

LE6 : Conditionals and Loops

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Date

We use while loop when we don't know how many times the loop is gonna run and use for loop when we know how many times it will run.

① print max among three nos

```
int a = max
```

```
int max = a
```

```
if (b > max)
```

```
{ max = b }
```

```
if (c > max)
```

```
{ max = c; }
```

`char ch = in.next().trim().charAt(0);`



print the next
word.

removes
extra space

used to take a
char input

this is a string

give me char at this
index

$1234 \% 10 = 4$

$1234 / 10 = 123$

To find the size of a number / length.

```
int num = 347;
```

```
int length = Math.log10(num) + 1
```


fruit.equals("mango")

↓

compares fruit with the string "mango"

a → (jawa)

b →

a == b : true

a.equals(b) : true

• equals() checks value

& == checks ref also

* Switch statement syntax

Switch (exp) {

case one: // code

break;

case two: // code

break;

default: // code

}

- cases should be the same type as expression must be a constant or literal
- duplicate case values are not allowed
- break is used to terminate the sequence
- ⇒ if not used then it will continue to next case
- default will execute when none of above does
- if default is not at end then include break

* Advanced Switch Statement.

Switch (exp) {

case " " → Swt (" ");

case " " → Swt (" ");

default → Swt (" ");

07 - Functions / Methods in Java

① Methods

→ A method is a block of code which only runs when it is called.

→ We can pass data, known as parameters into a method.

→ Syntax

public class main {

means the method belongs to main class and not an object of main class	← <u>Static</u>	void	myMethod () {
	↓	↓	↓
	this method does not have return value		name of method

}}}

access-modifiers return type method () {
//code
return statement;

}}