Chapter 4 - Conditionals in Java Sometimes we want to watch comedy videos on you Tube if the day is Sunday. Sometimes, we order junk food if it is our friend's birthday in the hostel You might want to buy an Umbrella if its raining and you have the money. You order the meal if also or your favorite bhindi is listed on the menu. All these are decisions which depends on a certain condition being met. In Java, we can execute instructions on a condition being met. Decision making Instructions in Java → If - Else Statement → Switch Statement The syntax of an If-Else statement in C looks like that of C++ and Java Script. Java has a similar Syntax too. It looks like: if (Condition - to - be-checked) { Statements - if - Condition - true; else & Statements - if - Condition - false;

1000	Code Example:
· Hen	int a = 29; if (a > 18) \(\frac{2}{5} \) System out println (" You can drive"); \(\frac{3}{3} \)
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	14 (a 7 8) 2 Livette / " You (an drive");
5, 14	5 ystem. out princing you ass.
- baiuma	Note that the else block is optional
	more than the solor of home of the make
	Relational Operators in Java Relational operators are used to evaluate conditions (true or false) inside the if statements. Some examples of relational operators are:
	Relational operators are used to evaluate Conditions
	(true sy table) inside the if statements.
	Some examples of relational operators are:
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	== >= > < .t < = you = nailbus?
	== >= > < \ = = Not equals capials greater than Not equals
	occep to a multipliar and making
	Note: '=' is used for assignment where as '==' is used for equality check.
	is used for equality check.
	The condition can be either true or false.
and salari	The state of the s
NA)	Logical Operators 88, 11 and ! are most commonly used logical
	28 11 and 1 are most commonly used logical
	operators in Java
	Operators in Java These are read as:
	Stormints - 11 - antiling - Hule of
	LE -> AND
	11 → OR ⇒ Used to provide logic to Our LAVA programs
	1 -> NOT Jour AVA programs

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The second secon	AND Oberaha
-	AND operator Evaluates to true if both the condition are true
	$Y & Y = Y$ $Y \Rightarrow \text{true}$ $Y & Y \Rightarrow \text{false}$ $Y & Y \Rightarrow \text{false}$
	$\frac{1}{1}$ 8 8 N = N N \rightarrow false
	$N & & & & & & \\ N & & & & & & \\ N & & & &$
-	M. Standold W.
	OR Operator
	OR Operator Evaluates to true when at least one of the conditions is true.
	shore of war in the man the four to make
	y 11 y = 11 y - + twe
	$Y \mid N = Y$ $N \rightarrow false$
	$\begin{array}{c} N & 11 & N & = N \\ N & 11 & N & = N \end{array}$
	The committee of the second se
ACCOUNTS AND ADDRESS OF	Not Operator Negates the given logic (true becomes false and false becomes true)
Comment of the last	Negates the given logic (true Decomes talse range faise
	becomes full
	$ y = N $ $y \rightarrow true$
	i N = Y N → false
Children of the Control	Tited of using multible if statements we can also
The Parcel of the	else if clause Instead of using multiple if statements, we can also use else if along with if thus forming an if-else- if-else ladder
	Using such kind of logic reduces indents last else is executed only if all the conditions fail.

	if (condition) {
	if (condition) & 11 Statements;
	Asserted by the control of the contr
	else if Econdition 115 lakments;
	115takments;
-	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
_	else {
	11 Statements;
	3 Maria de la maria dela mar
unulin	
_	Switch Case Control Instruction
_	Switch - Case is used when we have to make a choice between number of alternatives for a given variable
	Choice between number of alternatives for a
	given variable
	Switch (Vax) {
	1000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Case C1:
Filse	
	Case Cz:
	11 Code
	break;
	palating a 10 of the second very very
	Case C3:
	11 Code
	Total of using multiple it standark new commen
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	11 Code salta 2/9-181
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LLOS	-
Var can be an integer, character or string in Jan	
A switch can occur within another but in practice is rarely done	this
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