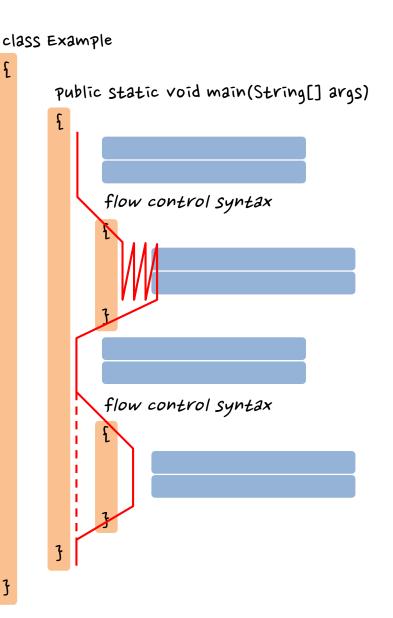
招帮时 至五别则

Flow control

Flow

- Statement
 - program 설생 단위
 - semi-colon(i)=2 7性
- Block
 - set of statements
 - { } 32 3176
 - blocke のか 型型電子的計 されら Statement 2 計計 7十号
- Method 내에서는
 - 코드에 작성된 문장이 순차적으로 설행
 - control statement을 통해 실행 순서를 조정



control Statements

- · conditional statements
 - if else
 - Switch
- Repetition statements (loop)
 - while
 - do while (optional)
 - for
- Branching Statements
 - break
 - continue
 - return
- · Method call

- य्या मार्ट श्रेष नाम control
- if (condition) Statement
- Example

- if
$$(a+b != 0)$$
 {

Pa = a/(a+b);

Pb = b/(a+b);

}

```
if - else
```

```
• if (condition)
       statement
                                    if (a < b) {
  else if (condition)
Statement
                                       min = a;
                                       max = b;
                                    else if (a > b) {
   else
                                       min = b;
                                        max = a;
                                    3
                                    else {
                                       System.out.println("a is equal to b");
                                    3
```

Nested if

• Example - if (numl < num2) ٤ if (num1 < num3) min = numl; else min = num3; 3 else if (num2 < num3) min = num2; else min = num3; 3

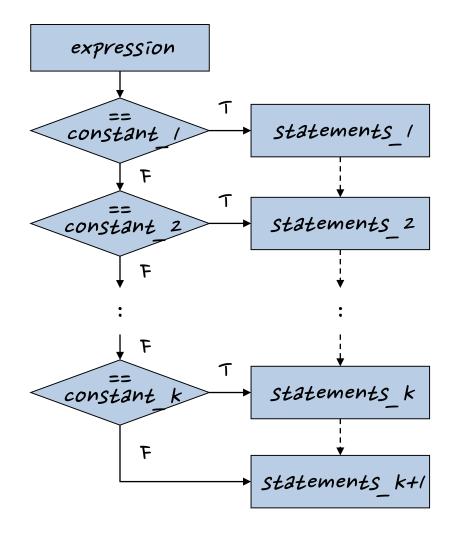
Example

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Grade {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int score;
        char grade;
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("점수입력: ");
        score = input.nextInt();
        if (score >= 90)
           grade = 'A';
        else if (score >= 80)
           grade = 'B';
        else if (score >= 70)
           grade = 'C';
        else if (score >= 60)
            grade = 'D';
        else
            grade = 'F';
        System.out.println("점수: "+score+"\t 학점: "+grade);
                                                                   점수입력: 85
                                                                   점수: 85 학점: B
    }
}
```

switch - case

· 午日 你们 时是 四日 7H의 公地 74个

```
switch (expression) f
 case constant /:
    statements 1
 case constant 2:
    statements 2
 case constant k:
    statements k
  default:
    Statements k+1
```



switch - case

• गं case에 धार्रों रें Statements र नेथे होरा रिटाय break नि

```
switch (expression) {
  case constant 1:
     statements 1
     break;
  case constant 2:
     statements 2
     break;
  case constant k:
     statements k
     break;
  default:
     statements k+1
```

switch - case

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class GradeSwitch {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int score, category;
        char grade;
        Scanner input = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.print("점수입력: ");
        score = input.nextInt();
        category = score/10;
        switch(category) {
        case 10:
           grade = 'A';
           break:
        case 9:
           grade = 'A';
           break:
        case 8:
           grade = 'B';
           break:
        case 7:
           grade = 'C';
           break;
        case 6:
           grade = 'D';
           break:
        default:
           grade = 'F';
        System.out.println("점수: "+score+"\t 학점: "+grade);
}
```

while

- 公地 吐香汁 豆吐 显岩 世界
- while (condition)
 statement

```
- int count = 1, Sum = 0;
while (count <= 100) {
    Sum = Sum + count;
    count++;
}</pre>
```

while

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Average {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int total = 0, score, count = 0;
        float average;
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        System. out.print ("점수 입력 (0은 끝): ");
        score = input.nextInt();
       while (score != 0) {
           total += score;
            count++;
            score = input.nextInt();
        if (count == 0)
            System.out.println("입력 없음");
       else {
            average = (float)total/count;
            System.out.println("총점: "+total);
            System.out.println("평균: "+average);
```

do - while (optional)

- 적可互 社 地名 Statement을 설범하는 while
- do {
 Statements } while (condition)

