If Condition

- if condition is used for
  - verification
  - this or that situation
  - selective execution

1st:

```
if(condition){
        execute some code
}else{
        execute some code
}
```

2nd:

```
if(condition){
        execute some code
}else if(condition){
        execute some code
}
else if(condition){
        execute some code
}
else if(condition){
        execute some code
}
else {
        execute some code
}
```

3rd:

```
if(condition){
        execute some code
}
```

```
public class C6IfCondition {

	public static void main(String[] args) {
		// Find which number is bigger

		String val1=JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Enter value for
x");
		int x = Integer.parseInt(val1);

		String val2=JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Enter value for
y");
		int y = Integer.parseInt(val2);

		if(x>y) {
			System.out.println("x is greater");
		} else if (x < y) {
			System.out.println("y is greater");
		} else {
			System.out.println("both are equal");
		}
	}

}
```

Switch case

- We can go for switch When we have a situation to select an option kind of functionality
- We can implement choice kind functionality using switch case
- If condition is true or false based
- switch case is value based
- We can switch to a particular case if value matched
- We cannot use any other types other than value types (Object types are not accepted)

Syntax:

```
switch("value"){
	case val1:
		execute something;
		break;
	case val2:
		execute something;
		break;
	default:
		execute something;
		break;
}
```

For Loop

For loop is used for executing a block of code for specific number of times

syntax:

for(inttialization:condition:incrementation){

execute code here;

}

```
// print number 10 for 5 times
System.out.println("print number 10 for 5 times");
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
    // i=1 is initialization : initializing counter
    // i<=5 is condition: specifying how many times
    // i++ is incrementation: how to count
    System.out.println(10);
}

// print numbers from 1 to 10
System.out.println("print numbers from 1 to 10");
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

Advanced For/Extended For/ For Each Loop

- For each loop is used to execute block of code based on array/list/set…etc
- It is not based on index
- This is faster than normal forloop
- This is used only for group of data

```
//print data from array using for loop
System.out.println("print data from array using for loop");
int arr[]= {10,20,30,40};
System.out.println(arr.length);
```

```
for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {
	System.out.println(arr[i]);
}

//advanced for loop
for(int i:arr) {
	System.out.println(i);
}
```

//print minimum denominations for a number

Int n=9999;

//2000*4=8000

//500*3=1500

//200*2=400

//50*1 = 50

//20*2=40

//5*1=5

//2*2 = 2

//Print table for given number

//2*1=2

//2*2=4

//2*3=6