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Java if statement multiple conditions

The if /other statement extends the if statement by specifying an action if the (true/false expression) is false. if (condition) { // do this if condition is true // if true statements } else { // do this condition is false // if false statements } With the if statement, an app will run the true code block or do nothing. With the if/other statement, the app will either run the true code block or the false code block so that something is always run with a if/other statement. Flow chart view of if/else Where to use two statements versus one if /other statement Use two if statement conditions can be true at the same time. In this example, both conditions can be true. You can succeed and do a great at the same time. Use an if/other statement if the two conditions are mutually exclusive meaning if one condition is true, the other condition must be false. if (testScore > 60) cout << "You pass" << endl; if (testScore > 90) cout << "You have large" << endl; For example, before noon (AM) and after noon (PM) are mutually exclusive. It's either one or the other. Using a 24 hour time system (12 am noon and 24 am midnight), if the time of day is >= 12 it's PM, otherwise it's AM. if (timeOfDay >= 12) cout << "PM" << endl; otherwise // it's AM. if (timeOfDay < 12) cout << "AM" << endl; Curly brackets with if/other statements The other part of the if/other statement follows the same rules as the if part. If you want to perform multiple statements for the other condition, include the code in curly brackets. If you only need to perform a single statement for the other condition, you do not need to use curly brackets. if (condition) { multiple statements } other single statement if (condition) { multiple statements } The if/other than statement allows you to create a chain from statements. The if statements are evaluated in order until one of the if expressions is true or the end of the if/other than chain is reached. If the end of the if/other than chain is reached without a true expression, no code blocks are executed. If (condition1) { // do this if condition1 is true // condition1 statements // then leave if / else if (condition3) { // do this if condition3 is true // condition3 statements // then leave if / other than / continuation point to if / else if complete flow chart view if / other than flow control Note: It is very important to understand that once a condition is true, if no statements are evaluated and once the code block for the true statement is complete, the program continues from the end of the if/other than statement. Let's look at an example of this. Where to use if/else as Use the if/other than statement. You can write the above program separately than statements such as show below, but the if/other than approach is cleaner and better suggests that the program should choose either one or none of the options. You can add a rear statement to the if/other than statement if you want to execute code if none of the if statements are true. The C++ Early Objects book contains a reservation (p. 181) of menu-driven apps. In a menu-driven program, the user is presented with a menu or range of options. The user then selects an option and the app continues execution based on the menu selection. if/unlike statements are often used to control app flow in menu-driven programs. A nest if statement is placed a if statement within another if statement. Nesting as statements is often used when you need to test a combination of conditions before deciding on the right action. How do you match another statement with a Different statement with the nearest previous if statement that does not already have its own other statement. Proper intrusion makes it easier to see the corresponding. Just remember that in a if or other statement, if the expression is true, the app executes the following curly headed code block or single statement. When we need to perform a set of statements based on a condition, we must use control flow statements. For example, if a number is greater than zero, we want to print Positive Number. In this case, we have two print statements for the program, but only one print statement executes at a time based on the input value. We'll see how to write such types of conditions in the Java app using control states. In this tutorial, we'll see four types of control states that you can use in java apps based on the requirement: In this tutorial, we'll cover following conditional statements: a) if statement b) nested if declaration c) if-different than statement If statement If statement consists of a condition, followed by declaration or a set of statements as shown below: if (condition){ Statement(s); } The statements are carried out only when the given condition is true. If the condition is false, then the statements inside as declaration body are completely ignored. Example of if declaration public class IfStatementExample { public static void main(String args[]){ int num=70; if (num < 100) { /* This print statement will execute only, * if the above condition is true */ System.out.println("number is less than 100"); } } Output: number is less than 100 Nested if statement in Java When there is an if statement within a different than statement then it is called the nest if statement. The structure of nested if looks like this: if(condition_1) { Statement1; { Statement2; { } } Statement1 will execute if the condition_1 is true. Statement2 would only indien beide die voorwaarde (condition_1 en condition_2) waar is. Voorbeeld van Nes indien verklaring openbaar klas NestedIfExample { openbare statiese leemte indien sou uitvoer as die toestand waai is, en die stellings binne anders sal uitvoer as die toestand vals is. Voorbeeld van indien-anders verklaring openbaar klas IfElseExample { openbare statiese leemte hoof (String args[]){ int num=120; indien (num < 50){ System.out.println("num is less than 50"); } else{ { System.out.println("num is greater than or equal 50"); } } } output: num is greater than or equal 50 if-else-if- statement= is= used= when= we= need= to= check= multiple= conditions.