Lesson 4: Conditional Statements

1. Conditional statements- allows a program to take action based on the given condition; compares two values so the program can decide what action to take.

Operator

<=

>=

!=

Description Less than

Greater than

Not equal to

Less than or equal to

Greater than or equal to

Equal to

- 2. Relational operators- defines some kind of relation between two entities. These include numerical equality and inequalities.
- 3. IF statement- handles one conditional expression; does either SOMETHING or NOTHING
 - if condition evaluates to true, statements are executed
 - if condition evaluates to false, statements are skipped
- 4. IF-ELSE statement- handles two conditional expressions; does either first code block or second code block. If the test expression is evaluated to false, it does nothing.
- IF ELSE IF ELSE statement handles three or more conditional expressions; possibility of these statements are limitless
- 6. Nested conditional statements- a conditional statement within a conditional statement (can be any type of conditional statement)
- if(age >= 18){
 if(isVerified){
 System.out.println("Qualified");
 }
 }

True example

4 > 2

7 == 7

5 <= 5

7 >= 3

False example

8 < 3

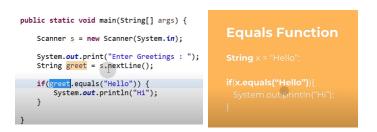
2 > 4

3 == 9

8 <= 6

1 >= 2

- 7. Java Control structures are programming blocks that can change the path we take through those instructions. In programming, we use the if...else statement to run a block of code among more than one alternative.
- 8. Equals function compares strings more efficiently
 - string.equalsIgnoreCaseignores case of letters



 Logical Operators - is a symbol or word used to connect two or more expressions such that the value of the compound expression produced depends only on that of the original expressions and on the meaning of the operator.s

