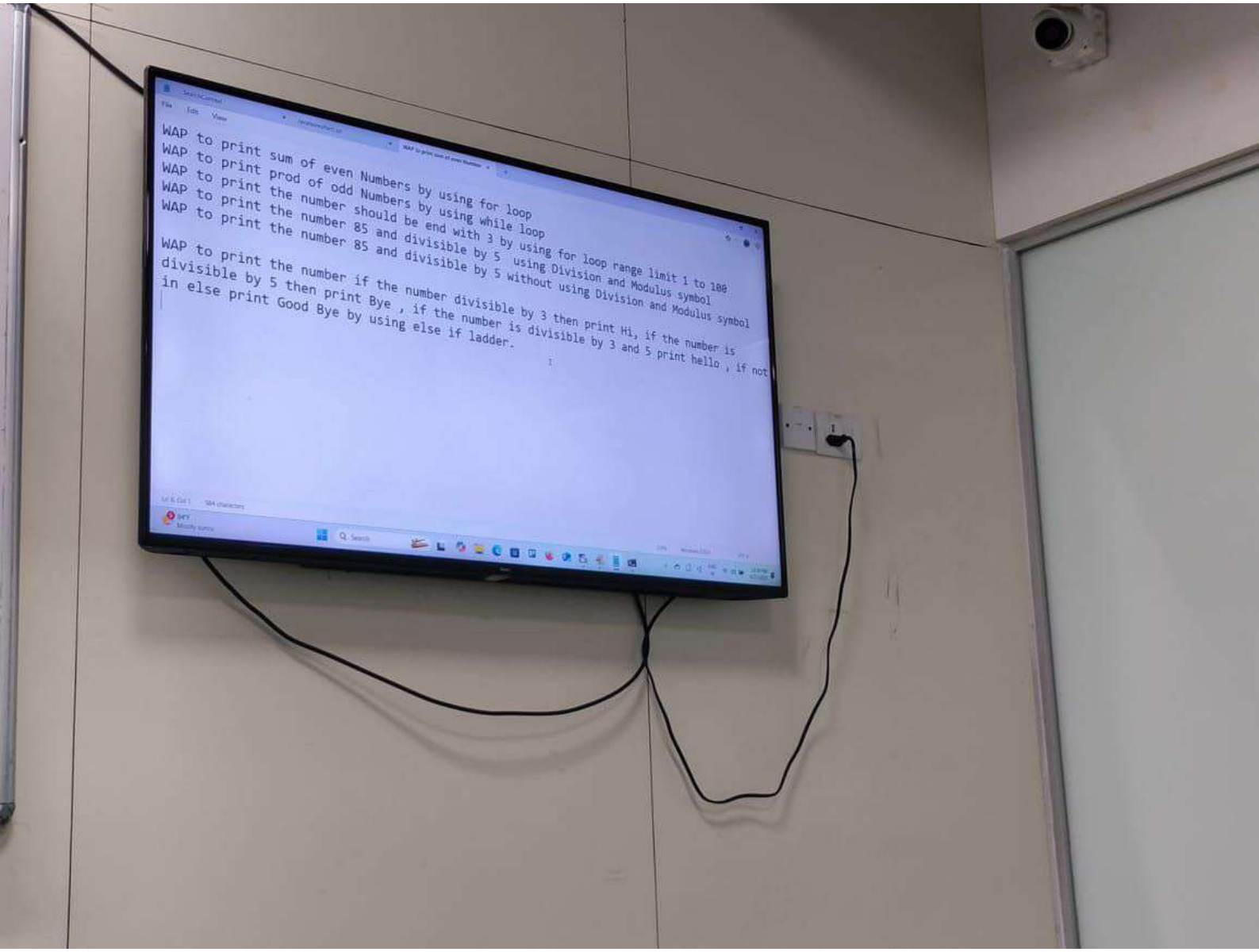
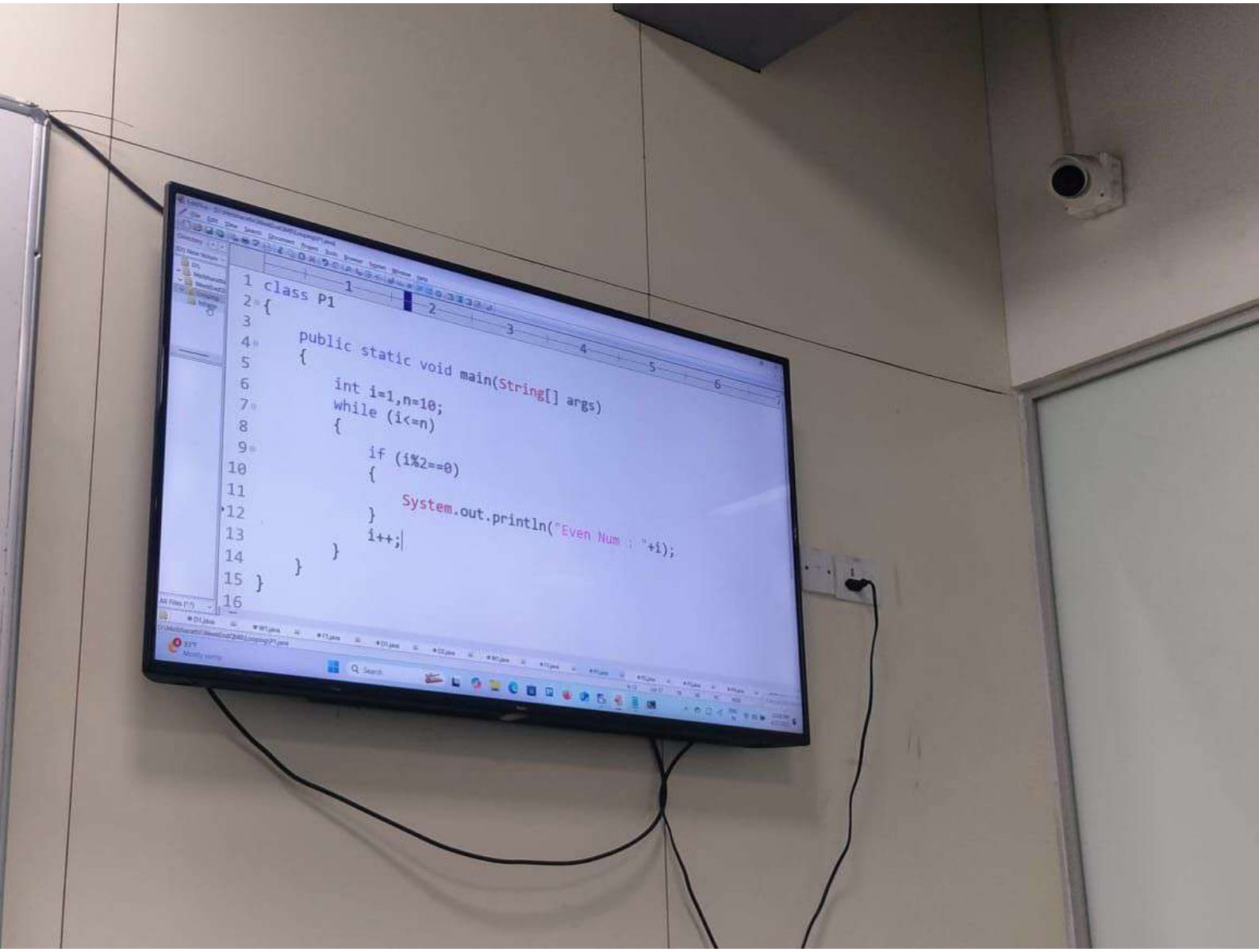
