**Decision Making Statement in Java**

**Decision making statement** statements is also called selection statement. That is depending on the condition block need to be executed or not which is decided by condition. If the condition is "true" statement block will be executed, if condition is "false" then statement block will not be executed. In java there are three types of decision making statement.

* if
* if-else
* switch

**if-then Statement**

if-then is most basic statement of Decision making statement. It tells to program to execute a certain part of code only if particular condition is true.

**Syntax**

if(condition)

{

Statement(s)

}

**Example if statement**

**class** Hello

{

**int** a=10;

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

**if**(a<15)

{

System.**out**.println("Hello good morning!");

}

}

}

**Output**

Hello good morning

**if-else statement**

In general it can be used to execute one block of statement among two blocks, in java language **if** and **else** are the keyword in java.

**Syntax**

if(condition)

{

Statement(s)

}

else

{

Statement(s)

}

........

In the above syntax whenever condition is true all the if block statement are executed, remaining statement of the program by neglecting. If the condition is false else block statement executed and neglecting if block statements.

**Example if else**

**import** java.util.Scanner;

**class** Oddeven

{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

**int** **no**;

Scanner s=**new** Scanner(System.**in**);

System.**out**.println("Enter any number :");

**no**=s.nextInt();

**if**(**no**%2==0)

{

System.**out**.println("Even number");

}

**else**

{

System.**out**.println("Odd number");

}

}

}

**Output**

Enter any number :

10

Even number

**Switch Statement**

The **switch** statement in java language is used to execute the code from multiple conditions or case. It is same like if else-if ladder statement.

A switch statement work with byte, short, char and int primitive data type, it also works with enumerated types and string.

**Syntax**

switch(expression/variable)

{

case value:

//statements

// any number of case statements

break; //optional

default: //optional

//statements

}

**Rules for apply switch statement**

With switch statement use only byte, short, int, char data type (float data type is not allowed). You can use any number of case statements within a switch. Value for a case must be same as the variable in switch.

**Limitations of switch statement**

Logical operators cannot be used with switch statement. For instance

**Example**

**case** k>=20: // not allowed

**Example of switch case**

**import** java.util.\*;

**class** switchCase

{

**public** **static** **void** main(String arg[])

{

**int** ch;

System.**out**.println("Enter any number (1 to 7) :");

Scanner s=**new** Scanner(System.**in**);

ch=s.nextInt();

**switch**(ch)

{

**case** 1:

System.**out**.println("Today is Monday");

**break**;

**case** 2:

System.**out**.println("Today is Tuesday");

**break**;

**case** 3:

System.**out**.println("Today is Wednesday");

**break**;

**case** 4:

System.**out**.println("Today is Thursday");

**break**;

**case** 5:

System.**out**.println("Today is Friday");

**break**;

**case** 6:

System.**out**.println("Today is Saturday");

**break**;

**case** 7:

System.**out**.println("Today is Sunday");

**default**:

System.**out**.println("Only enter value 1 to 7");

}

}

}

**Output**

Enter any number (1 to 7) :

5

Today is Friday