Class VIII   Subject- Computer

Topic - Decision control structure   Teacher- Prabhdeep Kaur

Good Morning

Students this lesson is for class VIII, for the subject of computers. Topic for today is syntax of all the programming structur done in chapter 6 that is

- Selection control structure
- Looping control structure
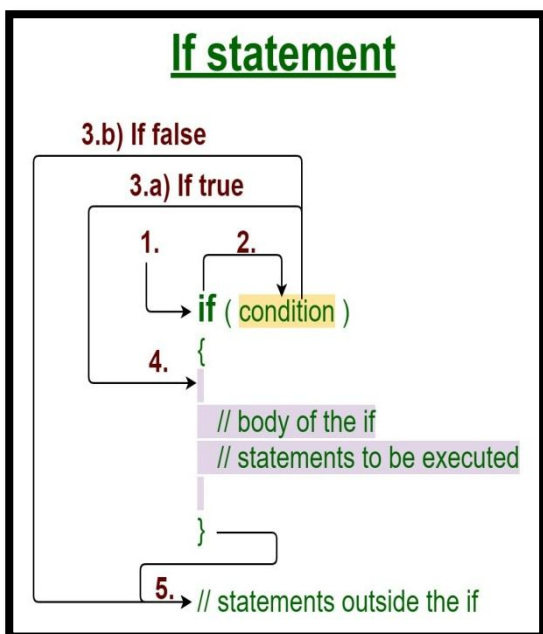- Jumping control structure
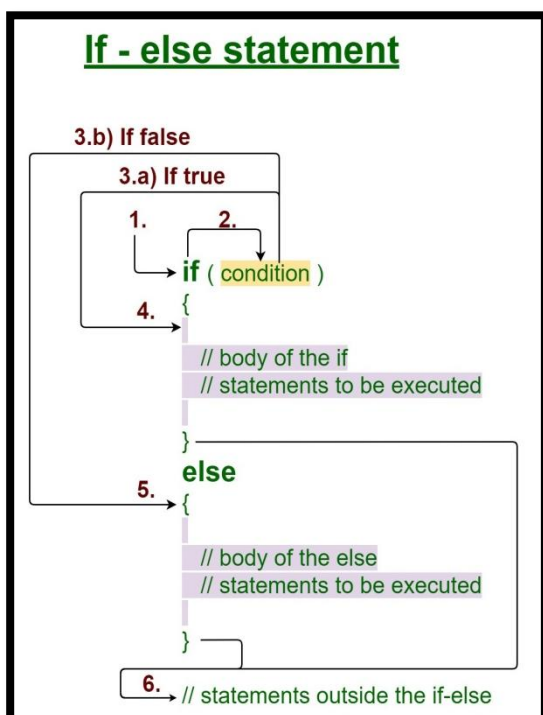
Let us start with