```
- int count = 0, Sum = 0;
do {
    count++;
    Sum = Sum + count;
} while (count <= 100);</pre>
```

do - while (optional)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class MaxNumber {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int x, max = 0;
       Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println("수를 입력하시오");
       do {
           x = input.nextInt();
           if (x > max)
               max = x;
        } while (x != 0);
                                                              while (x != 0) f
       System.out.println("가장 큰 수는 "+max+"입니다");
    }
                                                                  if (x > max)
}
                                                                     max = x;
                                                                  x = input.nextInt();
                                                              7
```

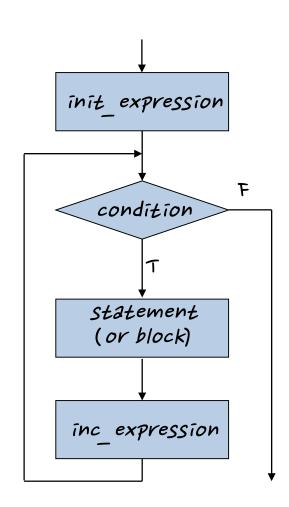
for

- 弘煌 时部是 如 品档 时
- यंभय येनण से अध्ये पा प्या
- for (init_expression; condition; inc_expression) statement
- Example
 - for (count=1; count <=100; count++)

 Sum += count;

for

- 台灣 程計
 - init expression
 - 圣口堂 别让 个引
 - 此等们对 祖 社 地址 午站
 - condition
 - 强 公社
 - Statement 수행 전 전化
 - inc_expression
 - conditional いもしいと 1位午91 るフトノななき 引む 午旬
 - Statement fit if other



while vs. for

```
    init expression
        while (condition) {
             statements
             inc expression
        }
```

- for (init_expression; condition; inc_expression) {
 statements
 }
- inc_expressional 일정하게 ラナノなな計는 可处し 73年 forel 가득성이 岩台

while vs. for

```
public class ConvertTemperature {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        float f, c;
        for (f = 0 ; f \le 100 ; f = f+10) {
             c = (f-32)*5/9;
             System.out.println(f+"\subseteq F = "+c+"\subseteq C"):
                                     public class ConvertTemperature {
                                          public static void main(String[] args) {
                                              float f, c;
                                              f = 0:
                                              while (f <= 100) {
                                                   c = (f-32)*5/9;
                                                   System.out.println(f+"\subseteq F = "+c+"\subseteq C");
                                                   f = f+10:
```

Nested Loop

- Loop Statement(or block)에 다른 loop를 至社
- 외부 루드의 가 비난복에 다하게 내부 루드가 완전히 비난복되므로 다치나인의 비난복 자기 수행 가능

```
1 단
                                                                                    1 \times 1 = 1
public class NestedLoop {
                                                                                   1 \times 2 = 2
     public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                                    1 \times 3 = 3
          int i, j;
                                                                                    1 \times 4 = 4
                                                                                   1 \times 5 = 5
          for (i = 1 ; i < 10 ; i++) {
                                                                                   1 \times 6 = 6
               System.out.println(i+" \[ \text{'"});
               for (j = 1 ; j < 10 ; j++)
                                                                                    1 \times 7 = 7
                                                                                    1 \times 8 = 8
                    System.out.println(i+" x "+j+" = "+i*j);
                                                                                   1 \times 9 = 9
               System.out.println();
                                                                                   2 단
                                                                                   2 \times 1 = 2
                                                                                   2 \times 2 = 4
                                                                                   2 \times 3 = 6
                                                                                    2 \times 4 = 8
                                                                                    2 \times 5 = 10
                                                                                    2 \times 6 = 12
                                                                                    2 \times 7 = 14
                                                                                    2 \times 8 = 16
                                                                                    2 \times 9 = 18
```

break / continue

• break

```
- 午时 子则 block竟 子们 杂色 (100p 蛙童)
- while (i <= 1000) {
    Sum += i++;
    if (Sum > 10000)
        break;
}
```

continue

```
- block의 社会多 01克 (100p 介刊)
- for (ī = 0; ī <= 100; ī++) {
        if (ī % 2 == 0)
            continue;
        Sum += ī;
        }
```

经过

• 에의의 对今量 입력 性叶 가지수의 就量 구하는 프로그램

정수를 입력하세요: 12345

자리수의 합: 15

• 岩量 组对 性叶 在对的 甜甜 菱蜡 生 圣红祖

```
높이를 입력하세요: 5
*
***
*****
```

智

• 哈里里的宝宝的对此工工品的空间车站对路的批号量到

```
영문 스트링을 입력하세요
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
a의 개수 1
e의 개수 1
i의 개수 1
o의 개수 1
u의 개수 1
다른 문자 개수 21
```

- 一部型 引起 String class イル
 - e.g String a;a = input.next();
- String classes length(), charAt() method 建筑
 - e.g. a.length() -> String a의 治性地 a.charAt(i) -> String a의 がなみの これを したい