The switch statement

- The switch statement is a more powerful way to write a conditional statement, it takes a value and then checks if it matches with a case provided.
- The switch statement is a bit like a switch in other languages.
- The switch statement syntax is:

```
switch (value) {
  case value1:
    // code block
    break;
  case value2:
    // code block
    break;
  default:
  // code block
}
```

- The default case is optional, but it is recommended to use it.
- It helps to give a case to the user when none of the cases get matched.

Example

```
var day = "Tuesday";
switch (day) {
  case "Monday":
    console.log("Today is Monday");
    break;
  case "Tuesday":
    console.log("Today is Tuesday");
    break;
  case "Wednesday":
    console.log("Today is Wednesday");
    break;
  case "Thursday":
    console.log("Today is Thursday");
    break;
  case "Friday":
    console.log("Today is Friday");
    break;
  case "Saturday":
    console.log("Today is Saturday");
    break;
  case "Sunday":
    console.log("Today is Sunday");
    break;
  default:
```

```
        console.log("Today is not a day of the week");
}
```

- Here the control variable is day, and the value of the variable is "Tuesday", so the switch statement will check if the value of the variable matches with any of the cases and it matches with the case "Tuesday", so it will execute the code block and print "Today is Tuesday".