**# Here are some general guidelines on when to use which loop**.  
  
The for-each loop is used when we want to iterate through each and every element of a collection of elements.  
  
The for loop is generally used when a piece of code has to be repeated n number of times i.e. when we know beforehand the number of iterations the loop should run. Unlike for-each loop, a for loop has the flexibility to iterate over a range of elements or values determined by the loop counter.  
  
The while loop is generally used when the loop's terminating condition happens at some yet-to-be determined time i.e. we do not know beforehand the number of iterations the loop should run, or when the termination condition arrives.  
  
The do while loop is the same as while loop, except that it will always execute the body of the loop once before the condition is evaluated.

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A **switch** statement allows the value of a variable or expression to change the control flow of program execution through multiple paths.

1. The switch (aValue) statement takes a variable/reference or an expression as the aValue and always has a switch-block.
2. The switch-block starts with an opening-brace { and concludes with a closing-brace }.
3. The case 1:, case 2: and default : are called labels.
4. The code below a case aValue: label is executed whose aValue matches the value passed into the switch (aValue) statement.
5. If no case matches the aValue passed in the the switch (aValue) statement, then the code under default: label is executed if it exists.
6. The switch block can contain any number of case : labels and one default: label.
7. The break; statement is a branching statement. It causes transfer of execution immediately to the end switch block, skipping all other cases if any below the break;.

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