

JAVA

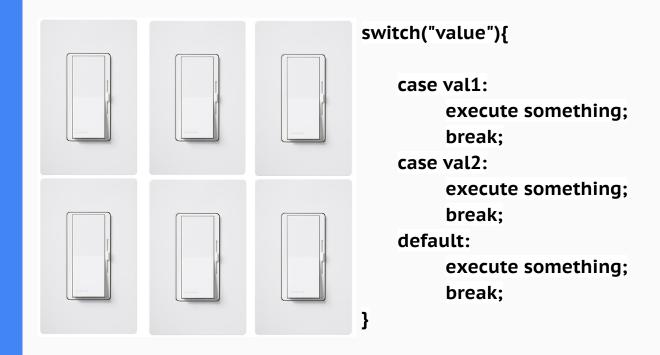
Class 6

Agenda

Switch Statement

Switch statement executes one statement from multiple conditions.

A switch works with the **byte**, **short**, **char**, **int** and **String**



```
int monthIndex = 4;
switch (monthIndex) {
case 1:
    System.out.println("January");
    break;
case 2:
    System.out.println("February");
    break;
case 3:
    System.out.println("March");
    break;
case 4:
    System.out.println("April");
    break;
case 5:
    System.out.println("May");
    break;
default:
    System.out.println("I do not know this month");
```

Important rules for switch statements:

- Duplicate case values are not allowed.
- The value for a case must be the same data type as the variable in the switch.
- 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.

The **switch** statement in java language is used to execute the code from multiple conditions or case. It is same like if else-if statement.

The **default** section handles all values that are not explicitly handled by one of the case sections.

Limitations of switch statement

 The switch can only check for equality. This means that the other relational operators such as greater than are rendered unusable in a case.Example:

case k>=20: // not allowed

 Logical operators cannot be used with switch statement.

Task

- Ask user to enter their country and capture it.
 Once values are captured print which language user speaks.
- Allow user to enter grade and then provide explanation: A-Excellent, B-Good, C-Average, D-Bad, any other grade --> Not Acceptable. At the end your program should print which grade was entered by a user with explanation.
- 3. HomeWork: Using scanner class create calculator. Allow user to enter 2 numbers and operator(+,-,*,/). Based on operator provide the result to user.