SELECTION CONTROL STRUCTURE

Java support two type of selection statements: IF and SWITCH

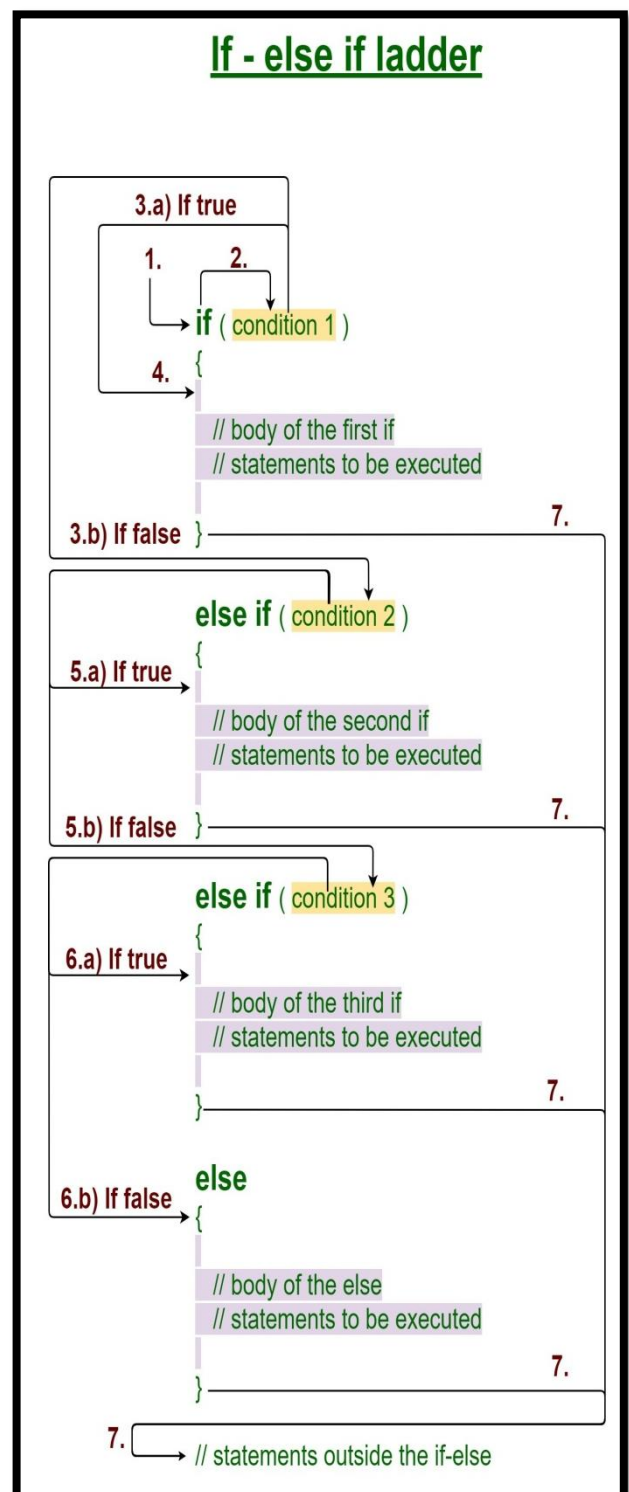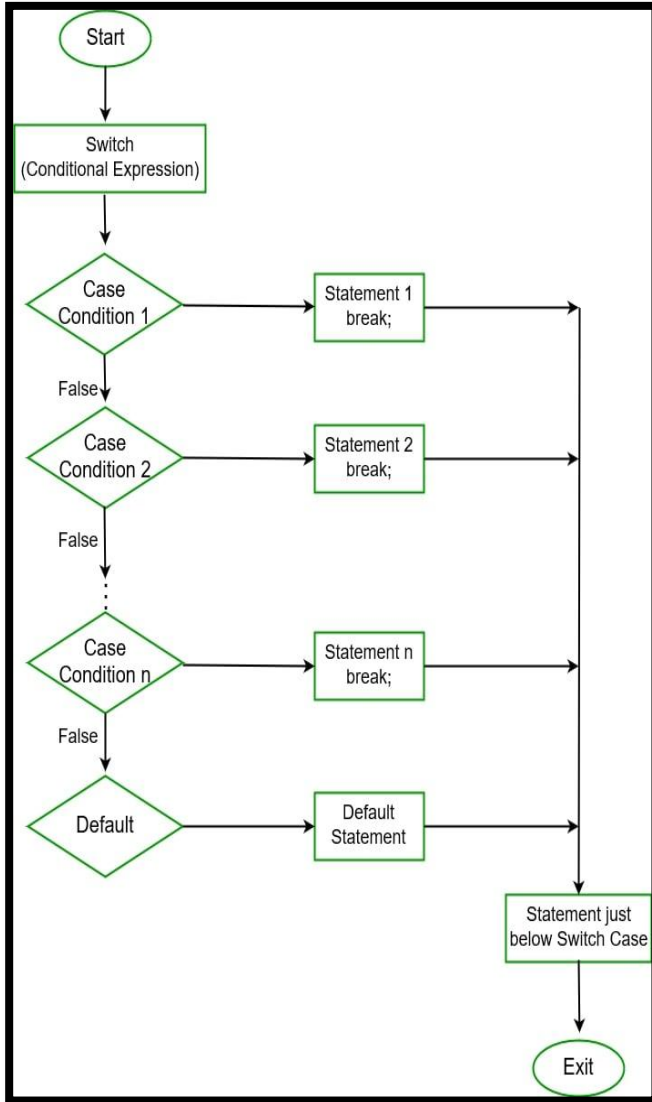Under IF CONTROL STRUCTURE we have

