

CONTROL STATEMENTS

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graph TD; A([CONTROL STATEMENTS]) --> B[Selection Statements]; A --> C[Iteration Statements]; A --> D[Jump Statements]; B --> B1[• if]; B --> B2[• if-else]; B --> B3[• if-else-if]; B --> B4[• switch]; C --> C1[• for]; C --> C2[• while]; C --> C3[• do-while]; C --> C4[• for each loop (1.5)]; D --> D1[• break]; D --> D2[• continue]; D --> D3[• return];
```

Selection Statements

- if
- if-else
- if-else-if
- switch

Iteration Statements

- for
- while
- do-while
- for each loop (1.5)

Jump Statements

- break
- continue
- return

Selection Statements

- Java selection statements allow to control the flow of program's execution based upon **conditions** known only during run-time.
- Java provides four selection statements:
 - 1) if
 - 2) if-else
 - 3) if-else-if
 - 4) switch

Understanding 'if' statement

- The argument passing to the 'if' statement should be **boolean**

Syntax:

```
if(condition)
{
    //executes this block if the result is 'true'
}
else
{
    //executes this block if the result is 'false'
}
```

- Both 'else' and braces are optional in if.
- If we don't write braces after if, we can write only one statement which is dependent on 'if'.
- We should not declare any statement in that sentence.