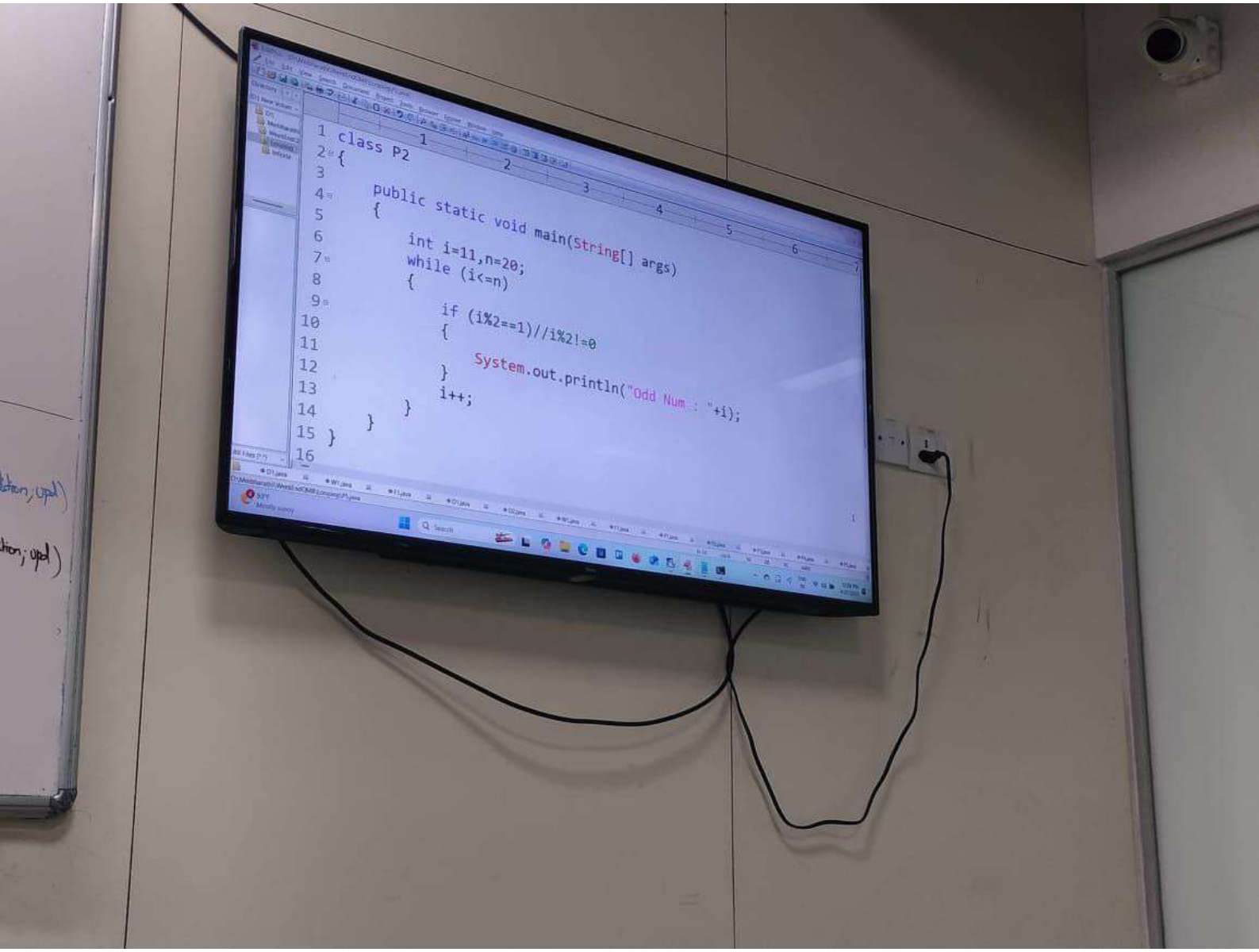
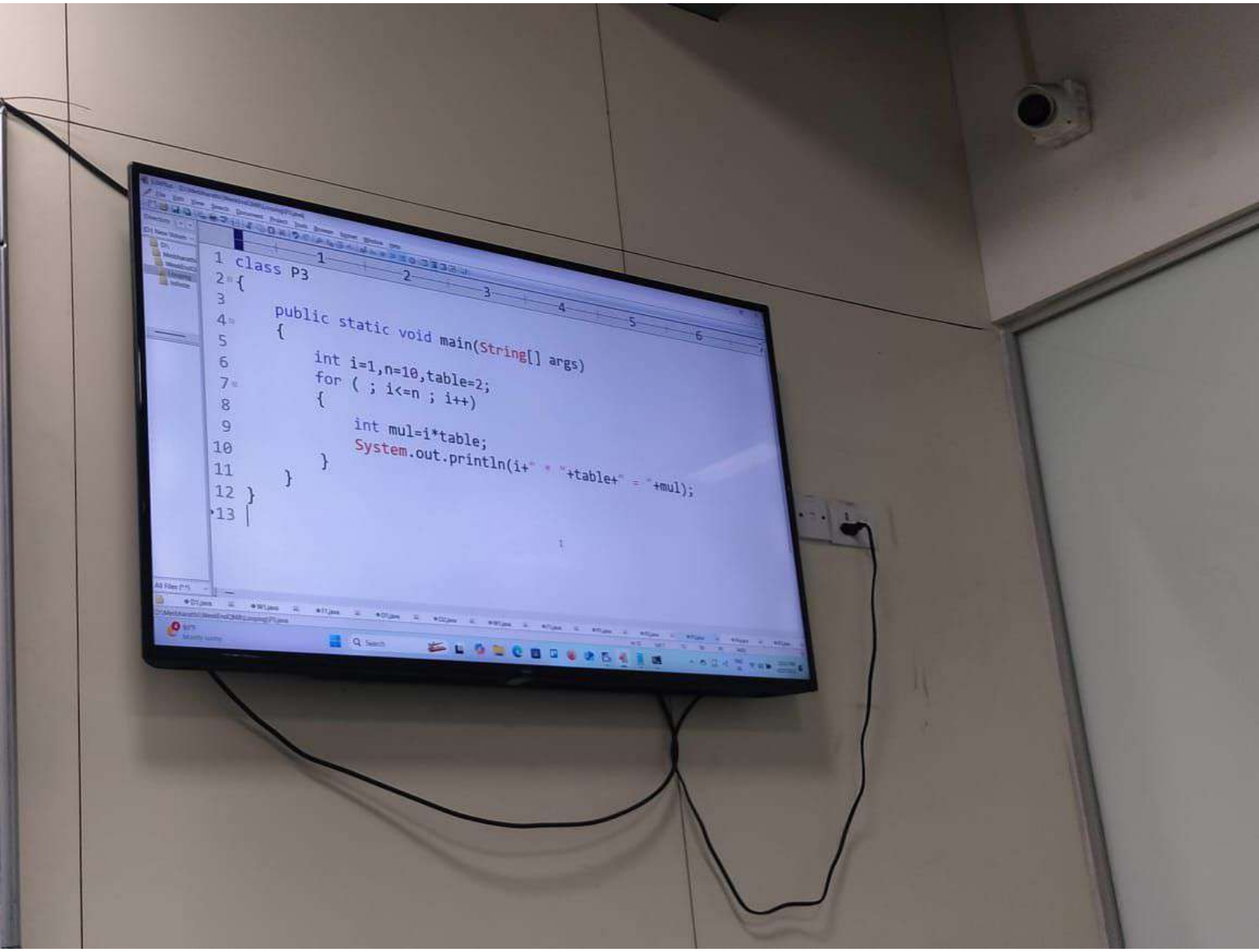
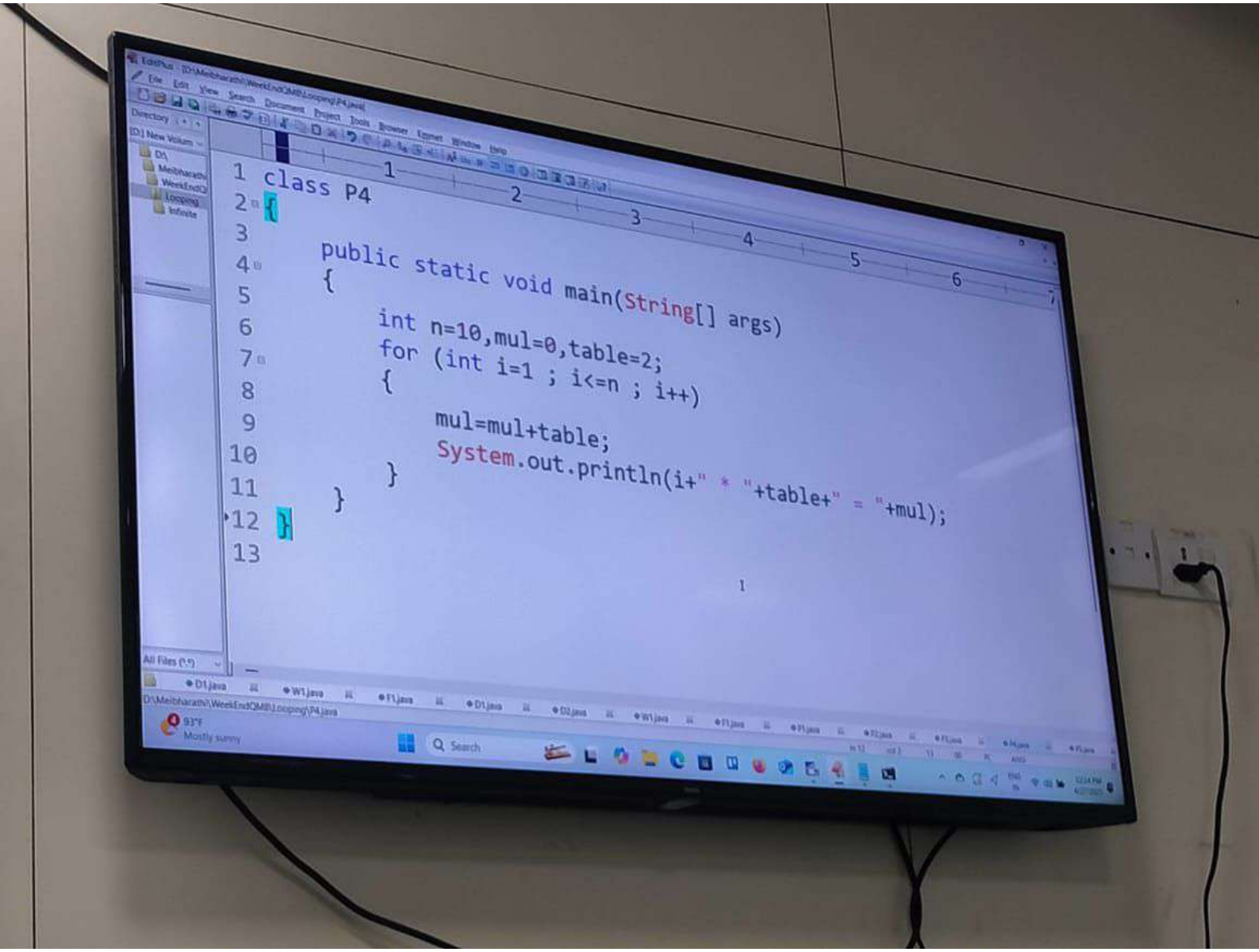
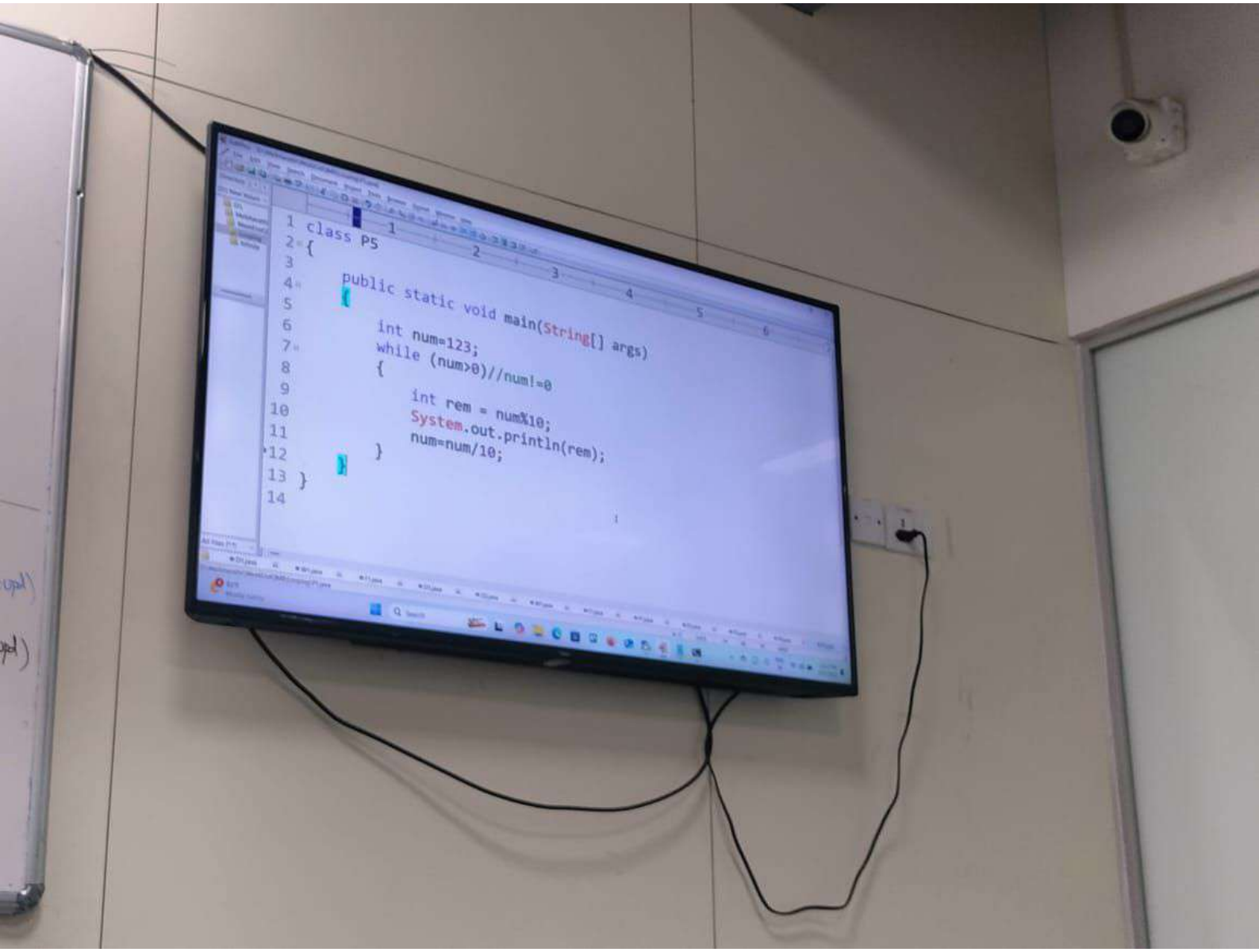

