Programming in JAVA

lecture 1
conditional statements
Standard input and output
Tables

Standard output

```
System.out.println("Hello");

System.out.print("Hello");
```

It is possible to concat strings and variables.

```
int i = 5;

System.out.println("Hello. "+"Value of i :" + i);
```

Conditional statement

```
int i =1;


if (i==1)
   System.out.println("i equals one");
else
   System.out.println("i!=1");
```

Conditional statement part 2

```
int i =1;


if (i==1) {
   System.out.println("i equals one");
    //others instructions
}
else {
   System.out.println("i=1");
    //others instructions
}
```

Conditional statement switch

```
int i =1;

switch(i)
{
  case 1 : System.out.println("i=1");
           //break;
  case 2 : System.out.println("i=2");
           break;
  default :
          System.out.println("default");
}
```

The **for** loop

```
for(int j=0;j<10;j++)
{
        System.out.println("j="+j);
}
```

The **while** loop

```
int i=0;

while(i<10)
{
   System.out.println("i="+i);
   i++;
}
```

The **do**..**while** loop

```
int i=0;

do
{
   System.out.println("i="+i);
   i++;
} while(i<10)
```

Standard input

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Give value of x =");
int x = sc.nextInt();


System.out.println("x="+x);
```

Tables

```
int[] table = new int[10];

table[2]=123;
table[3]=897;

for(int i=0; i<10 ; i++)
{
     System.out.println("table("+i+")="+
                              table[i]);
}
```

Two-dimension table

```
int[][] table2D = new int[10][10];
```