ASSIGNMENT – 6 (loops) DAY- 7

1. What are the conditional operators in java?

Ans. They are used when a condition comprises more than one Boolean expression. For instance, if we want to print a number only if it is greater than 2 and less than 5 we will use conditional operators.

2. What are the types of operators based on the number of operands?

 Ans. Based on the number of operands, types of operators in java are:

1. Unary Operator
2. Binary Operator
3. Ternary Operator

3. What is the use of switch case in java programming ?

Ans. The switch statement is a multi-way branch statement. In simple words, the Java switch statement executes one statement from multiple conditions. It is like an if-else-if ladder statement

4. What are the priority levels of arithmetic operation in java?

Ans. There are two priority levels of arithmetic operation in java. They are as follows:

1. High priority: \* /  %  
2. Low priority: + –

If parentheses are used in the expression, the expression with parentheses will be assumed with the highest priority.

5.what are the condition statement and use of conditional statements in java?

Ans. Condition statement are the statement which depends on the condition weather it is true or false.

Use of conditional statement-

To execute a particular statement or block of code.

We can use more than one condition at a time.

6. What is the syntax of if else statement?

Ans. Syntax of the if else statement is –

if (condition - 1) {

statement - 1 }

else if (condition - 2) { statement - 2

} else { statement - 3 }

7. What are the 3 type of iterative statement in java?

Ans. These are –

a. for loop,

b. while loop,

c. do while loop.

8.write the difference between for loop and do-while loop?

Ans . In the for loop we write condition first than execute our code ,but in do-while loop we print first than apply condition it mean that do-while will executed at least once whether the condition satisfied or not.  
9.write a program to print numbers from 1 to 10?

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

System.out.println(i+” “);

}