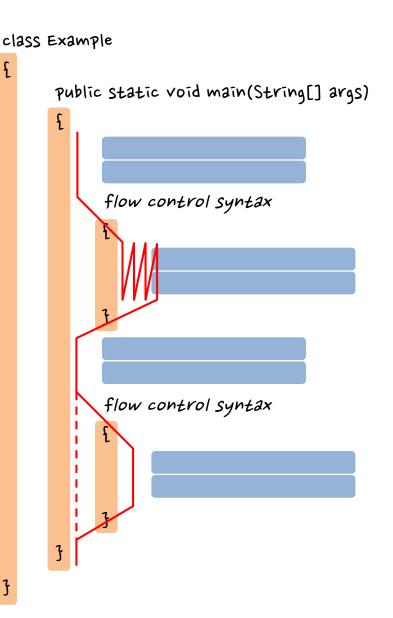
招帮时 至五别则

Flow control

## Flow

- Statement
  - program 설생 단위
  - semi-colon(i)으로 구별
- · Block
  - set of statements
  - { } } \
  - block은 四切 昭昭皇 수행하는 itutal Statement3 취급 7十号
- · Method Hours
  - 코드에 작성된 문장이 순차적으로 실행
  - control statement을 통해 실행 순서를 조정



## control Statements

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

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

```
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;
                                    else {
                                        System.out.println("a is equal to b");
                                    3
```

## Nested if

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

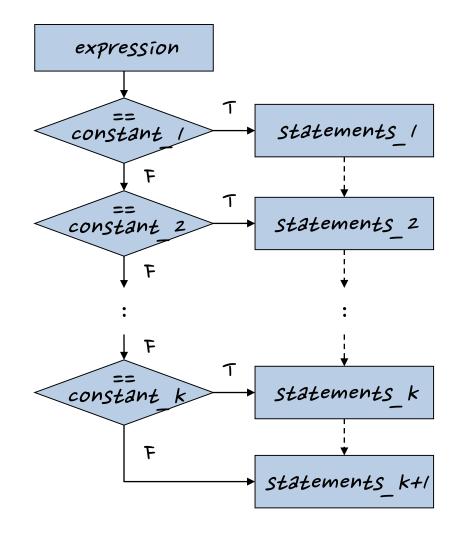
## Example

```
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 74의 至程 拉什

```
• 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 सेरिहेर्स statements र नेरिहेर्स रिटिंग्से break रिट्र

```
• 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

Example

```
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 生态 是对是此生
- while (condition)
   statement

#### • Example

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

#### while

• Example

```
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

- 적可互 社 吃完 Statement을 설범하는 while
- do {
   *Statements* } while (condition)
- Example

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

#### do - while

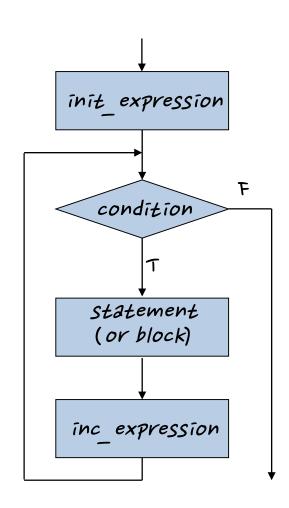
## for

- 不是 吐针 是 是 是 世界
- येभारी येनिए से अर्थ प्राथित
- for (init\_expression; condition; inc\_expression) statement
- Example
  - for (count=1; count <=100; count++)

    Sum += count;

## for

- 수행 強壮
  - init expression
    - · 圣口生 别让个引
    - 此為 们对 祖 北 地址 午站
  - condition
    - 强 公社
    - Statement fit to other
  - inc\_expression
    - conditional いもしいと 1位午의 ラフトノななき 引む 午付
    - Statement fit i out



## while vs. for

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

- for (init\_expression; condition; inc\_expression) {
   statements
   }
- · inc\_expressional 記記計刊 ラナノなな計し 可化し 73年 forel 7年付日 芸台

## while vs. for

```
public class ConvertTemperature {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        float f, c;
         for (f = 0; f <= 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 弦站
- 외부 루드의 가 비난복에 다하게 내부 루드가 완전히 비난복되므로

```
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++) {
               System.out.println(i+" \[ \]");
                                                                                  1 \times 6 = 6
                                                                                  1 \times 7 = 7
               for (j = 1 ; j < 10 ; j++)
                                                                                  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

```
- 수행 중인 block = 3/1 强 (100p 整章)

- while (i <= 1000) {
    Sum += i++;
    if (Sum > 10000)
        break;
}
```

#### • continue

```
- block의 社会多 이 (100p 介刊)
- for (i = 0 ; i <= 100 ; i++) {
    if (i % 2 == 0)
        continue;
    sum += i;
}
```

# 经过

• 에의 정수를 입력 性이 가지의수의 就電子計量至工程

정수를 입력하세요: 12345

자리수의 합: 15

• 岩量 设적 性叶 化对对 甜甜 童妇和 三氢工程

```
높이를 입력하세요: 5
*
***
*****
```

# 智

• 对是是外望的证子是外望如今此对是到州华美国

```
영문 스트링을 입력하세요
```

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

```
a의 개수 1
```

다른 문자 개수 21

- 一部理 引起 String class イド
  - e.g String a;a = input.next();
- String classes length(), charAt() method 建设
  - e.g. a.length() -> String a의 길이를 비た社 a.charAt(i) -> String a의 i地双H 岩水量 は社

# Summary

- control statements
  - conditional (if else, switch case)
  - Repetition (while, do while, for)
  - Branching (break, continue)