3. Conditional statements and loops

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Overview

Programming is all about logic

Conditional

Conditional Example

Data type declaration and assignment

Multiple conditions

Multilevel conditional

Why we need loops

For Loop

Loop Example

You can use conditional within loops

break and continue statement

Nested Loops and Conditionals



Programming is all about logic

A game or any other application mainly consist of lots of logic.

You'll have to deal with the logic of your application.

Figuring out which logic should go with your application is the main task.

To implement logic we need some sort of basic tools for it.

Conditional and loops are the core tool of logic for this.

Conditional

It is what it sounds. You impose some sort of condition then if that happens you do something.

Otherwise you do something else.

Example

Here is an example of if.

```
public class ConditionalExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int age;
        age = 10;

        if ( age < 18 ) {
             System.out.println("You_are_not_allowed_to_view }
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Then hit run and see!

Declaration and assignment

Here is an example of if and else.

```
public class ConditionalExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int age;
        age = 10;
        if ( age < 18 ) {
            System.out.println("You_are_not_allowed_to_view
        else {
            System.out.println("Welcome_to_our_Wargame");
        }
```

Then hit run and see!

Use && , || ect to combine conditions

```
public class ConditionalExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int age;
        age = 10;
        if ( age > 18 && age < 60 ) {
            System.out.println("You_are_a_matured_person_no
        else {
            System.out.println("You're_either_a_baby_or_an_
```

Use else if for more conditions

```
public class ConditionalExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int age = 17;
        if ( age < 25 ) {
            System.out.println("You_are_young");
        }
        else if (age < 35) {
            System.out.println("You're_having_midlife_crisi
        else if (age < 55) {
            System.out.println("You're_slowly_getting_old")
        else {
            System.out.println("You__are_old");
```

Doing a task repeatedly is pretty boring.

Just use a loop to make your life easier.

For Loop

for(initialization; condition; increment){sometasks}

- You take a variable and then for that variable you repeatedly do some tasks. Usually when the variable crosses some particular value you stop.
- So first you initialize that variable then until a certain condition holds you do those tasks repeatedly.
- ➤ Till that condition breaks you increment the value or you'll get stuck for ever.

Examples

This will get printed 100 times:

```
public class LoopExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        for(int age = 1; age <= 100; age ++ ) {
            System.out.println("Happy" + age + "th" Birthda
        }

    }
}</pre>
```

Conditionals within loops

You can aslo use conditionals to manipulate loops

```
public class LoopExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for(int age = 1; age <= 100; age ++ ) {</pre>
            if ( age % 2 == 0 ) {
                System.out.println("Happy,Good,Birthday");
            else {
                System.out.println("Happy,Pocha,Birthday");
```

break and continue statement can a good way to manipulate loops

```
public class LoopExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        for(int age = 1; age <= 100; age ++ ) {
            if ( age % 2 == 0 ) {
                continue;
            }
                System.out.println("Happy_Birthday");
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Nested Loops and Conditionals

You can always use loops inside loops and conditionals inside conditionals

```
public class LoopExamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        for(int age = 1; age <= 100; age ++ ) {
            for(int month = 1; month <= 12; month ++ ) {
                System.out.println("A:"+age+",M:"+month );
            }
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

The End