SYNTAX
TECHNOLOGIES

JAVA

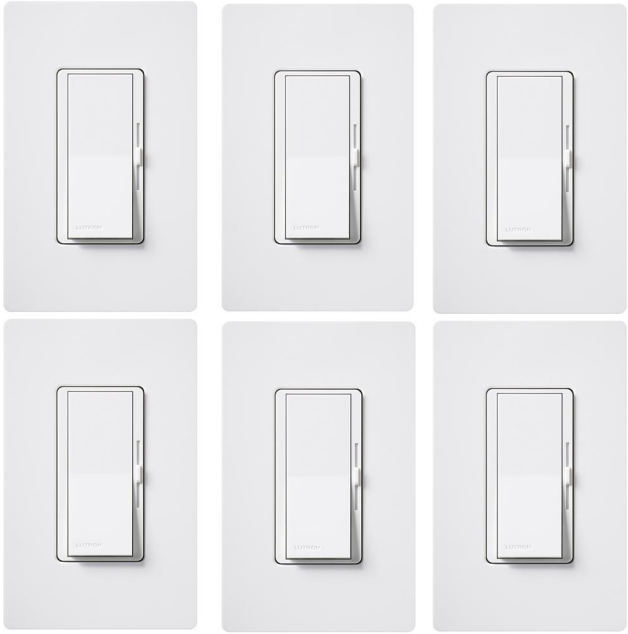
Class 6

Agenda

Switch Case

Switch Case

Switch statement executes one statement from multiple conditions.
A switch works with the **byte, short, char, int** and **String**



```
switch("value"){

        case val1:
                execute something;
                break;
        case val2:
                execute something;
                break;
        default:
                execute something;
                break;
}
```

Switch Case

```java
int monthIndex = 4;

switch (monthIndex) {
case 1:
    System.out.println("January");
    break;
case 2:
    System.out.println("February");
    break;
case 3:
    System.out.println("March");
    break;
case 4:
    System.out.println("April");
    break;
case 5:
    System.out.println("May");
    break;
default:
    System.out.println("I do not know this month");
}
```

Switch Case

Important rules for switch statements :

- The value for a case must be the same data type as the variable in the switch.
- The break statement is used inside the switch to terminate a statement sequence.
- The break statement is optional. If omitted, execution will continue on into the next case.
- The default statement is optional, and can appear anywhere inside the switch block.
- Duplicate case values are not allowed.

Switch Case

The **switch** statement in java language is used to execute the code from multiple conditions or case. It is same like if else-if statement.

The **default** section handles all values that are not explicitly handled by one of the case sections.

Limitations of switch statement

- The switch can only check for **equality**. This means that the other relational operators such as greater than are rendered unusable in a case.Example:
  case k>=20: // not allowed
- Logical operators cannot be used with switch statement.
- Primitive types: boolean, float, double, long cannot be used as an argument in switch ()