Unlike if and if-else statements, the switch statement can have much easier execution paths.

Example of if else:

int month = 8;

if (month == 1) {

System.out.println("January");

} else if (month == 2) {

System.out.println("February");

}

…………………….

…………………….

A switch works with the byte, short, char, and int primitive data types. It also works with *enumerated* type, the String type, and a few special classes that wrap certain primitive types: Character, Byte, Short and Integer.

Uppercase and Lowercase: Use of lowercase and Uppercase in case statement to use String type, to get the matching format with the String word.

Break:

Another point of interest is the break statement. Each break statement terminates the enclosing switch statement. Control flow continues with the first statement following the switch block. The break statements are necessary because without them, statements in switch blocks fall through: All statements after the matching case label are executed in sequence, regardless of the expression of subsequent case labels, until a break statement is encountered.

Important reminders:

* Duplicate case values are not allowed.
* The value for a case must be the same data type as the variable in the switch.
* The value for a case must be a constant.
* 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. Break statement is needed if it is used in the middle.

Integer data type example: Please see my github for the full code

**int** month = input.nextInt();  
**switch** (month) {  
**case** 1:  
 System.out.println(“January”)  
 **break**;  
**case** 2:  
 System.out.println(“February”);  
 **break**;

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String type example: Please see github for the code

System.out.println("Enter month");  
 String month = in.nextLine();  
  
 switch (month.toLowerCase()) {  
 case "january":  
 System.out.println("1");  
 break;  
 case "february":  
 System.out.println("2");  
 break;  
 case "march":  
 System.out.println("3");

………………………………

Stack: Last in First Out (LIFO) - we use push, pop, peek

Queue: First in First Out (FIFO) - we use offer, poll, peek

Example: Line in a theme park