WAP to print sum of even Numbers by using for loop
WAP to print prod of odd Numbers by using while loop
WAP to print the number should be end with 3 by using for loop range limit 1 to 100
WAP to print the number 85 and divisible by 5 using Division and Modulus symbol
WAP to print the number 85 and divisible by 5 without using Division and Modulus symbol
WAP to print the number if the number divisible by 3 then print Hi, if the number is divisible by 5 then print Bye , if the number is divisible by 3 and 5 print hello , if not in else print Good Bye by using else if ladder.

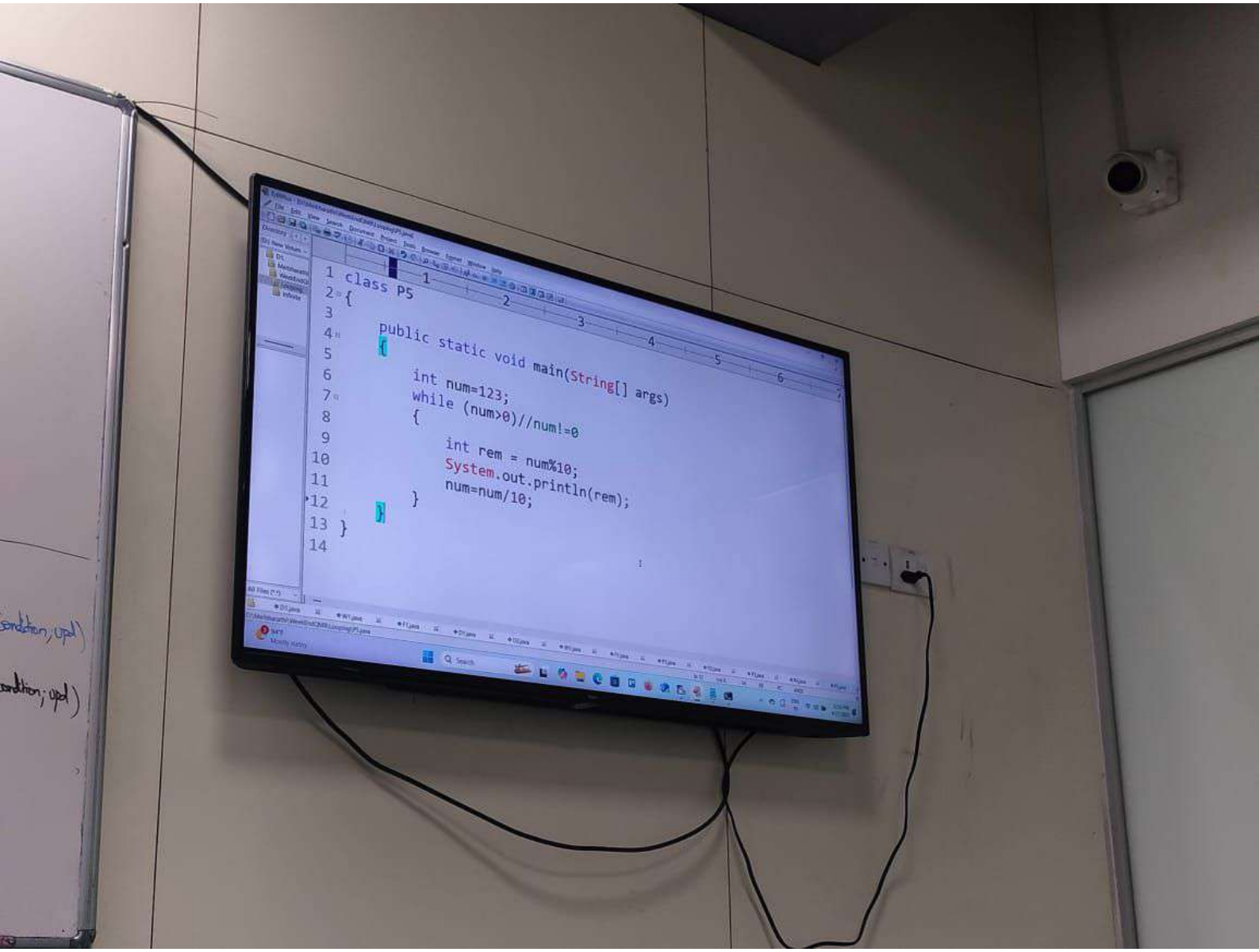

class P1
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int i=1,n=10;
while (i<=n)
{
if (i%2==0)
{
System.out.println("Even Num : "+i);
}
i++;
}
}
}

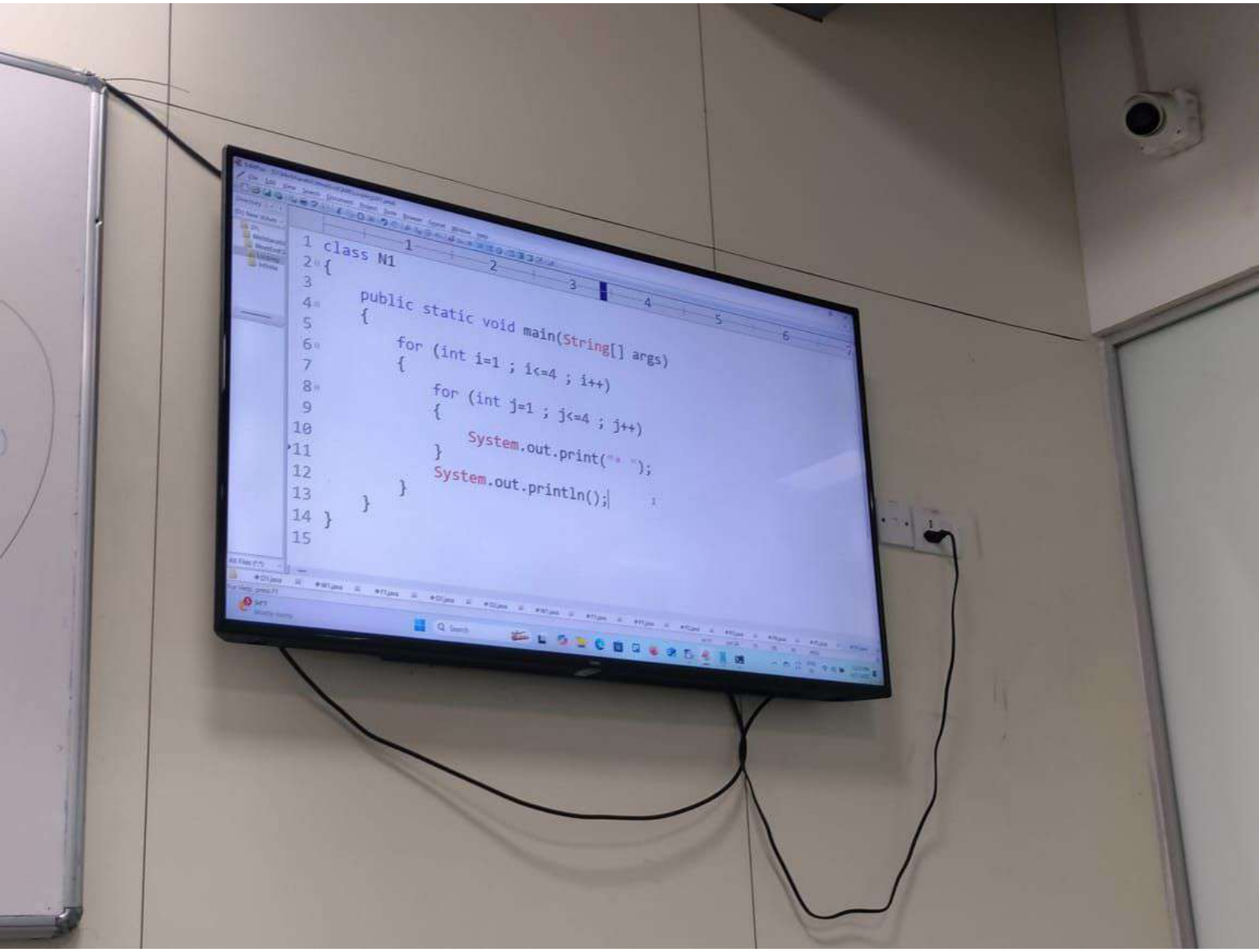

class P2
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int i=11,n=20;
while (i<=n)
{
if (i%2==1)//i%2!=0
{
System.out.println("Odd Num : "+i);
}
i++;
}
}
}

