PRINT VERSION

JavaScript Switch Statement

Conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions. Use the <u>switch</u> statement to select one of many blocks of code to be executed. The list below shows how the switch works:

```
switch( n ) {
  case 1:
    execute code block 1
    break
  case 2:
    execute code block 2
    break
  default:
    code to be executed if n is
    different from case 1 and 2
}
```

1. A single expression n (most often a variable) is evaluated once.

2. The value of the expression is then compared with the values for each case.

3. If there is a match, the block of code associated with that case is executed.

4. Use <u>break</u> to prevent the code from running into the next case.

```
<html><body>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    var  now    = new Date( );
    var  theDay = now.getDay( );

    switch ( theDay )  {
      case 5:
        document.write( "Finally Friday" );
        break;
      case 6:
        document.write( "Super Saturday" );
        break;
      case 0:
        document.write( "Sleepy Sunday" );
        break;
      default:
        document.write( "I'm looking forward
to this weekend!" );
    }
```

[Display the HTML]   [reset]

The object <u>Date</u> includes the following methods

- <u>getDay( )</u>, which gets the day of the week as a value from 0 to 6.

- getDate( ), which gets the day of the month as a value between 1 and 31.

- getMonth( ), which returns the month from the date object as a value from 0 through 11.

Demonstration

The following demonstration shows how the script of HTML and JavaScript is displayed on the Web.

Display the HTML	Reset

```html
<html>
 <body>
  <script type="text/javascript">
   var number = prompt( "Please a number:", "3" );
   switch ( number ) {
    case "1":
     document.write( document.cookie );
     break;
    case "2":
     document.write( document.domain );
     break;
    case "3":
     document.write( document.location );
     break;
    case "4":
     document.write( document.referrer );
     break;
    case "5":
```

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