If Statements

Here is the basic structure of an if statement. If you want to execute multiple statements, you need to wrap them in curly braces.

```
if (condition1)
   statement1
else if (condition2)
   statement2
else if (condition3)
   statement3

 else
    statement4
```

The Ternary Operator

```
String className = (income > 100_000) ? “First” : “Economy”;
```

This is a shorthand to write the following code:

```
String className;
if (income > 100_000)
    className = “First”;
else
    className = “Economy”;
```

```
class TestIfElse
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
int percent = 75;
if(percent >= 75
{
System.out.println("Passed");
}
else
{
System.out.println("Please attempt again!");
}
}
}
```

Switch Statements

We use switch statements to execute different parts of the code depending on the value of a variable.

```
switch (x) {
   case 1:
      …
      break;

   case 2:
      …
      break;

   default:
      …
}
```

After each **case** clause, we use the break statements to jump out of the switch block.

> Test the condition; if a particular case is true, the control is passed to that block and executed. The rest of the cases are not considered further, and the program breaks out of the loop.

```
class TestSwitch
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
int weather = 0;
switch(weather)
{
case 0 :
System.out.println("Sunny");
break;
case 1 :
System.out.println("Rainy");
break;
case 2 :
System.out.println("Cold");
break;
case 3 :
System.out.println("Windy");
break;
default :
System.out.println("Pleasant");
}
}
}
```

```
switch (day) {
   case 0: System.out.println("Sun"); break;
   case 1: System.out.println("Mon"); break;
   case 2: System.out.println("Tue"); break;
   case 3: System.out.println("Wed"); break;
   case 4: System.out.println("Thu"); break;
   case 5: System.out.println("Fri"); break;
   case 6: System.out.println("Sat"); break;
}
```