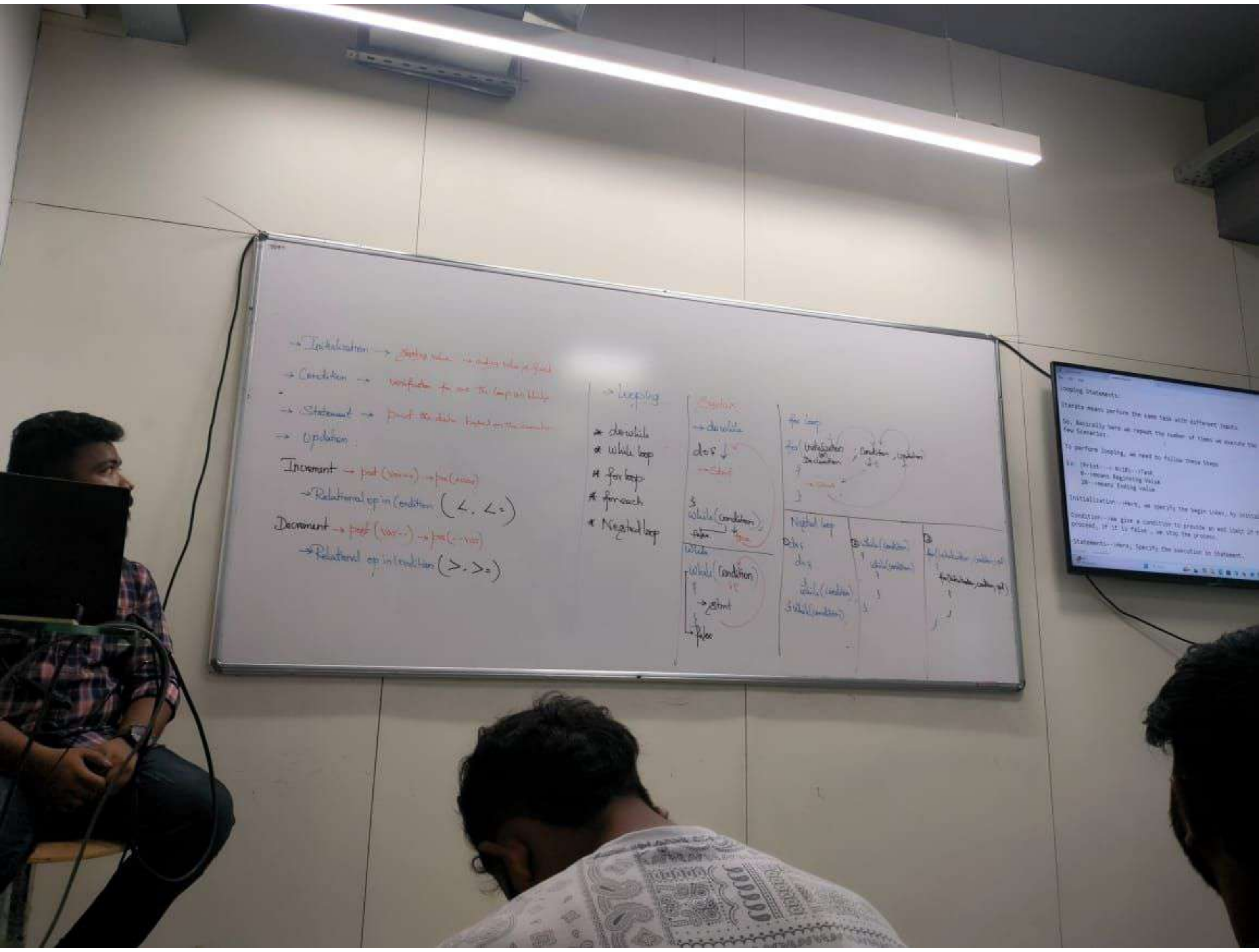

class P3
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int i=1,n=10,table=2;
for (; i<=n ; i++)
{
int mul=i*table;
System.out.println(i+" * "+table+" = "+mul);
}
}
}


class P4
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int n=10,mul=0,table=2;
for (int i=1 ; i<=n ; i++)
{
mul=mul+table;
System.out.println(i+" * "+table+" = "+mul);
}
}
}

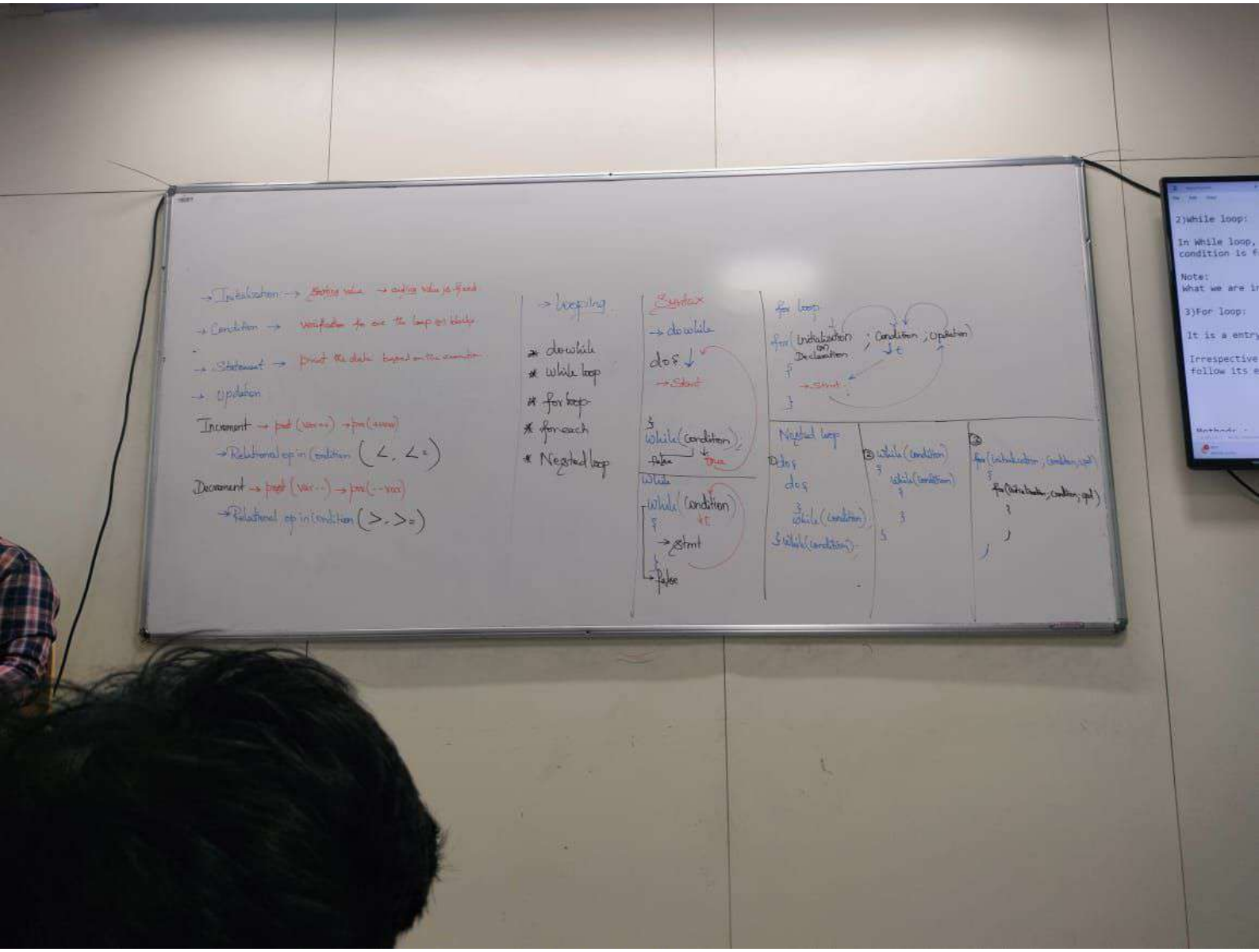

class P5
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int num=123;
while (num>0)//num!=0
{
int rem = num%10;
System.out.println(rem);
num=num/10;
}
}
}

