

switch语句中的字符串

## Strings in switch Statements

In the **JDK 7 release**, you can use a `String` object in the expression of a `switch` statement:

```
public String getDayOfWeekWithSwitchStatement(String dayOfWeekArg) {
    String typeOfDay;
    switch (dayOfWeekArg) {
        case "Monday":
            typeOfDay = "Start of work week";
            break;
        case "Tuesday":
        case "Wednesday":
        case "Thursday":
            typeOfDay = "Midweek";
            break;
        case "Friday":
            typeOfDay = "End of work week";
            break;
        case "Saturday":
        case "Sunday":
            typeOfDay = "Weekend";
            break;
        default:
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid day of the week: " + dayOfWeekArg);
    }
    return typeOfDay;
}
```

**switch** 语句使用 `String.equals` 方法来进行字符串对象比较，所以该语句的字符串对象的比较是大小写敏感的

The `switch` statement compares the `String` object in its expression with the expressions associated with each `case` label as if it were using the `String.equals` method; consequently, the comparison of `String` objects in `switch` statements is **case sensitive**. The **Java compiler** generates generally **more efficient bytecode** from `switch` statements that use `String` objects than from chained `if-then-else` statements.

Java 编译器通常从使用字符串对象的 `switch` 语句比链式的 `if-then-else` 语句生成更高效的字节码