If and Switch Statements

(Session 10.2 mid p773-p774 and mid p777 – top p778)

if and if-else statements[1]:

One statement	multiple statements

`If (condition) statement;`	`If (condition){`
	`    statement1;`
	`    statement2;`
	`    statement3;`
	`}`

on 2 lines:
`if (condition) statement;`
`else statement;`
 	
on 4 lines:
`    if (condition)`
`        statement;`
`    else`
`        statement;`
	`If (condition){`
	`    statement1;`
	`    statement2;`
	`    statement3;`
	`}`
	`else{`
	`    statement1;`
	`    statement2;`
	`    statement3;`
	`}`

switch statement: ← not on test 3.

```
switch (expression) {
   case label1:
      statements(s);
      break;
   case label2:
       statements(s);
      break;
   case label3:
      statements(s);
      break;
       .
       .
       .
   default:
       statements(s);
}
```

How the switch executes: The *expression* in the first line of the code is compared to the case labels. (*label1*, *label2*, etc). If the *expression* matches the label, then the corresponding statement(s) of that case is executed. The *break* statement causes the interpreter to skip down to the end of the switch after the close bracket. If none of the labels match, then the *default* statement(s) is executed.

---

[1] Similar to the if statement is the **conditional operator** of the form:
    `(condition) ? trueValue : falseValue.`
If the condition is `true` then the `trueValue` is returned otherwise `falseValue` is returned.