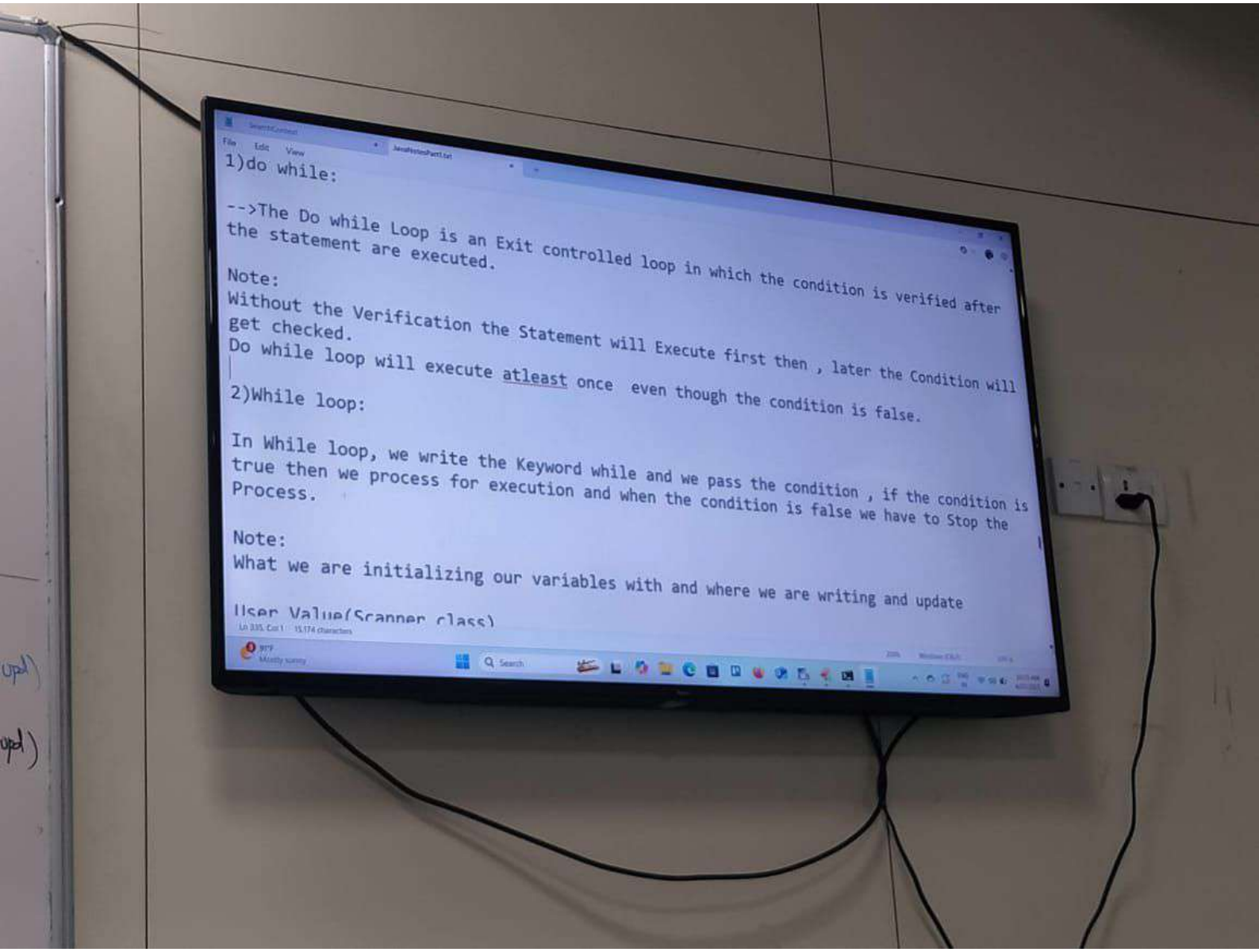

class P5
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int num=123;
while (num>0)//num!=0
{
int rem = num%10;
System.out.println(rem);
num=num/10;
}
}
}

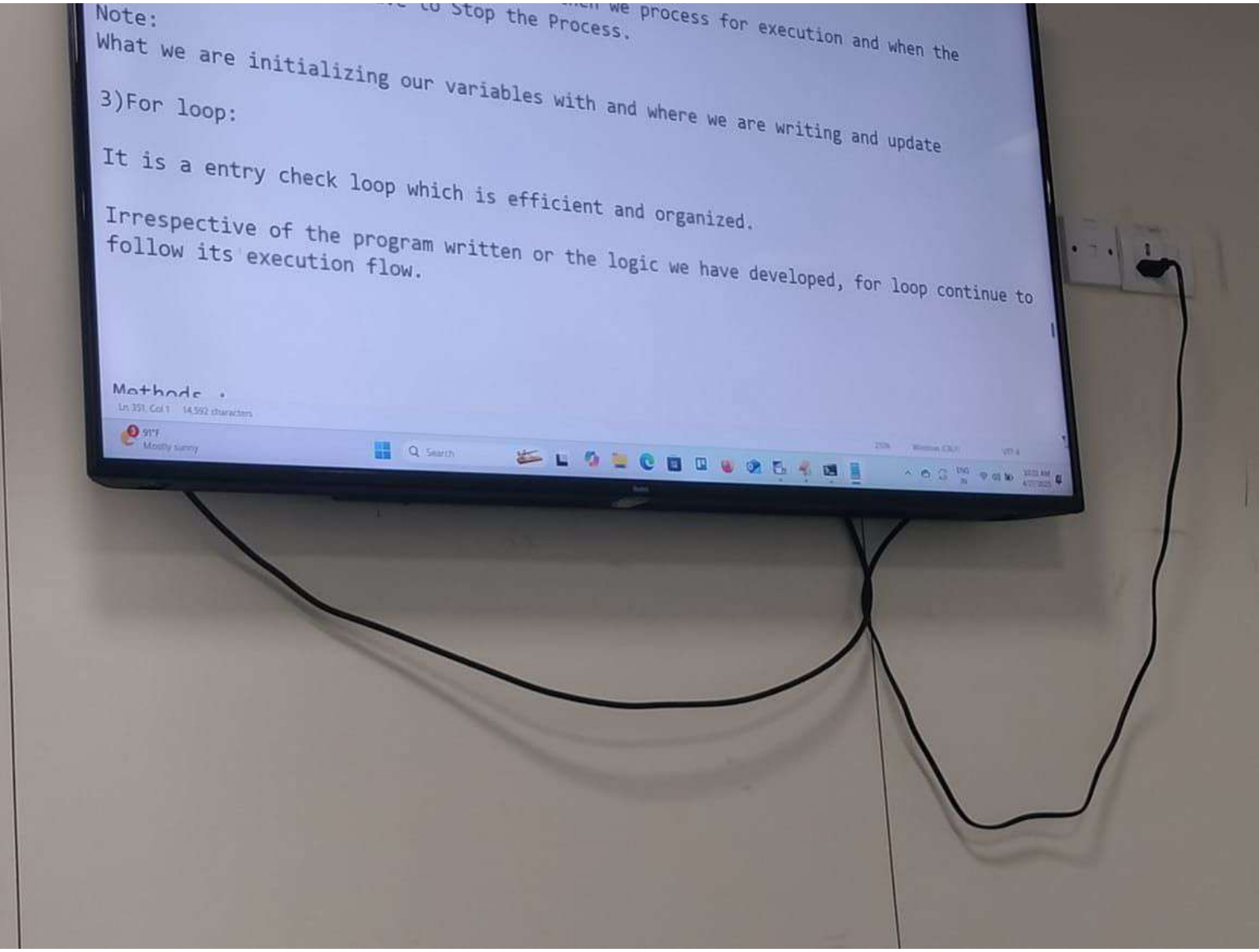

class N1
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
for (int i=1 ; i<=4 ; i++)
{
for (int j=1 ; j<=4 ; j++)
{
System.out.print("* ");
}
System.out.println();
}
}
}

