

Class VIII

Computer

Topic- Decision control statements(ch-6)

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Good Morning Students

This lesson is of Class VIII for the Subject of Computers. Our topic for today is Decision Control Structure. Students let us start with our topic.

During programming it become necessary sometimes to change the order of execution of some statements, or to repeat a particular set of statements. In Java Conditional Control Structure are categorized as:

Selection Control Structure: The selection control to be transferred to a specific location depending on the outcome of the conditional expression. If condition evaluates to true, a set of statements in a block is executed otherwise a different set of statements is followed. Java supports two types of selection statements: if and switch

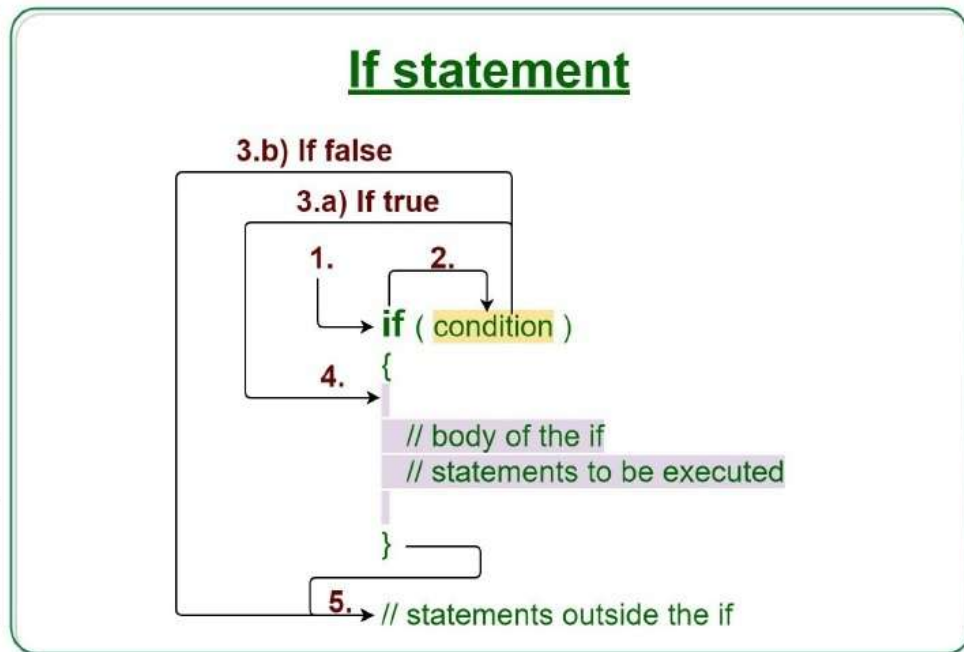
IF Control Structure: IF containing statement is referred to as bi-directional branching because it executes the block of statements depending on the conditional expression. The conditional expression consists of relational and logical operators, and must evaluate to either true or false.

if statement

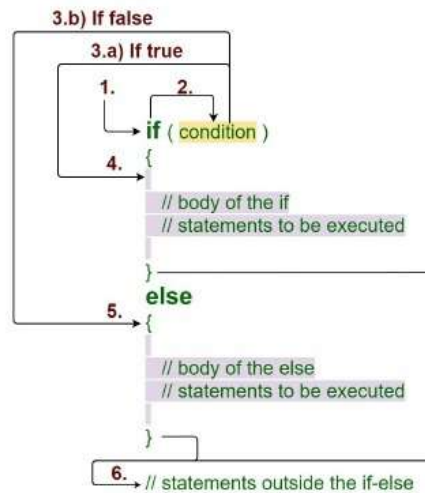
if else statement

if else if or ladder if

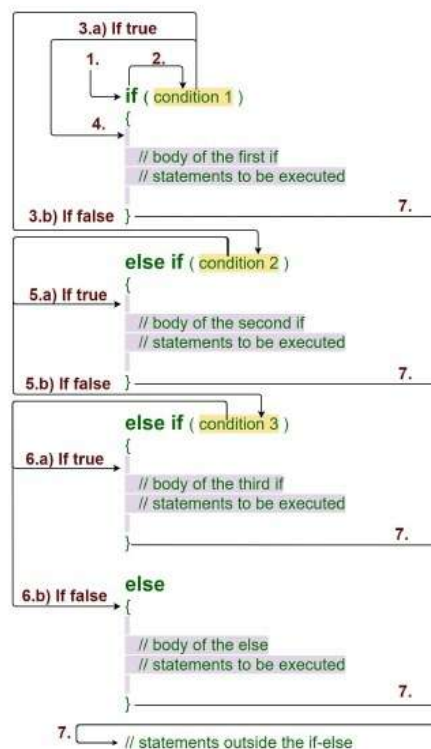
IF statement : IF statement is used to execute a statement or block of statements if the condition is true, otherwise it ignores the condition. It means if the condition is false then the execution of statements in the body of IF is skipped from execution. Syntax for this is



IF Else : The if else is a logical situation, where either of the two actions are to be performed depending on the specific condition. If the condition evaluates to true then the statements written inside the body of the if block are executed, otherwise the statements in the else block get executed.

If - else statement

IF ELSE IF or Ladder IF : The if else if is used when we have to check multiple conditions before taking a decision.

If - else if ladder

Switch Statement: The switch statement is a substitute of large series of if else if statements. This control structure has a switch statement, which stores an expression. It also has multiple cases where each case has a unique label and a block of statements associated with it. The value of the switch expression is compared to the labels of all the cases. If the expression matches, the statements with that case get executed. If none of the case matches, the statement written in default case executed. The break statement takes the flow of control out of the switch statement. Without the break statement, execution would simply continue to the next case.

