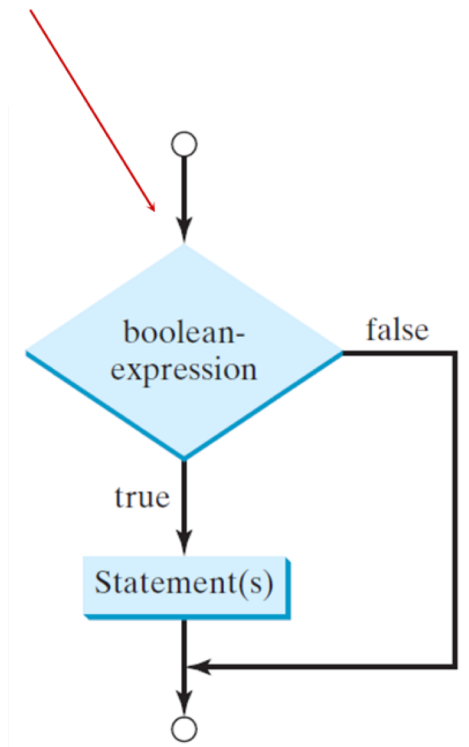


Relational Operators

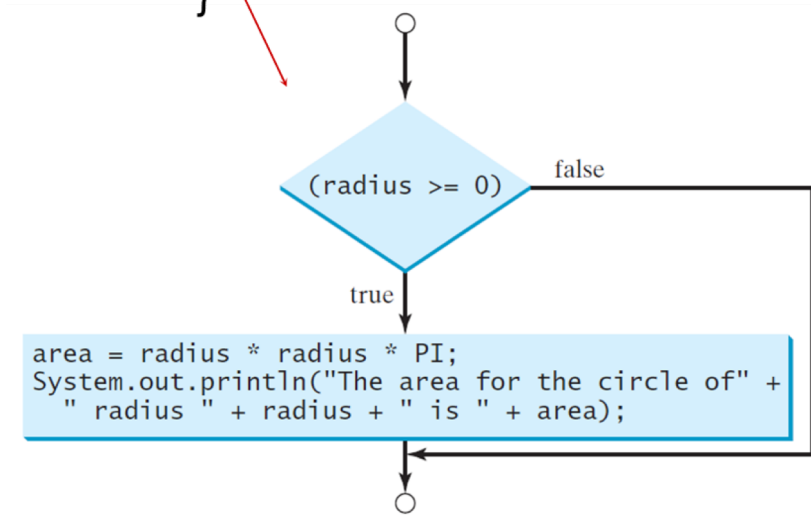
Java Operator	Mathematics Symbol	Name	Example (radius is 5)	Result
<	<	less than	radius < 0	false
<=	≤	less than or equal to	radius <= 0	false
>	>	greater than	radius > 0	true
>=	≥	greater than or equal to	radius >= 0	true
==	=	equal to	radius == 0	false
!=	≠	not equal to	radius != 0	true