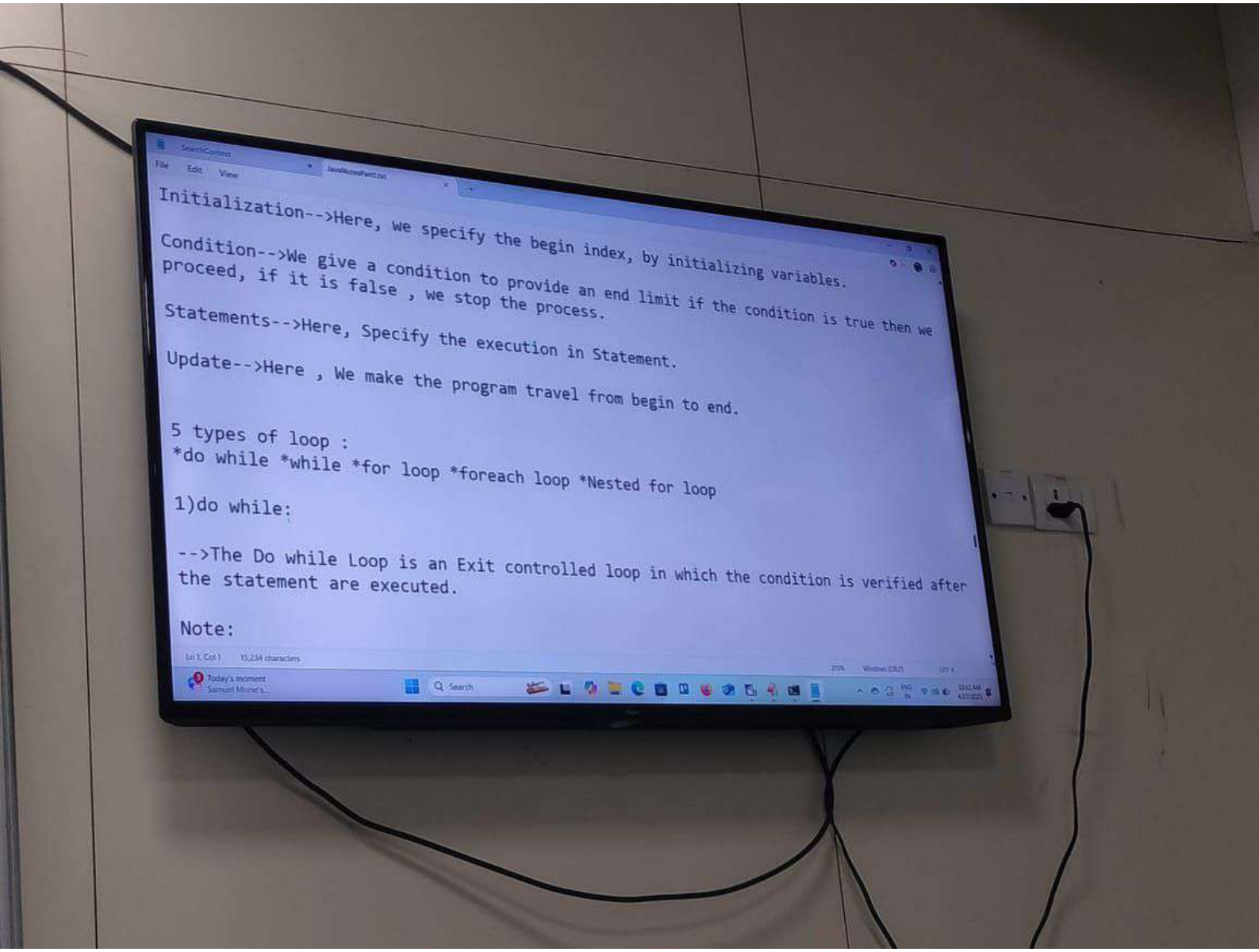


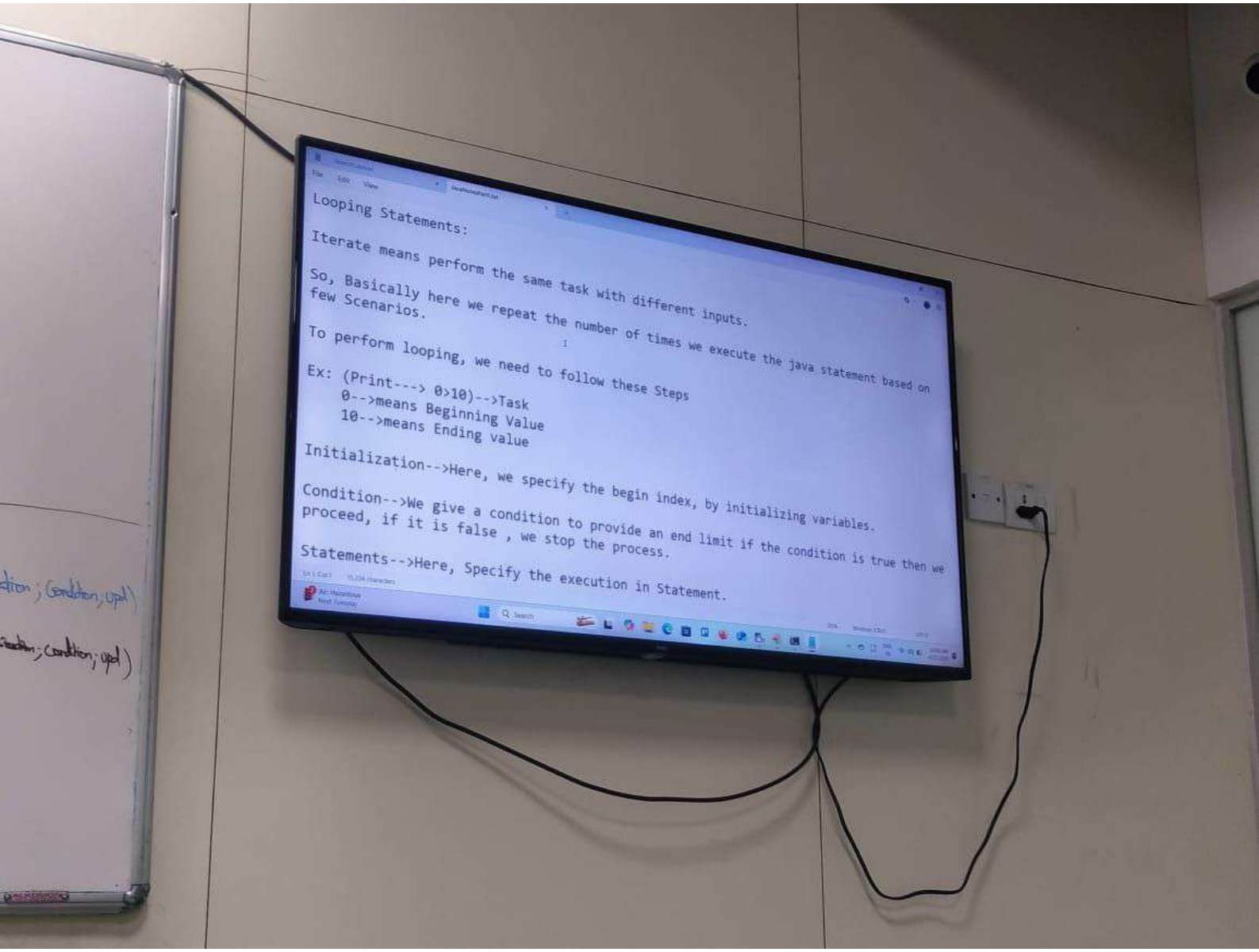
→ Looping
* do-while
* While loop
* for loop
* foreach
* Nested loop
Increment
Decrement
Looping Statements

