**1. Conditional Statements**

**if, else if, else**: Execute code based on specific conditions.  
**Syntax**:

if (condition) {

// Execute if condition is true

} else if (anotherCondition) {

// Execute if another condition is true

} else {

// Execute if all conditions are false

}

**Example**:

int age = 20;

if (age >= 18) {

System.out.println("You are an adult.");

} else {

System.out.println("You are a minor.");

}

**switch Statement**: Select one of many code blocks based on a variable's value.  
**Syntax**:

switch (expression) {

case value1:

// Execute if expression equals value1

break;

case value2:

// Execute if expression equals value2

break;

default:

// Execute if no case matches

}

**Example**:

int day = 3;

String dayName;

switch (day) {

case 1: dayName = "Monday"; break;

case 2: dayName = "Tuesday"; break;

case 3: dayName = "Wednesday"; break;

default: dayName = "Invalid day"; break;

}

System.out.println(dayName); // Prints "Wednesday"

**2. Looping Statements**

**for Loop**: Used when the number of iterations is known.  
**Syntax**:

for (initialization; condition; update) {

// Block of code to be executed

}

**Example**:

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {

System.out.println(i); // Prints 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

}

**while Loop**: Used when the number of iterations depends on a condition.  
**Syntax**:

while (condition) {

// Block of code to be executed

}

**Example**:

int i = 0;

while (i < 5) {

System.out.println(i); // Prints 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

i++;

}

**do-while Loop**: Executes code at least once before checking the condition.  
**Syntax**:

do {

// Block of code to be executed

} while (condition);

**Example**:

int i = 0;

do {

System.out.println(i); // Prints 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

i++;

} while (i < 5);

**Enhanced for Loop (for-each)**: Iterates over arrays or collections.  
**Syntax**:

for (dataType item : collection) {

// Block of code to execute for each item

}

**Example**:

int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

for (int num : numbers) {

System.out.println(num); // Prints 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

}

**3. Control Flow Keywords**

**break**: Exit a loop or switch prematurely.  
**Example**:

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

if (i == 5) break; // Exits loop when i equals 5

System.out.println(i);

}

// Output: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

**continue**: Skip the current iteration and move to the next.  
**Example**:

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {

if (i == 3) continue; // Skips the iteration when i equals 3

System.out.println(i);

}

// Output: 0, 1, 2, 4

**return**: Exit a method and optionally return a value.  
**Example**:

public int add(int a, int b) {

return a + b; // Return the sum

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

int result = add(5, 3);

System.out.println(result); // Prints 8

}

**Summary**

* **Conditional Statements**: Use if, else if, else, or switch to execute code based on conditions.
* **Loops**: Use for, while, do-while, or enhanced for loop for repeated execution.
* **Control Flow**: Use break to exit early, continue to skip iterations, and return to exit methods or return values.