Java statement

==========

1. **Java if-else Statement**

The Java if-else statement also tests the condition. It executes “if block” if the condition is true otherwise the “else block” is executed.

Syntax:

```
if( Condition ){
        Execution statement                    //code runs if condition is true
        }
else{
        Execution statement                    //code if condition is true
        }
```

Ex.

```
public class aclass
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                String str = "facebook";
                if (str == "facebook")
                {
                        System.out.println("title is correct");
                }
        else
                {
                        System.out.println("title not incorrect");
                }
        }
}
```

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2. Java if-else-if ladder Statement

The if-else-if ladder statement executes one condition from multiple statements.

Syntax :

```
if(condition1){
        Execution statement          // code to be executed if condition1 is true
}else if(condition2){
        Execution statement          //code to be executed if condition 2 is true
}
else if(condition3){
        Execution statement          //code to be executed if condition 3 is true
}
else{
        Execution statement          //code to be executed if all the conditions are false
}
```

E.x

```
public class aclass
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                String str = "facebook";

                if (str == "facebook")
                {
                        System.out.println("title is correct");
                }

                else if (str == "face")
                {
                        System.out.println("title is face");
                }

                else if (str == "book")
                {
                        System.out.println("title is book");
                }

                else
                {
                        System.out.println("title not matched");
                }
        }
}
```

3. Java Switch Statement

- The Java switch statement executes one statement from multiple conditions. It is like an if-else-if ladder statement.
- The switch statement works with byte, short, int, long, String.
- In other words, the switch statement tests the equality of a variable against multiple values.

Points to Remember

1. There can be one or N number of case values for a switch expression.
2. The case values must be unique. In case of duplicate value, it renders compile-time error.
3. The Java switch expression must be of byte, short, int, long, string.
4. Each case statement can have a break statement which is optional. When control reaches the break statement, it jumps the control after the switch expression.
5. If a break statement is not found, it executes the next case.
6. The case value can have a default label which is optional.

Syntax:

```
switch(expression)
{
        case value1:                    //code to be executed;
        break;                          //optional
        case value2:                    //code to be executed;
        break;                          //optional
        default:                        // code to be executed if all cases are not matched;
}
```

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E.x 1.

```
public class aclass
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                int digit = 1;
           switch(digit)                                        //Switch expression
           {
                case 1: System.out.println("1st execution");          //Case statements
                break;
                case 2: System.out.println("2nd execution");
                break;
                case 3: System.out.println("3rd execution");
                break;
                default:System.out.println("Not executed");  //Default case statement
           }
        }
}
```