1. Decision-Making statements:

There are two types of decision-making statements in Java, i.e., If statement and switch statement.

* + if statements
  + switch statement

If Statement:

In Java, the "if" statement is used to evaluate a condition. The control of the program is diverted depending upon the specific condition. The condition of the If statement gives a Boolean value, either true or false. In Java, there are four types of if-statements given below.

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1. Simple if statement
2. if-else statement
3. if-else-if ladder
4. Nested if-statement

### 1) Simple if statement:

It evaluates a Boolean expression and enables the program to enter a block of code if the expression evaluates to true.

Syntax of if statement is given below.

1. **if**(condition) {
2. statement 1; //executes when condition is true
3. }

### 2) if-else statement

The [if-else statement](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-if-else)

is an extension to the if-statement, which uses another block of code, i.e., else block. The else block is executed if the condition of the if-block is evaluated as false.

**Syntax:**

1. **if**(condition) {
2. statement 1; //executes when condition is true
3. }
4. **else**{
5. statement 2; //executes when condition is false
6. }

### 3) if-else-if ladder:

### To execute only one condition from multiple conditions ,then we should go with

### if-else-if ladder.

1. **if**(condition 1) {
2. statement 1; //executes when condition 1 is true
3. }
4. **else** **if**(condition 2) {
5. statement 2; //executes when condition 2 is true
6. }
7. **else** {
8. statement 2; //executes when all the conditions are false
9. }

### 4. Nested if-statement

If we write if inside another if in known as nested if

1. **if**(condition 1) {
2. statement 1; //executes when condition 1 is true
3. **if**(condition 2) {
4. statement 2; //executes when condition 2 is true
5. }
6. **else**{
7. statement 2; //executes when condition 2 is false
8. }
9. }

### Switch Statement:

 The switch statement contains multiple blocks of code called cases and a single case is executed based on the variable which is being switched.

* Cases cannot be duplicate
* Default statement is executed when any of the case doesn't match the value of expression. It is optional.
* Break statement terminates the switch block when the condition is satisfied.  
  It is optional, if not used, next case is executed.
* **switch** (expression){
* **case** value1:
* statement1;
* **break**;
* .
* .
* .
* **case** valueN:
* statementN;
* **break**;
* **default**:
* **default** statement;
* }

# **Java Comments**

comments are the statements in a program that are not executed by the compiler and interpreter.

* Comments are used to make the program more readable by adding the details of the code.

## **Types of Java Comments**

There are three types of comments in Java.

1. Single Line Comment

**Syntax:**

//This is single line comment

1. Multi Line Comment

**Syntax:**

1. /\*
2. This
3. is
4. multi line
5. comment
6. \*/
7. Documentation Comment

**Syntax:**

1. /\*\*
2. \*
3. \*We can use various tags to depict the parameter
4. \*or heading or author name
5. \*We can also use HTML tags
6. \*
7. \*/