1. IF STATEMENT   3 IF ELSE IF LADDER

If statement

3.b) If false
3.a) If true
1.   2.
if (condition)
4. {
    // body of the if
    // statements to be executed
}
5. // statements outside the if

2 IF ELSE STATEMENT

If - else statement

3.b) If false
3.a) If true
1.   2.
if (condition)
4. {
    // body of the if
    // statements to be executed
}
else
5. {
    // body of the else
    // statements to be executed
}
6. // statements outside the if-else

If - else if ladder

3.a) If true
1.   2.
if (condition 1)
4. {
    // body of the first if
    // statements to be executed
}
3.b) If false }   7.
else if (condition 2)
5.a) If true {
    // body of the second if
    // statements to be executed
}
5.b) If false }   7.
else if (condition 3)
6.a) If true {
    // body of the third if
    // statements to be executed
}   7.
6.b) If false else
{
    // body of the else
    // statements to be executed
}   7.
7. // statements outside the if-else

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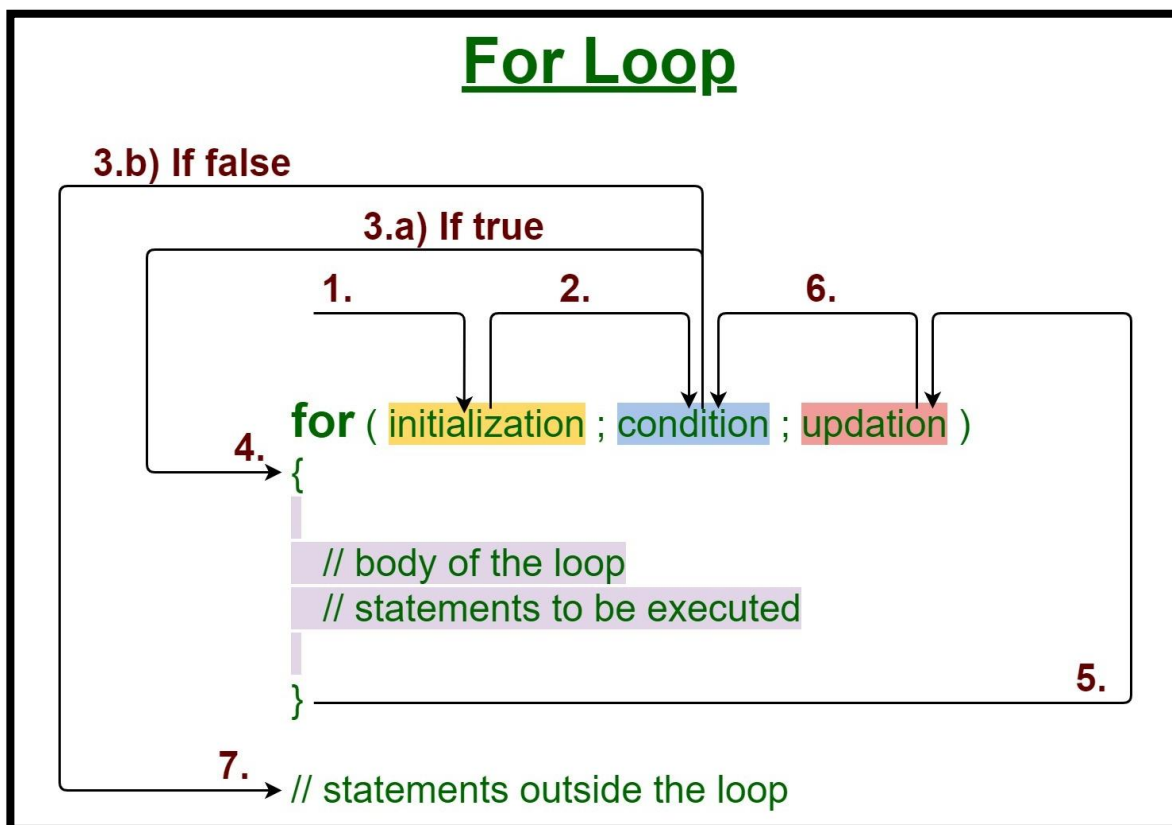Topic - Decision control structure   Teacher- Prabhdeep Kaur
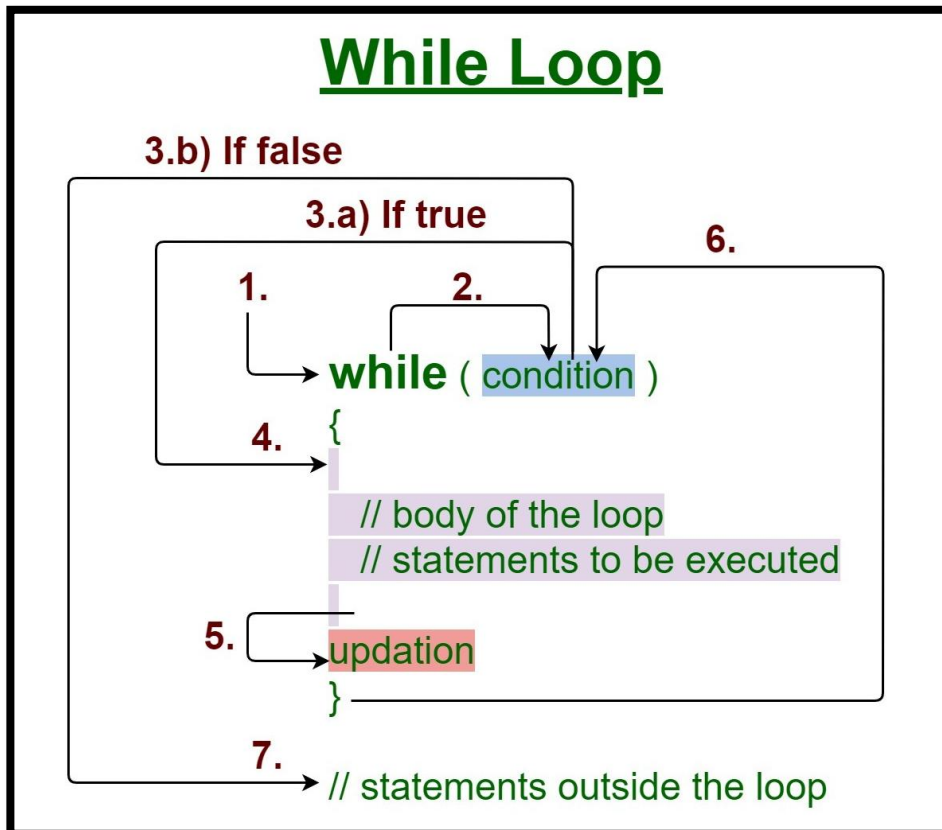
SWITCH STATEMENT

