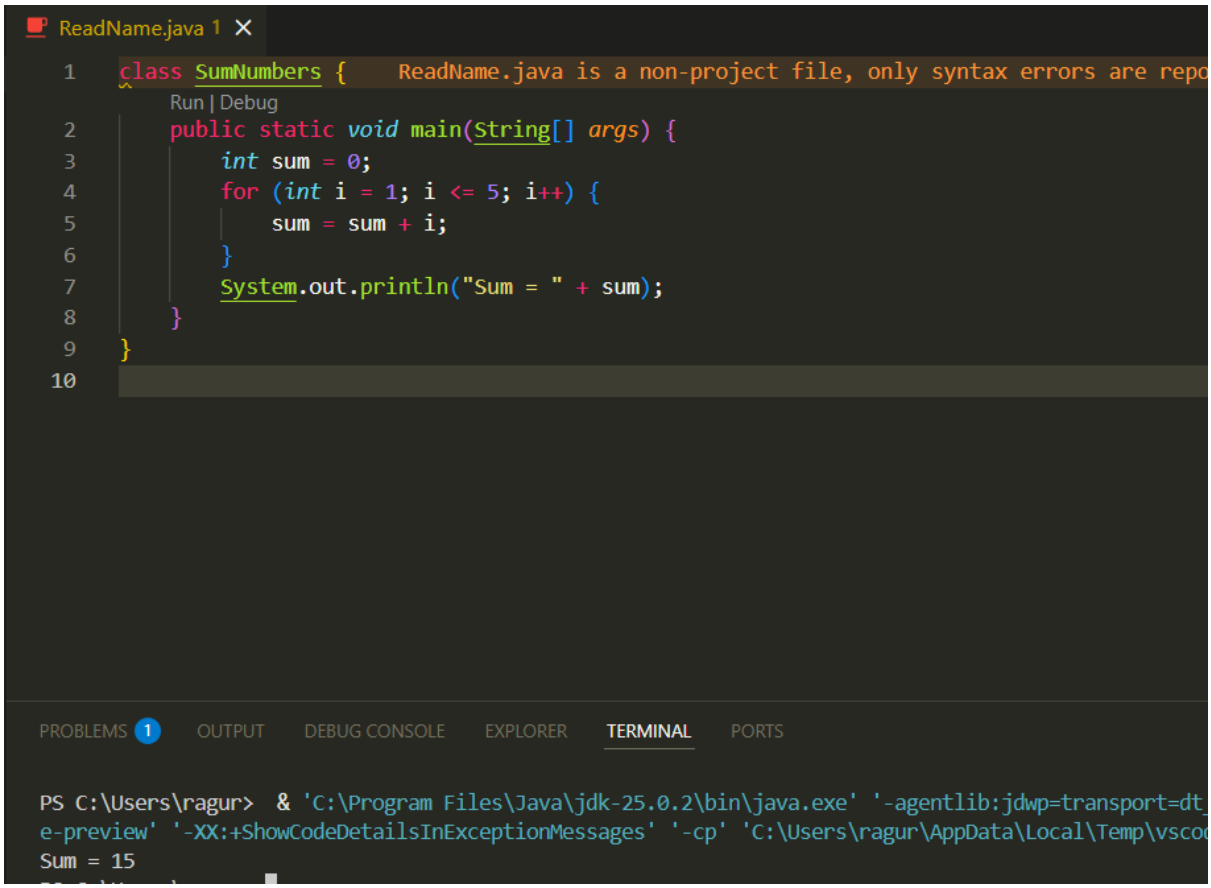
System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);

}

}

Output:

Sum = 15



Program 10: Multiplication Table of a Number

class MultiplicationTable {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n = 5;

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

System.out.println(n + " x " + i + " = " + (n * i));

}

}

}

Output:

5 x 1 = 5

5 x 2 = 10

5 x 3 = 15

5 x 4 = 20

5 x 5 = 25

5 x 6 = 30

5 x 7 = 35

5 x 8 = 40

5 x 9 = 45

5 x 10 = 50

ReadName.java 1

```java
class MultiplicationTable {    ReadName.java is a non-project file, only
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.println(n + " x " + i + " = " + (n * i));
        }
    }
}

```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE EXPLORER TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\ragur>  & 'C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-25.0.2\bin\java.exe' '-agentlib:jd
e-preview' '-XX:+ShowCodeDetailsInExceptionMessages' '-cp' 'C:\Users\ragur\AppData\
able'
5 x 1 = 5
5 x 2 = 10
5 x 3 = 15
5 x 4 = 20
5 x 5 = 25
5 x 6 = 30
5 x 7 = 35
5 x 8 = 40
5 x 9 = 45
5 x 10 = 50
PS C:\Users\ragur>
```

POST LAB EXERCISE

- ✓ What is the use of if statement?

  It is used to check a condition and execute a block of code.

- ✓ Difference between if-else and else-if ladder?
  - If-else checks only one condition and execute the block meanwhile the if-else ladder check multiple if conditions and execute one if block and skips the rest.

- ✓ Why is switch statement used?
  - It is used when we have to select one from many choices.
  - It is easier and cleaner than if else.

- ✓ Difference between for, while, and do-while loops.

Loop	Condition Check	Usage
for	Before loop starts	When number of iterations is known
while	Before loop starts	When iterations are not known
do-while	After loop runs	When loop must run at least once

- ✓ Which loop executes at least once?
  - Do-while loop executes at least once because it checks condition after the loop enters the body.

Result:

Thus the different control statements were executed successfully with expected output.

ASSESSMENT

Description	**Max Marks**	**Marks Awarded**
Pre Lab Exercise	**5**	
In Lab Exercise	**10**	
Post Lab Exercise	**5**	
Viva	**10**	
Total	**30**	
Faculty Signature		