

# Department of Computer Science

Present By

Ali Adil Qureshi

MTB Schools & Colleges  
Affiliated (GCUL)

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# C++ SWITCH STATEMENT

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- Use the switch statement to select one of many code blocks to be executed.

```
switch(expression) {  
    case x:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    case y:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    default:  
        // code block  
}
```

- This is how it works:
- The **switch** expression is evaluated once
- The value of the expression is compared with the values of each **case**
- If there is a match, the associated block of code is executed
- The **break** and **default** keywords are optional, and will be described later in this chapter

# C++ SWITCH STATEMENT

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- The example below uses the weekday number to calculate the weekday name:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int day = 4;
    switch (day) {
        case 1:
            cout << "Monday";
            break;
        case 2:
            cout << "Tuesday";
            break;
        case 3:
            cout << "Wednesday";
            break;
```

```
        case 4:
            cout << "Thursday";
            break;
        case 5:
            cout << "Friday";
            break;
        case 6:
            cout << "Saturday";
            break;
        case 7:
            cout << "Sunday";
            break;}
    return 0;}
```

# THE BREAK KEYWORD

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- When C++ reaches a **break** keyword, it breaks out of the switch block.
- This will stop the execution of more code and case testing inside the block.
- When a match is found, and the job is done, it's time for a break. There is no need for more testing.
- A break can save a lot of execution time because it "ignores" the execution of all the rest of the code in the switch block.



# THE DEFAULT KEYWORD

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- The default keyword specifies some code to run if there is no case match:
- **Note:** The default keyword must be used as the last statement in the switch, and it does not need a break.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int day = 4;
    switch (day) {
        case 6:
            cout << "Today is Saturday";
            break;
```

```
        case 7:
            cout << "Today is Sunday";
            break;
        default:
            cout << "Looking forward to the
            Weekend";
            }
            return 0;
            }
```

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**THANK YOU**

