

Switch Statements

Switch Statements

> switch-case statement is used to compare the value of a variable with multiple values and execute some statements based on the match.

```
switch(expression){
case constant1:
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    break;
case constant2:
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    break;
default:
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    break:
```

No curly brackets for case blocks, even in case of more than 1 statements.

All the case block statements are optional including break. Blank case is perfectly legal code.

default block can appear anywhere in the code. It should not be the last one.

Switch Statements

```
switch(expression){
case constant1:
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    break:
case constant2:
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    break;
default:
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    break;
```

Remember:

- 1. Switch statement's expression MUST be evaluate to a single value. Therefore, there are 4 data types that switch statement does not accept:
 - 1. long
 - 2. double
 - 3. float
 - 4. Boolean
- 1. Content's value must match with expression' value
- 2. Break statement is not mandatory
- 3. default section is not mandatory



Task

- 2. Write a program to display days:
 - 1-Monday
 - 2-Tuesday
 - 3-Wednesday
 - 4-Thursday
 - 5-Friday
 - 6-Saturday



Task

- Create a new switch statement using char instead of int.
- Create a new char variable
- Create a switch statement testing for A, B, C, D or E
- Display a message if any of these are found and then break
- Add a default which displays a message saying not found.



IF..ELSE

- There is no need to provide an else option
- With a series of if statement, they are all checked even if a match has been found(so it performs more slowly than switch)

SWITCH

- > You have a default option that is run if none of the cases match.
- If a match is found, that code is run; then the break statement stops the rest of the switch statement running

