L3. Switch Statements + Nested Case

Switch Cases

- Switch cases are used to jump between various cases based on the expression.

Syntax:

switch (expression){

//cases
case one:
//do something;
break;

case two:
//do something else;
break;

default:
//do something;
}

Note:

- Cases must be of the same type as expressions, must be a constant or literal.
- duplicate case values are not allowed.
- break should be used to terminate the sequence.
- if break is not used, it will continue the next case.
- default will execute when none of the above cases execute.
- if default is not at the end then, put break after it.

Example Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter your favorite fruit bro 😎: ");
        String fruit = sc.next();

        switch (fruit) {
```

```
            case "Orange":
                System.out.println("The Best juice by far.");
                break;

            case "Apple":
                System.out.println("Red and Delicious it is.");
                break;

            case "Strawberry":
                System.out.println("Best type of berry to exist");
                break;

            case "Kiwi":
                System.out.println("Fuzzy and green in the inside, sccop
with spoon :)");
                break;

            case "Watermelon":
                System.out.println("Can i get a watermeloon?, for my
homies");
                break;

            default:
                System.out.println("Bruh eat some fruit fat ass.");
        }
    }
}
```

Enhanced Switch Case

The below is a program that shows the syntax of an enhanced switch case.

2. Write a program to print the days of the week by inputting the corresponding number.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Days_Of_Week {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter a number to display its corresponding day:
");
        int day = sc.nextInt();
```

```
        switch (day) {
            case 1 -> System.out.println("Monday");
            case 2 -> System.out.println("Tuesday");
            case 3 -> System.out.println("Wednesday");
            case 4 -> System.out.println("Thursday");
            case 5 -> System.out.println("Friday");
            case 6 -> System.out.println("Saturday");
            case 7 -> System.out.println("Sunday");
        }

    }
}
```

Nested Switch Case

A nested switch case is a switch with a case containing another Switch case,
The below is an example of this.

3. Write a program to Display an employees Name and Department according to the provided Details.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class EmpIDandDepartment {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter your Employee: ");
        int empID = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter your Department: ");
        String department = sc.nextLine();

        switch (empID) {
            case 1 -> System.out.println("Gabriel Sivakumar");
            case 2 -> System.out.println("Jonathan Sivakumar");
            case 3 -> {
                System.out.println("Jotham Sivakumar");
                switch (department) {
                    case "IT" -> System.out.println("IT Department");
                    case "Management" -> System.out.println("Management
Department");
                    case "HR" -> System.out.println("Human Resources
```

```
Department");
                }
            }
            default -> System.out.println("Please Enter a valid EmpID or
Department");
        }
    }
}
```