LOOPING CONTROL STRUCTURE

Java support three types of loop statements: FOR, WHILE and DO-WHILE
1. FOR loop

2. WHILE loop
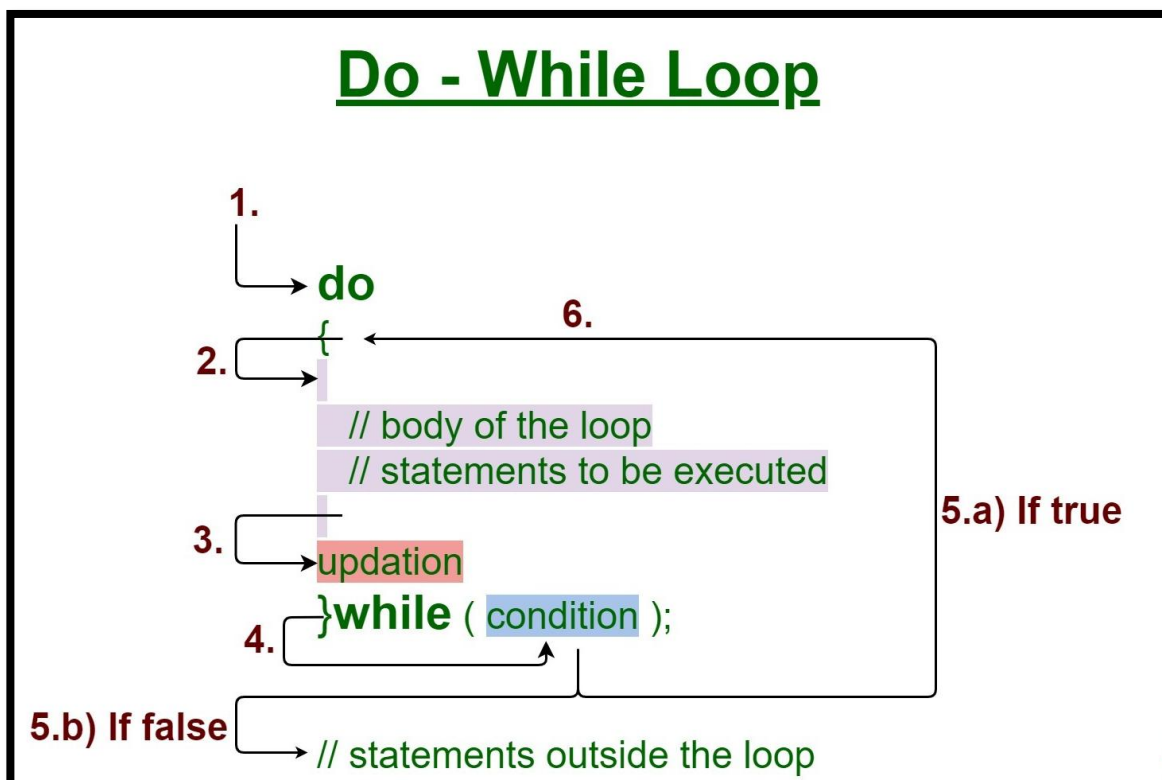

3. DO-WHILE loop

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JUMPING CONTROL STRUCTURE

Jumping statements are control statements that transfer execution control from one point to another point in the program. There are two Jump statements that are provided in the Java programming language:
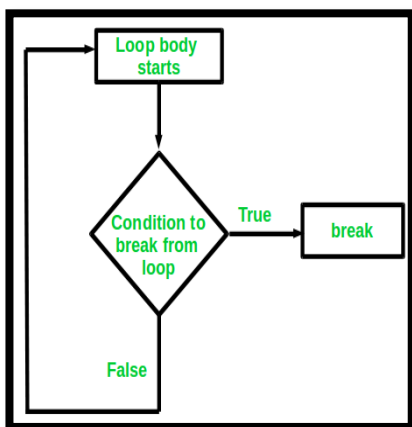
1. Break statement:
2. Continue statement.

BREAK STATEMENT:

Break Statement is a loop control statement that is used to terminate the loop. As soon as the break statement is encountered from within a loop, the loop iterations stop there, and control returns from the loop immediately to the first statement after the loop.

Syntax: break keyword along with a semicolon
break;

Basically, break statements are used in situations when we are not sure about the actual number of iterations for the loop or we want to terminate the loop based on some condition.

CONTINUE STATEMENT:

Continue statement is often used inside the loop, when a continue statement is encountered the control directly jumps to the beginning of the loop for the next iteration instead of executing the statements of the current iteration. The continue statement is used when we want to skip a particular condition and continue the rest execution. Java continue statement is used for all type of loops but it is generally used in for, while, and do-while loops.

Syntax: continue keyword along with a semicolon
continue;