= in= this= statement= we= have= only= one= "if"= and= one= "else"; however= we= can= have= multiple= "else"= if= it= is= also= known= as= if= else= if= ladder= this= is= how= it= looks= if(condition_1)= { (= if condition_1= is= true= execute= this= statement=); = else= if(condition_2)= { (= execute= this= if= condition_2= is= not= met= and= == condition_2= is= met= != statement(s)=); = else= if(condition_3)= { (= execute= this= if= condition_3= is= met= != condition_2= are= != not= met= and= condition_3= is= met= != statement(s)=); = . . . = else= { (= if= none= of= the= condition= is= true= *; then= these= statements= gets= executed= example= of= if-else-if= public= class= IfElseExample { public static void main(String args[]){ int num=1234; if(num=>100){ System.out.println("It is 'n vyf syfernommer"); } anders as (num <100&amp;num; num=>100){ System.out.print("Dit is 'n vier syfernommer"); } anders indien (num <10000&amp;num; num=>1000){ System.out.println("Dit is 'n vyf syfernommer"); } anders (System.out.println("nommer is nie tussen 1 &num; 99999 nie"); } Utset: Dit is 'n vier syfernommer Check uit hierdie verwante java voorbeelde. In Java, daar is 'n aantal maniere waaraan ons die vloeie van die program kan beheer. Behereervloeiestate, verander of breek die vloeie van uitvoering deur implement. The decision statements in Java are: if statement if... Else statement link statement This post provides description and code examples of the Java control flow statements. Java if Declaration The syntax of the if statement is: if (condition) { / execute a code only if the </10000> </1000> </100> evaluates where } If the query is used to check if a condition is true or not. If true, the specified code is executed inside the curly arms. Example: if (month == "December") { System.out.println(Winter Season); } We use the usual mathematical operators to evaluate a condition: Less than - a < b; Less than or equal to - a <= b; Greater than - a > b; Greater than or equal to - a >= b; Equal to - a == b; Not Equal to - a != b; We can use either one condition or multiple conditions, but the result should always be a boolean. When using various conditions, we use the logical EN&amp; logical OR || Operators. Example using logical OR if statement: if (month == "December" || month == "January") { System.out.println(Winter Season); } Example using logical and as in statement: if (month == "December" & day == 25) { System.out.println(Christmas Day); } Java else Statement If the result of the as statement evaluates to false and we want to act on the result, then we use the other statement. The other declaration is followed immediately after the closing arms of the if declaration. Example: int temperature; if (temperature < 0) { System.out.println(Water in solid condition); } else { System.out.println(Water in liquid condition); } In the above example, if temperature is 0 or less than 0, the Water is pressed to the console in solid condition. The other statement will not be executed. However, if the temperature is greater than 0, the Water is pressed to the console in liquid condition. Shorthand as... Else Statement We can also use shorthand notation for the if... otherwise statement that knows as the ternary operator. Syntax for the ternary operator is: variable = (condition) ? expressionTrue : expressionFalse; First, evaluate the condition (). If the operation evaluates true, then enter the expression between ? and :, otherwise feed the condition to the :A way that helps me remember this is: (condition) ? True : false Java other than Declaration We can use multiple as and other statements as long as a condition is not met. The syntax for other than that is: if (condition1) { // execute a code only if condition1 evaluates to true } other than (condition2) { // execute a code if condition2 evaluates to true } else { // execution code are both conditions that evaluate to false } Example: int temperature; if (temperature < 0) { System.out.println(Water in solid condition); } else if (temperature > 100) { System.out.println(Water in gas state); } else { System.out.println(Water in liquid state); } Java Link Statement Another way to control the flow of the program is via a switch statement. The link statement is when we have a number of options and in each case we execute different code. It acts similar to multiple as... otherwise statements. The switch Syntax: The syntax of the switch statement is: switch (expression) { case a: /execute some code break; b: / enter some other code breaks; default: /execute the default code } First, an expression is evaluated. The outcome of the expression is compared against each instance. If the outcome of the expression matches any of the instance conditions, the associated block code is executed. The break keyword is used to exit the link block. This is important because once a game is found, we don't want to continue evaluating other case conditions. The default query is executed if no instance matches the value of the switch expression. Both breaks and defaults are optional, but are recommended for good coding practice. Sample Link Statement The code below uses the switch statement to see if the language is supported or notString long = and; switch (long) { case 0: System.out.println(English); break; case 1: System.out.println(French); break; default: System.out.println(Language not supported); } Output: English In this article we have covered the Java control flow statements that if, other than and link statements. States.

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