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If you find yourself repeating `else if` statements in your code, where each condition is based on the same value, then it might be time to use a switch statement.

```
if (option === 1) {
    console.log("You selected option 1.");
} else if (option === 2) {
    console.log("You selected option 2.");
} else if (option === 3) {
    console.log("You selected option 3.");
} else if (option === 4) {
    console.log("You selected option 4.");
} else if (option === 5) {
    console.log("You selected option 5.");
} else if (option === 6) {
    console.log("You selected option 6.");
}
```

Switch statement

A **switch statement** is an another way to chain multiple `else if` statements that are based on the same value **without using conditional statements**. Instead, you just *switch* which piece of code is executed based on a value.

```
switch (option) {
    case 1:
        console.log("You selected option 1.");
    case 2:
        console.log("You selected option 2.");
    case 3:
        console.log("You selected option 3.");
    case 4:
        console.log("You selected option 4.");
    case 5:
        console.log("You selected option 5.");
    case 6:
        console.log("You selected option 6.");
}
```

Here, each `else if` statement (`option === [value]`) has been replaced with a `case` clause (`case: [value]`) and those clauses have been wrapped inside the switch statement.

When the switch statement first evaluates, it looks for the first `case` clause whose expression evaluates to the same value as the result of the expression passed to the switch statement. Then, it transfers control to that `case` clause, executing the associated statements.

So, if you set `option` equal to `3` ...

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```
switch (option) {
    ...
}
```

> **Prints:**
>
> You selected option 3.
> You selected option 4.
> You selected option 5.
> You selected option 6.

...then the switch statement prints out options 3, 4, 5, and 6.

But that's not exactly like the original `if...else` code at the top? So what's missing?

Break statement

The **break statement** can be used to terminate a switch statement and transfer control to the code following the terminated statement. By adding a `break` to each `case` clause, you fix the issue of the switch statement *falling-through* to other case clauses.

```javascript
var option = 3;

switch (option) {
    case 1:
        console.log("You selected option 1.");
        break;
    case 2:
        console.log("You selected option 2.");
        break;
    case 3:
        console.log("You selected option 3.");
        break;
    case 4:
        console.log("You selected option 4.");
        break;
    case 5:
        console.log("You selected option 5.");
        break;
    case 6:
        console.log("You selected option 6.");
        break; // technically, not needed
}
```

> **Prints:** You selected option 3.

QUIZ QUESTION

What will be the result from the following switch statement?

```javascript
var month = 2;

switch(month) {
    case 1:
    case 3:
    case 5:
    case 7:
    case 8:
    case 10:
    case 12:
        days = 31;
        break;
    case 4:
    case 6:
    case 9:
    case 11:
        days = 30;
        break;
    case 2:
        days = 28;
}

console.log("There are " + days + " days in this month.");
```

○ There are 30 days in this month.

There are 28 days in this month.

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