

*Cheet Sheet*

# Conditional Statements



SHRADDHESH-08

# CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

“If this happens, do this. Otherwise, do something else.”

## ◆ TYPES OF CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

- if statement
- if-else statement
- if-else if-else ladder
- nested if
- switch statement

### 1. IF STATEMENT

Executes a block of code only if the condition is true.

Syntax :-

```
if (condition) {  
    // code runs if condition is true  
}
```

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Example:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class Demo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int age = sc.nextInt();

        if (age >= 18) {
            System.out.println("You are eligible to vote.");
        }
    }
}
```

Outout:

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>javac Demo.java

D:\SHRADDHESH-08>java Demo
18
You are eligible to vote.

D:\SHRADDHESH-08>
```

## 2.IF-ELSE STATEMENT

It is used to take a decision based on a condition.

### Syntax

```
if (condition) {  
    // code to execute if condition is true  
} else {  
    // code to execute if condition is false  
}
```

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### Exmple

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class Demo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num = 5;  
  
        if (num % 2 == 0) {  
            System.out.println("Even number");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Odd number");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Outout:

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>javac Demo.java
```

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>java Demo  
Odd number
```

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>
```

### 3.ELSE IF LADDER

It is used when we want to check many conditions one by one. Only one block runs.

#### Syntax

```
if (condition1) {  
    // run this if condition1 is true  
} else if (condition2) {  
    // run this if condition2 is true  
} else {  
    // run this if none is true  
}
```

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#### Exmple

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class Demo{  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        System.out.print("Enter your age: ");  
        int age = sc.nextInt();  
  
        if (age < 13) {  
            System.out.println("Child");  
        } else if (age >= 13 && age < 20) {  
            System.out.println("Teenager");  
        } else if (age >= 20 && age < 60) {  
            System.out.println("Adult");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Senior Citizen");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Output

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>javac Demo.java

D:\SHRADDHESH-08>java Demo
Enter your age: 17
Teenager

D:\SHRADDHESH-08>
```

## 4.NESTED IF STATEMENT

Nested If: An if-statement inside another if.  
Used when one condition depends on another.

## Syntax

```
if (condition1) {
    if (condition2) {
        // code runs if both condition1 and condition2 are true
    }
    else{
    }
}
else{
}
```

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## Exmple

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class Demo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter age: ");
        int age = sc.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter marks: ");
        int marks = sc.nextInt();

        if (age >= 18) {                // outer if
            if (marks >= 80) {          // nested if
                System.out.println("Adult with good marks");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Adult but marks are low");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not an adult");
        }
    }
}
```

## Output

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>javac Demo.java
```

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>java Demo
```

```
Enter age: 18
```

```
Enter marks: 87
```

```
Adult with good marks
```

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>|
```

## 5.SWITCH CASE

Switch case is a decision-making statement used to select one block of code from many options based on a value.

### Syntax

```
switch(expression) {  
    case value1:  
        // code block 1  
        break;  
    case value2:  
        // code block 2  
        break;  
    case value3:  
        // code block 3  
        break;  
    ...  
    default:  
        // code block if none of the cases match  
}  

```

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### Notes:

- expression can be int, char, String (and some more types in latest Java)
- break stops execution after matching case
- default runs if no case matches



## Exmple

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Demo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter day number (1-7): ");
        int day = sc.nextInt();

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

## Output

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>javac Demo.java
```

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>java Demo
Enter day number (1-7): 5
Thursday
```

```
D:\SHRADDHESH-08>|
```