## **CONTROL STRUCTURES:**

**ELSE** 

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- USED TO CONTROL FLOW OF THE PROGRAM.
- THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF CONTROL STRUCTURES.
    I. CONDITIONAL CONTROL STRUCTURES
    II. BRANCHING CONTROL STRUCTURES
    III. ITERATION CONTROL STRUCTURES
I. CONDITIONAL CONTROL STRUCTURES:
I. SIMPLE IF: IT CONTAINS ONLY TRUE BLOCK.
SYNTAX:
IF <CONDITION> THEN
  <EXEC-STATEMENTS>; -- TRUE BLOCK
END IF;
II. IF. ELSE: IT CONTAINS BOTH TRUE BLOCK & FALSE BLOCK.
SYNTAX:
IF <CONDITION> THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>; -- TRUE BLOCK
ELSE
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>; -- FALSE BLOCK
END IF;
III. NESTED IF:
-> IF WITHIN THE IF IS CALLED AS NESTED IF.
SYNTAX:
IF <CONDITION> THEN
   IF <CONDITION> THEN
     <EXEC-STATEMENT>;
   ELSE
     <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
   END IF;
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IF <CONDITION> THEN
     <EXEC-STATEMENT>;
   ELSE
     <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
   END IF;
END IF;
IV. IF..ELSE LADER:
SYNTAX:
IF <CONDITION> THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
ELSIF < CONDITION > THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
ELSIF < CONDITION > THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
ELSE
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
END IF;
II. BRANCHING CONTROL STURCTURES:
I. CASE:
SYNTAX:
CASE <VARIABLE/EXPRESSION>
WHEN <COND> THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
WHEN <COND> THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
WHEN <COND> THEN
   <EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
```

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ELSE
 <EXEC-STATEMENT>;
END CASE;
ITERATION CONTROL STATEMENTS:
I. SIMPLE LOOP:
-> IT IS AN INFINITE LOOP. IF WE WANT BREAK A SIMPLE LOOP
THEN WE SHOULD USE "EXIT" STATEMENT.
SYNTAX:
LOOP
<EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
END LOOP;
II. WHILE LOOP:
SYNTAX:
WHILE < CONDITION>
LOOP
<EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
<INCRE/DECRE>;
END LOOP;
III. FOR LOOP:
-> BY DEFAULT, IT IS INCREMENTED BY 1.
SYNTAX:
FOR <INDEX_VARIABLE> IN <START_VALUE>..<END_VALUE>
LOOP
<EXEC-STATEMENTS>;
END LOOP;
```