Q.1) Conditional operators in Java(if-else)

(If-else): Here ‘if’ is right then statement inside it will be executed or ‘else’ statement will b executed

Q.2) Types of Operators:

1) Arithmetic operators (+, -, /, *, %)

2)Relational operators (==, <=, >=, <, >, !=)

3)Logical operators (Logical AND &&, Logical OR ||, Logical NOT !)

4)Conditional operators (if-else, else-if, nested else-if)

5)Incremental/Decremental operators (variable_name++, ++variable_name, variable_name--, --variable_name)

6)Ternary operators (?:)

Q.3) Switch case

It does the condition checking if anyone case is right same like if-else then that statement will be executed. But if none of the cases accept condition then default statement will be executed.

Syntax:

Switch(cond^n){

case exp1: S.O.P(“”);

break;

case exp2: S.O.P(“”);

break;

case exp3: S.O.P(“”);

break;

default: S.O.P(“”)

}

Q.4) the priority level in arithmetic operation are:

/→*→+→-

Q.5) The conditional statement in java is if-else, else-if, nested if-else statement

They are used to check the condition satisfies the following variables like if satisfied then that will be executed or else will be executed.

Syntax(if-else):

```
if(cond^n){
S.O.P(“ ”);
}
else{
S.O.P(“ ”);
}
```

Syntax(else-if): It is used for more than 2 condition

```
if(cond^n1){
S.O.P(“”);
}
else if(cond^n2){
S.O.P(“”);
}
else{
S.O.P(“”);
}
```

Syntax(nested if-else): If a single condition has multiple condition inside it then we used nested if else

```
if(cond^n1){
    if(cond^n1-2){
    S.O.P(“”);
   }
   else if(cond^n2-2){
   S.O.P(“ ”);
   }
   else{
   S.O.P(“ ”);
}
}
```

else{

S.O.P(“ ”);

}

Q.6) Syntax(if-else):

if(cond^n){

Statement1;

}

else{

Statement2;

}

Q.7) Three types of iterative statements are for,while,do-while:

A) Syntax(for):

for(initialization; cond^n ; increment/decrement){

S.O.P(“”);

}

Example:-

class Hello{

public static void main(String[] args){

for(int n=1;n<=5;i++){

S.O.P(“Vamshi”);

}

}

}

B) Syntax(while):

while(cond^n){

S.O.P(“”);

Increment/decrement

}

Example: class Hello{

Public static void main(String[] args){

int i=0;

while(i<5){

S.O.P(“Vamshi”);

i++;

}

}

}

C)Syntax(do-while):

class Hello{

Public static void main(String[] args){

int i=0;

do{

S.O.P(“Vamshi”);

i++;

}while(i<5);

}

}

}

Q.9)

```
//For loop
class Hello {

    public static void main(String[] args){
            for(int number=1;number<=10;number++){
                System.out.println("Vamshi");
            }
        }
    }
//Using while loop
class Hello{
    public static void main(String[] args){
```

```
            int number=1;
            while(number<=10){
            System.out.println(number);
            number++;
        }
    }
}

//Using do-while loop
class Hello{
    public static void main(String[] args){
            int number=1;
            do{
                System.out.println(number);
                number++;
            }while(number<=10);
    }
}
```