## MODUL 3

# IF CASE RELATIONAL

## LAB DASAR PEMRORAMAN D2H

To conditionally execute statements, you can use the if or the if...else statement.

```
The general form of the if statement is

if(expr) {
    s1;
    s2;
    ....
}

expr is a Boolean expression that returns true (nonzero) or false (zero).

#include <stdio.h>
```

main(){
 int i = 3, j = 5;
 if(i < j){
 printf("i < j \n");
 }
}

#### The general format for the if-else if statement is:

```
if (condition 1)
 simple or compound statement
else if (condition 2)
 simple or compound statement
else if (condition 3)
  simple or compound statement
else if ( condition n )
 simple or compound statement
#include <stdio.h>
main(){
 int i = 2;
        if(i == 0)
               printf(" i == 0. \n");
       else if(i == 1)
               printf(" i == 1. \n");
        else if(i == 2)
               printf(" i == 2. \n");
}
```

To take one of a number of possible actions.

break;

: S5;

S6; break;

default

switch is preferred over multiple if...else statements.

```
#include <stdio.h>
main(){
 int iResponse = 0;
 printf("\nPlease select a category (1-4): ");
 scanf("%d", &iResponse);
 switch (iResponse) {
       case 1:
              printf("\nYou selected 1\n");
       break:
       case 2:
              printf("You selected 2\n");
       break;
       case 3:
              printf("You selected 3\n");
       break;
       case 4:
              printf("You selected 4\n");
       break;
```

```
}
}
```

### Comparison Meaning or Pronunciation "True" Example < Less than

==

> Greater than

<= Less than or equal to

>=Greater than or equal to

!=Not equal to

if Comparison	else Statement Executed By This Condition
<	>=
==	!=
>	<=
<=	>

>=	<
!=	==