

Decision Making

Conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

The **if statement** is one of the most frequently used conditional statements.

If the **if** statement's condition expression evaluates to true, the block of code inside the **if** statement is executed. If the expression is found to be false, the first set of code after the end of the **if** statement (after the closing curly brace) is executed.

Syntax:

```
if (condition) {  
    //Executes when the condition is true  
}
```

Any of the following comparison operators may be used to form the condition:

< less than

> greater than

!= not equal to

== equal to

<= less than or equal to

>= greater than or equal to

For example:

```
int x = 7;  
if(x < 42) {  
    System.out.println("Hi");  
}
```

Try It Yourself

Remember that you need to use two equal signs (==) to test for equality, since a single equal sign is the assignment operator.

if...else Statements

An **if** statement can be followed by an optional **else** statement, which executes when the condition evaluates to false.

For example:

```
int age = 30;  
  
if (age < 16) {  
    System.out.println("Too Young");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Welcome!");  
}  
//Outputs "Welcome"
```

Try It Yourself

As age equals 30, the condition in the **if** statement evaluates to false and the **else** statement is executed.

Nested if Statements

You can use one **if-else** statement inside another **if** or **else** statement.
For example:

```
int age = 25;  
if(age > 0) {  
    if(age > 16) {  
        System.out.println("Welcome!");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("Too Young");  
    }  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Error");  
}  
//Outputs "Welcome!"
```

Try It Yourself

You can nest as many **if-else** statements as you want.

else if Statements

Instead of using nested **if-else** statements, you can use the **else if** statement to check multiple conditions.

For example:

```
int age = 25;

if(age <= 0) {
    System.out.println("Error");
} else if(age <= 16) {
    System.out.println("Too Young");
} else if(age < 100) {
    System.out.println("Welcome!");
} else {
    System.out.println("Really?");
}
//Outputs "Welcome!"
```

Try It Yourself

The code will check the condition to evaluate to true and execute the statements inside that block.

You can include as many **else if** statements as you need.