One-Way if Statements

```
if (boolean-expression) {  
    statement(s);  
}
```

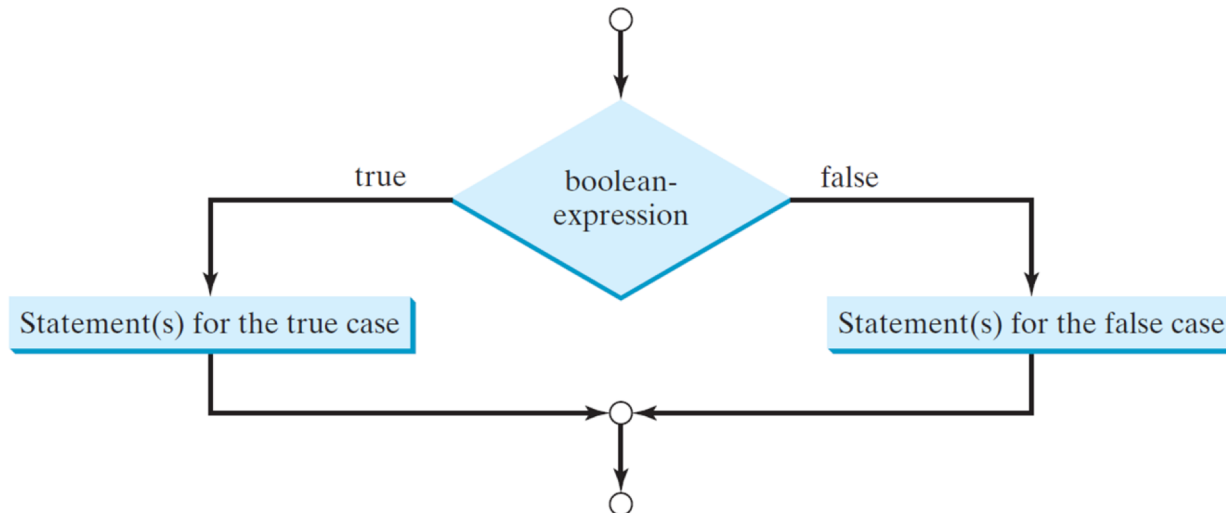


```
if (radius >= 0) {  
    area = radius * radius * PI;  
    System.out.println("The area"  
        + " for the circle of radius "  
        + radius + " is " + area);  
}
```



The Two-Way `if` Statement

```
if (boolean-expression) {  
    statement(s) -for-the-true-case;  
}  
else {  
    statement(s) -for-the-false-case;  
}
```



if-else Example

```
if (radius >= 0) {  
    area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
  
    System.out.println("The area for the "  
    + "circle of radius " + radius +  
    " is " + area);  
}  
else {  
    System.out.println("Negative input");  
}
```

Multiple Alternative if Statements

```
if (score >= 90.0)
    System.out.print("A");
else
    if (score >= 80.0)
        System.out.print("B");
    else
        if (score >= 70.0)
            System.out.print("C");
        else
            if (score >= 60.0)
                System.out.print("D");
            else
                System.out.print("F");
```

(a)

