# Switch Case in Java

## Syntax

```
switch(expression) {
  case x:
    // code block
    break; // optional
  case y:
    // code block
    break; // optional
  default: // optional
    // code block to be executed if no cases match
}
```

## Example

Consider the code snippet given below:

```
public class Example {

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Declaring a variable for switch expression
    int day = 4;
    switch (day) {
      // Case statements
      case 1:
        System.out.println("Day 1: Monday");
        break;
      case 2:
        System.out.println("Day 2: Tuesday");
        break;
      case 3:
        System.out.println("Day 3: Wednesday");
        break;
      case 4:
        System.out.println("Day 4: Thursday");
        break;
      case 5:
        System.out.println("Day 5: Friday");
        break;
      case 6:
        System.out.println("Day 6: Saturday");
        break;
      case 7:
        System.out.println("Day 7: Sunday");
        break;
      // Default case statement
      default:
        System.out.println("Invalid day");
    }
  }
}
```

Output:

```
Day 4: Thursday
```

# WHY TO USE THE BREAK IN SWITCH CASE---

Example:

```
public class FallThrough {

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Declaring a variable for switch expression
    int day = 4;
    switch (day) {
      // Case statements
      case 1:
        System.out.println("Day 1: Monday");
        break;
      case 2:
        System.out.println("Day 2: Tuesday");
        break;
      case 3:
        System.out.println("Day 3: Wednesday");
        break;
      case 4:
        System.out.println("Day 4: Thursday");
      case 5:
        System.out.println("Day 5: Friday");
      case 6:
        System.out.println("Day 6: Saturday");
      case 7:
        System.out.println("Day 7: Sunday");
        break;
      // Default case statement
      default:
        System.out.println("Invalid day");
    }
  }
}
```

Output:

```
Day 4: Thursday
Day 5: Friday
Day 6: Saturday
Day 7: Sunday
```

## Java Wrapper in Switch Statement

*The wrapper class in Java allows us to convert primitive data types into objects.* We can use *Byte*, *Integer*, *Short* and *Long* variables with wrapper classes in switch statements in Java.

Example:

```
public class WrapperInSwitchExample {
     public static void main(String args[])
     {
        Integer age = 18;
        switch (age)
        {
          case (16):
            System.out.println("Ineligible to vote!");
            break;
          case (18):
            System.out.println("Eligible to vote");
            break;
          case (65):
            System.out.println("Senior Citizen");
            break;
          default:
            System.out.println("Please give a valid age.");
        }
      }
}
```

Output:

```
Eligible to vote
```