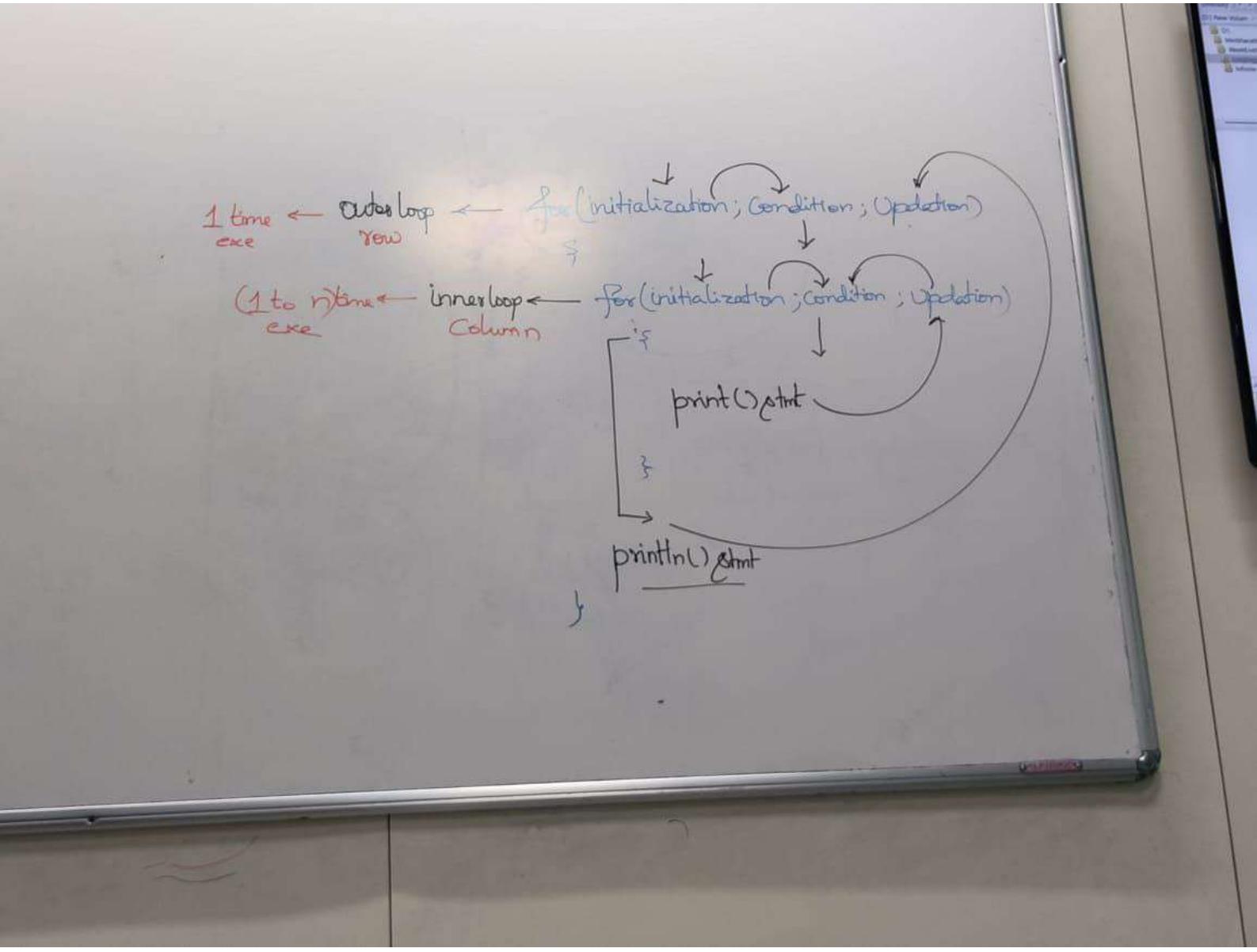

→ Initialization → Starting value → ending value is fixed
→ Condition → Verification to see the loop or body
→ Statement → print the data based on the condition
→ Updation
Increment → post (var++) → pre (++var)
→ Relational op in condition (<, <=)
Decrement → post (var--) → pre (--var)
→ Relational op in condition (>, >=)
→ Looping
* do while
* while loop
* for loop
* for each
* Negated loop
Syntax
→ do while
do {
→ Stmt
} while (condition);
false
True
while
while (condition) {
→ Stmt
}
→ false
for loop
for (Initialization (or) Declaration ; Condition ; Updation)
{
→ Stmt
}
Negated loop
do {
do {
} while (condition);
} while (condition);
while (condition)
{
while (condition)
{
}
}
for (initialization ; condition ; upd)
{
for (initialization ; condition ; upd)
{
}
}
2)While loop:
In While loop,
condition is
Note:
what we are
3)For loop:
It is a entry
Irrespective
follow its


1)do while:
-->The Do while Loop is an Exit controlled loop in which the condition is verified after the statement are executed.
Note:
Without the Verification the Statement will Execute first then , later the Condition will get checked.
Do while loop will execute atleast once even though the condition is false.
2)While loop:
In While loop, we write the Keyword while and we pass the condition , if the condition is true then we process for execution and when the condition is false we have to Stop the Process.
Note:
What we are initializing our variables with and where we are writing and update
User Value(Scanner class)


Note:
to Stop the Process.
process for execution and when the
What we are initializing our variables with and where we are writing and update
3)For loop:
It is a entry check loop which is efficient and organized.
Irrespective of the program written or the logic we have developed, for loop continue to follow its execution flow.
Methods
Ln 351, Col 1 14,592 characters
91°F
Mostly sunny
Search


File Edit View
Initialization-->Here, we specify the begin index, by initializing variables.
Condition-->We give a condition to provide an end limit if the condition is true then we proceed, if it is false , we stop the process.
Statements-->Here, Specify the execution in Statement.
Update-->Here , We make the program travel from begin to end.
5 types of loop :
*do while *while *for loop *foreach loop *Nested for loop
1)do while:
-->The Do while Loop is an Exit controlled loop in which the condition is verified after the statement are executed.
Note:
Ln 1, Col 1
15,234 characters
Search


Looping Statements:
Iterate means perform the same task with different inputs.
So, Basically here we repeat the number of times we execute the java statement based on few Scenarios.
To perform looping, we need to follow these Steps
Ex: (Print---> 0>10)-->Task
0-->means Beginning Value
10-->means Ending value
Initialization-->Here, we specify the begin index, by initializing variables.
Condition-->We give a condition to provide an end limit if the condition is true then we proceed, if it is false , we stop the process.
Statements-->Here, Specify the execution in Statement.


1 time exe
outer loop
row
for(initialization ; condition ; Updation)
(1 to n) time exe
inner loop
Column
for(initialization ; condition ; Updation)
print() stmt
println() stmt