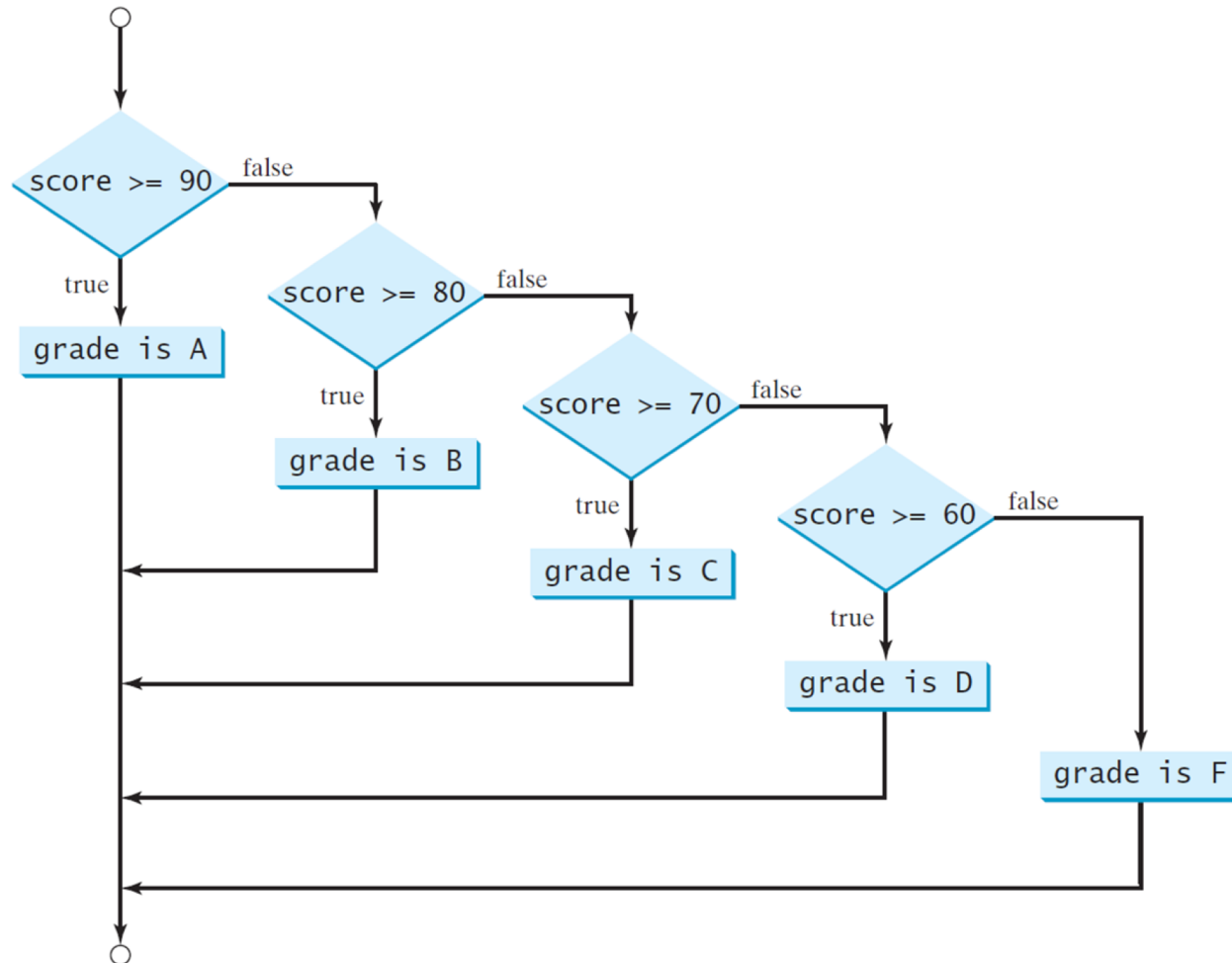
Equivalent

This is better

```
if (score >= 90.0)
    System.out.print("A");
else if (score >= 80.0)
    System.out.print("B");
else if (score >= 70.0)
    System.out.print("C");
else if (score >= 60.0)
    System.out.print("D");
else
    System.out.print("F");
```

(b)

Multi-Way if-else Statements



Note (1 of 2)

The else clause matches the most recent if clause in the same block.

```
int i = 1, j = 2, k = 3;
if (i > j)
  if (i > k)
    System.out.println("A");
else
  System.out.println("B");
```

(a)

Equivalent

This is better
with correct
indentation

```
int i = 1, j = 2, k = 3;
if (i > j)
  if (i > k)
    System.out.println("A");
  else
    System.out.println("B");
```

(b)

Note (2 of 2)

Nothing is printed from the preceding statement. To force the else clause to match the first if clause, you must add a pair of braces:

```
int i = 1;
int j = 2;
int k = 3;
if (i > j) {
    if (i > k)
        System.out.println("A");
}
else
    System.out.println("B");
```

This statement prints B.

Common Errors

Adding a semicolon at the end of an if clause is a common mistake.

```
if (radius >= 0); ← Wrong  
{  
    area = radius*radius*PI;  
    System.out.println(  
        "The area for the circle of radius " +  
        radius + " is " + area);  
}
```

This mistake is hard to find, because it is not a compilation error or a runtime error, it is a logic error.

This error often occurs when you use the next-line block style.

TIP

```
if (number % 2 == 0)
    even = true;
else
    even = false;
```

(a)

Equivalent

```
boolean even
= number % 2 == 0;
```

(b)

CAUTION

```
if (even == true)
    System.out.println(
        "It is even.");
```

(a)

Equivalent

```
if (even)
    System.out.println(
        "It is even.");
```

(b)