C# Conditions and If Statements

C# supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics:

- Less than: *a* < *b*
- Less than or equal to: *a* <= *b*
- Greater than: *a* > *b*
- Greater than or equal to: *a* >= *b*
- Equal to *a == b*
- Not Equal to: *a* != *b*

You can use these conditions to perform different actions for different decisions.

C# has the following conditional statements:

- Use <u>if</u> to specify a block of code to be executed, if a specified condition is true
- Use <u>else</u> to specify a block of code to be executed, if the same condition is false
- Use <u>else if</u> to specify a new condition to test, if the first condition is false

 Use <u>switch</u> to specify many alternative blocks of code to be executed

The if Statement

Use the *if* statement to specify a block of C# code to be executed if a condition is True.

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

In the example below, we test two values to find out if 20 is greater than 18. If the condition is True, print some text:

```
if (20 > 18) {  \label{eq:console.WriteLine("20 is greater than 18!");}
```

The else Statement

Use the *else* statement to specify a block of code to be executed if the condition is False.

```
if (condition) {
```

```
... ... }
```

In the example below, we test two values to find out if 18 is greater than 20. The condition will be false, so it will execute the command inside the *else* block:

The else if Statement

Use the *else if* statement to specify a new condition if the first condition is False.

```
if (condition1) {
           ...
} else if (condition2) {
```

```
} else { ....
```

In this example. The if will check the following condition: 18 > 20. The condition is false and the program will move on to the else if condition. It will return true, so the code under the else if block will execute.