

Chapter 4 - Conditionals in Java

Sometimes we want to watch comedy videos on YouTube if the day is Sunday.

Sometimes, we order junk food if it is our friend's birthday in the hostel.

You might want to buy an Umbrella if its raining and you have the money.

You order the meal if also or your favorite bhundi is listed on the menu.

All these are decisions which depends on a certain condition being met.

In Java, we can execute instructions on a condition being met.

Decision making instructions in Java

- If-Else Statement
- Switch Statement

If-else Statement

The syntax of an If-Else statement in C looks like that of C++ and JavaScript. Java has a similar Syntax too. It looks like:

```
if (Condition - to-be-checked) {  
    Statements - if - Condition - true;  
}  
else {  
    Statements - if - Condition - false;  
}
```


Code Example :

```
int a = 29;  
if (a > 18) {  
    System.out.println("You can drive");  
}
```

Note that the else block is optional

Relational Operators in Java

Relational operators are used to evaluate conditions (true or false) inside the if statements.

Some examples of relational operators are:

$=$, $=$, $>$, $<$, $<=$, $!=$
↓ ↓ ↓
equals greater than Not equals
or eq. to

Note : '=' is used for assignment whereas '==' is used for equality check.

The condition can be either true or false.

Logical Operators

&&, || and ! are most commonly used logical operators in Java.

These are read as:

&& → AND

|| → OR

! → NOT

⇒ Used to provide logic to our JAVA programs

AND operator

Evaluates to true if both the conditions are true

$$Y \& \& Y = Y$$

$$Y \rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$Y \& \& N = N$$

$$N \rightarrow \text{false}$$

$$N \& \& Y = N$$

$$N \& \& N = N$$

OR Operator

Evaluates to true when at least one of the conditions is true.

$$Y \parallel Y = Y$$

$$Y \rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$Y \parallel N = Y$$

$$N \rightarrow \text{false}$$

$$N \parallel Y = Y$$

$$N \parallel N = N$$

NOT Operator

Negates the given logic (true becomes false and false becomes true)

$$! Y = N$$

$$Y \rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$! N = Y$$

$$N \rightarrow \text{false}$$

else if clause

Instead of using multiple if statements, we can also use else if along with if thus forming an if-else-if-else ladder

Using such kind of logic reduces indents. last else is executed only if all the conditions fail.


```
if (Condition) {
```

```
    // Statements;
```

```
}
```

```
else if {
```

```
    // Statements;
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    // Statements;
```

```
}
```

Switch Case Control Instruction

Switch - Case is used when we have to make a choice between number of alternatives for a given variable

```
Switch (Var) {
```

```
    Case C1 :
```

```
        // Code;
```

```
        break;
```

```
    Case C2 :
```

```
        // Code
```

```
        break;
```

```
    Case C3 :
```

```
        // Code
```

```
        break
```

```
    default :
```

```
        // Code
```

```
}
```

Var can be an integer, character or string in Java.

A switch can occur within another but in practice this is rarely done