DAY-13

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CONTROL FLOW / CONTROL STATEMENTS.

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Java programming language execute from top to bottom.If you want to control the flow of execution then we will use control statements.

Control statements are classified into 3 types:

1. Conditional statements

2. Iterative Staemanets

3. jump Statements

1. Conditional statements.

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example for 'if' condition.

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ConditionalStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int num1 = 2;

if (num1<4)

{

System.out.println("num1 is lesser");

}

System.out.println("iam outside the if condition");

}

}

--> output

num1 is lesser

iam outside the if condition

example for 'if/else' condition.

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ConditionalStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int num1 = 6;

int num2 = 4;

if (num1<num2)

{

System.out.println("num1 is lesser");

}

else

{

System.out.println("num1 is greater");

}

System.out.println("iam outside the if/else condition");

}

}

--> output

num1 is greater

iam outside the if/else condition

example for 'if/elseif' condition.

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ConditionalStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int marks = 64;

if (marks>=75)

{

System.out.println("first class with distinction");

}

else if(marks>=60)

{

System.out.println("firstclass");

}

else if(marks>=50)

{

System.out.println("secondclass");

}

else if(marks>=35)

{

System.out.println("just pass");

}

else

{

System.out.println("fail");

}

System.out.println("iam outside the if/elseif condition");

}

}

--> output

firstclass

iam outside the if/elseif condition

example for 'nestedif' condition.

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ConditionalStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int num1 = 6;

if (num1<10)

{

if (num1 == 1)

{

System.out.println("the value is 1");

}

else

{

System.out.println("the value is greater than 1");

}

}

else

{

System.out.println("the value is greater than 10");

}

System.out.println("iam outside the nestedif condition");

}

}

--> output

the value is greater than 1

iam outside the nestedif condition

example for 'switchCase' condition.

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ConditionalStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

String s = "add";

int a = 10;

int b = 8;

int res;

switch(s)

{

case "add":

res = a+b;

System.out.println(res);

break;

case "sub":

res = a-b;

System.out.println(res);

break;

case "mul":

res = a\*b;

System.out.println(res);

break;

default:

System.out.println("you are in default block");

}

System.out.println("iam outside the switch condition");

}

}

--> output

18

iam outside the switch condition

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2.ITERATIVE / LOOPING STATEMENTS

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example for 'for' loop.

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IterativeStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

for (int i=10;i>=1 ;--i )

{

System.out.println(i);

}

}

}

output:

-------

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

example for 'while' loop.

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IterativeStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int num =5;

while(num>0)

{

System.out.println(num);

num--;

}

}

}

output:

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5

4

3

2

1

example for 'dowhile' loop.

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IterativeStatements.java

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class ConditionalStatements

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int num =1;

do

{

System.out.println(num\*2);

num++;

}

while (num<=10);

}

}

output:

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2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

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