Control Statements

- **if-else**
- **nested if**
- **while**
- **do-while**
- **for**
- **switch**
- **break**
- **continue**

if

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class If {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
		int num = 10;
		if (num % 2 == 0) // this is condition to be check
		{
			System.out.println("Number is even"); // true part of
condition
		} else {
			System.out.println("Number is odd");
		}
	}
}
```

If else

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class ifelse {

	public static void main(String[] args) {
		int num = 1;
		if (num == 1) {
			System.out.println("One");
		} else if (num == 2) {
			System.out.println("Two");
		} else if (num == 3) {
			System.out.println("Three");
		} else {
			System.out.println("Wrong input Given");
		}
	}
}
```

Nested if

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class Nestedif {

	public static void main(String[] args) {
		int x = 10;
		int y = 11;
		if (x == 10) {
			if (y == 10) {
				System.out.print("Both variables are equal");
			} else {
				System.out.println("Both are not equal");
			}
		}
	}
}
```

Simple if

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class Main {
	public static void main(String args[]) {
		int a = 15;
		if (a > 20)
			System.out.println("a is greater than 10");
		else
			System.out.println("a is less than 10");
		System.out.println("Hello World!");
	}
}
```

While

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class whileloop {

	public static void main(String[] args) {
		int i = 0; // initialization
		while (i < 5) { // condition to be check
			System.out.println("i is : " + i);
			i++; // update statment
		}
	}
}
```

Do while

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class DoWhileLoop {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
		int i = 0;
		do {
			System.out.println("i is : " + i);
			i++;
		} while (i < 5);
	}
}
```

Switch Case

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class Switchcase {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
		int day = 2;
		switch (day) {
		case 1:
			System.out.println("Sunday");
			break;
		case 2:
			System.out.println("Monday");
			break;
		case 3:
			System.out.println("Tuesday");
			break;
		case 4:
			System.out.println("Wednesday");
			break;
		case 5:
			System.out.println("Thuesday");
			break;
```

```
                case 6:
                        System.out.println("Friday");
                        break;
                case 7:
                        System.out.println("Saturday");
                        break;
                default:
                        System.out.println("Invalid Input");
                }
        }
}
```

for

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class checkOddNumber {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                for (int i = 1; i < 100; i++) {
                        if (i % 2 != 0) {
                                System.out.println(i);
                        }
                }
        }
 }
```

break

The break statement in java is used to terminate a loop and break the current flow of the program.

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class BreakTest {

	public static void main(String args[]) {
		for (int i = 5; i < 10; i++) {
			if (i == 8)
				break;
			System.out.println(i);
		}
	}
}
```

continue

To jump to the next iteration of the loop, we make use of the continue statement. This statement continues the current flow of the program and skips a part of the code at the specified condition.

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class ContinueTest {
	public static void main(String args[]) {
		for (int k = 5; k < 15; k++) {
			// Odd numbers are skipped
			if (k % 2 != 0)
				continue;
			// Even numbers are printed
			System.out.print(k + " ");
		}
	}
}
```

Homework

- Solve test from jbktest.com - Control Statement
- start solving milestones assignments

Download

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19_zVro_6ukYMtSquV99l-XApMm3Y_Exf?usp=sharing