



Modul 1

ALGORITMA & PEMROGRAMAN

Kode Matakuliah: SKO20407

PRODI SISTEM KOMPUTER

IIB DARMAJAYA

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Penyusun :
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Conditional statements

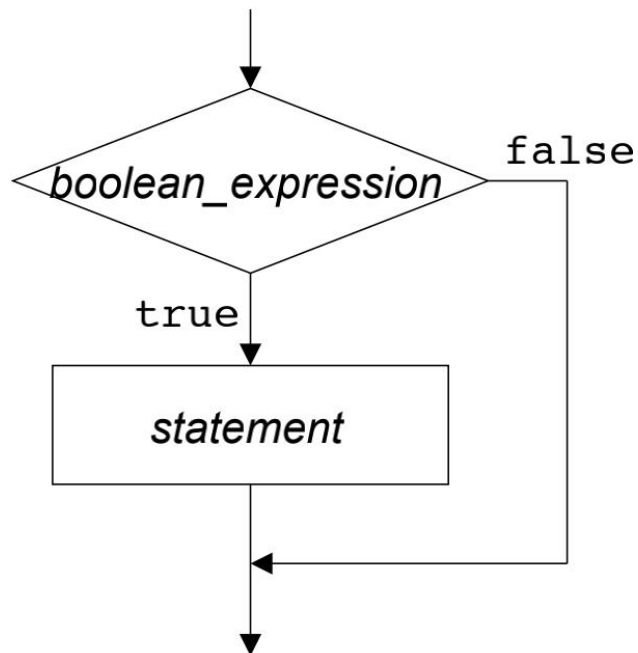
- Within a method, we can alter the *flow of control* (the order in which statements are executed) using either conditionals or loops.
- The *conditional statements* `if`, `if-else`, and `switch` allow us to choose which statement will be executed next.
- Each choice or decision is based on the value of a boolean expression (also called the *condition*).

The `if` statement

- If we have code that we sometimes want to execute and sometimes we want to skip we can use the `if` statement.
- The form of the `if` statement is

```
if (boolean_expression)
    statement
```
- If *boolean_expression* evaluates to `true`, then *statement* is executed.
- If *boolean_expression* evaluates to `false`, then *statement* is skipped.
- Note that the *boolean_expression* enclosed in parentheses must evaluate to true or false.

The if Flowchart



if-Statement Examples

```
if (count > 0)
    average = total / count;
```

```
if (age >= 26)
    if (hasLicense == true)
        System.out.println("You may rent a car.");
```

Or simply **hasLicense**

```
daysInFeb = 28;
if (isLeapYear) {
    daysInFeb = 29;
    System.out.println(year + " is a leap year.");
}
```

JOBSHEET 5

Lakukan percobaan mandiri:

Buatl salah satu contoh penerapan program IF-ELSE sertakan FLOWCHART

LAPORAN HASIL PERCOBAAN: