Control Structure (if-else, switch-case, loop) if-else

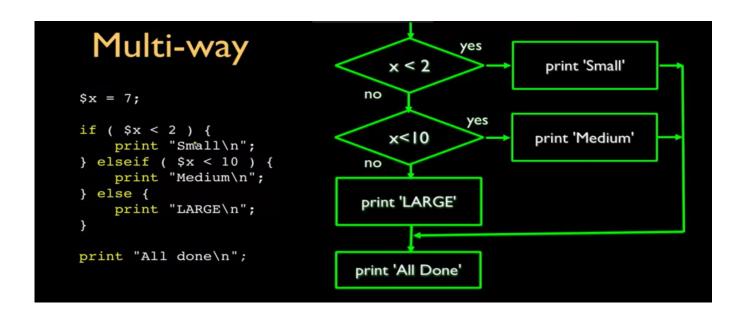
```
Conditional - if

• Logical operators ( == != < > <= >= && || ! )

• Curly braces

</php

$ans = 42;
if ($ans == 42) {
    print "Hello world!\n";
} else {
    print "Wrong answer\n";
} Hello World!
}</pre>
```



```
$fuel = 10;
while ($fuel > 1) {
    print "Vroom vroom\n";
}

A while loop is a "zero-trip"
loop with the test at the top
before the first iteration starts.
    We hand construct the
iteration variable to implement
    a counted loop.

$fuel = 10;
while ($fuel > 1) {
    print "Vroom vroom\n";
    $fuel = $fuel - 1;
}
```

```
Loop runs while TRUE (top-test)

Run after each iteration.

for ($count=1; $count<=6; $count++ ) {
    echo "$count times 6 is " . $count * 6;
    echo "\n";
}

1 times 6 is 6
2 times 6 is 12
3 times 6 is 18
A for loop is the simplest way
to construct a counted loop.

5 times 6 is 30
6 times 6 is 36
```

Breaking Out of a Loop

- The break statement ends the current loop and jumps to the statement immediately following the loop.
- It is like a loop test that can happen anywhere in the body of the loop.

Finishing an Iteration with continue

The continue statement ends the current iteration. jumps to the top of the loop, and starts the next iteration.

```
for($count=1; $count<=10; $count++) {
  if ( ($count % 2) == 0 ) continue;
  echo "Count: $count\n";
}
echo "Done\n";</pre>
Count: 1
Count: 3
Count: 5
Count: 5
Count: 7
Count: 9
Done
```

switch_case

```
switch(num)
{
        case 1:
        {
                echo " ";
                break;
        }
        case 2:
        {
                echo " ";
                break
        }
        default:
        {
                echo " ";
        }
}
```