



# Java if Keyword

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## Example

Test two values to find out if 20 is greater than 18. If the condition is **true**, print some text:

```
if (20 > 18) {  
    System.out.println("20 is greater than 18");  
}
```

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## Definition and Usage

The **if** statement specifies a block of Java code to be executed if a condition is **true**.

Java has the following conditional statements:

- Use **if** to specify a block of code to be executed, if a specified condition is true
- Use **else** to specify a block of code to be executed, if the same condition is false
- Use **else if** to specify a new condition to test, if the first condition is false

- Use **switch** to specify many alternative blocks of code to be executed

## More Examples

### Example

Use the **if** statement to test variables:

```
int x = 20;
int y = 18;
if (x > y) {
    System.out.println("x is greater than y");
}
```

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### Example

Use the **else** statement to specify a block of code to be executed if the condition is **false**.

```
int time = 20;
if (time < 18) {
    System.out.println("Good day.");
} else {
    System.out.println("Good evening.");
}
// Outputs "Good evening."
```

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### Example

Use the **else if** statement to specify a new condition if the first condition is **false**.

```
int time = 22;
if (time < 10) {
    System.out.println("Good morning.");
} else if (time < 20) {
    System.out.println("Good day.");
} else {
    System.out.println("Good evening.");
}
// Outputs "Good evening."
```

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Read more about conditions in our [Java If...Else Tutorial](#).

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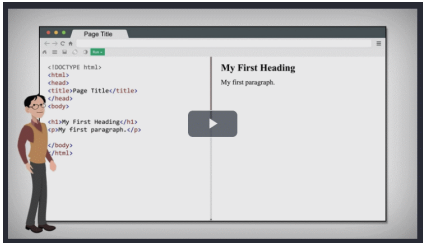
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