navigation

- Main Page
- Documentation
- FAQ
- Downloads
- Glossary
- Index
- Recent changes
- Random page
- Help

search

Search

Go Search

tools

- What links here
- Related changes
- Special pages
- Printable version
- Permanent link
- Page information

CASE

| English (en) | español (es) | français (fr) | 日本語 (ja) | 中文(中国大陆) (zh_CN) |

◄ ▲ ►

3Cb - CASE (author: Tao Yue, state: changed)

Case opens a case statement. The case statement compares the value of ordinal expression to each selector, which can be a constant, a subrange, or a list of them separated by commas. Selector field separated to action field by Colon.

Suppose you wanted to branch one way if `b` is `1, 7, 2037,` or `5`; and another way if otherwise. You could do it by:

```
if (b = 1) or (b = 7) or (b = 2037) or (b = 5) then
  Statement1
else
  Statement2;
```

But in this case, it would be simpler to list the numbers for which you want Statement1 to execute. You would do this with a `case` statement:

```
case b of
  1,7,2037,5: Statement1;
  otherwise   Statement2
end;
```

The general form of the `case` statement is:

```
case selector of
  List1:    Statement1;
  List2:    Statement2;
  ...
  Listn:    Statementn;
  otherwise Statement
end;
```

The `otherwise` part is optional. When available, it differs from compiler to compiler. In many compilers, you use the word `else` instead of `otherwise`.

selector is any variable of an ordinal data type. You may not use reals!

Note that the lists must consist of literal values. That is, you must use constants or hard-coded values -- you cannot use variables.

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