



switch in js, what can be used as case, string or int? and in switch parameter

In JavaScript, the `switch` statement lets you execute different blocks of code based on the value of an expression. Here's how it works regarding **which types can be used as case values and as the parameter (expression) in the switch statement**:

What Types Can Be Used as case?

- **Number (int, float):**

You can use numbers as cases. Example:

```
switch (num) {  
  case 1:  
    // code  
    break;  
  case 2:  
    // code  
    break;  
}
```

- **String:**

Strings can be used directly as case values. Example:

```
switch (fruit) {  
  case "apple":  
    // code  
    break;  
  case "banana":  
    // code  
    break;  
}
```

- **Other Types (Boolean, null, undefined, etc.):**

Technically, you can use any values that can be compared with `===` (strict equality) to the switch expression, including booleans and `null` or `undefined`, though using objects or arrays is not reliable.^[1]

What Can You Use as the `switch` Parameter (Expression)?

- The parameter after `switch` can be **any single JavaScript expression**. The value is evaluated and strictly compared (`===`) to each case value:

```
switch (myExpression) {  
  // cases  
}
```

- The type of this expression determines which cases can match.

Strict Comparison (`===`)

- **Important:** The comparison uses `===` (strict equality). That means:
 - `switch (3)` will match case `3:`, but **not** case `"3:"`:
 - `switch ("apple")` will match case `"apple:"`, but **not** case `apple:` (no quotes)
- If the types do not match, the case does NOT execute. [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#)

What Not to Use

- **Objects/Arrays:**
Avoid using objects/arrays as case values or switch expressions since the comparison is by reference (not content), and rarely behaves as you expect. [\[1\]](#)

Example: Number and String Cases

```
let value = 2;  
switch (value) {  
  case 1:  
    console.log("One");  
    break;  
  case 2:  
    console.log("Two"); // Output: Two  
    break;  
}  
  
let fruit = "apple";  
switch (fruit) {  
  case "apple":  
    console.log("A fruit"); // Output: A fruit  
    break;  
  case "banana":  
    console.log("Banana");  
    break;  
}
```

Summary Table

Can be used as case value?	Number	String	Boolean	null/undefined	Object/Array
	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✗

* Rarely used and potentially confusing; prefer to use primitives.

In summary:

You can use either strings or numbers (and other primitives) for case values and switch parameters. The comparison is strict (===): types must match. Avoid using objects or arrays as case values.

You can use any valid expression in the switch() parameter, and the result is compared strictly to each case value. [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#) [\[2\]](#)

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1. <https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/javascript/switch>
2. https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_switch.asp
3. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Statements/switch>
4. <https://dev.to/bhagatparwinder/js-switch-statement-explained-101c>