Ch.4 Making Decisions Part 3

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Lecture 11

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The switch Statement semantics

```
switch (expression) {
   case const-expr: statements
   ...
   case const-expr: statements
   default: statements
}
```

- expression is evaluated to an int/char value
- execution starts at the case labeled with the int value
- execution starts at default if the int value matches none of the case labels

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The switch Statement

• Example:

```
int quarter;
...
switch (quarter) {
    case 1: cout << "First";
        break;
    case 2: cout << "Second";
        break;
    case 3: cout << "Second";
        break;
    case 3: cout << "Third";
        break;
    case 4: cout << "Third";
        break;
    case 4: cout << "Fourth";
        break;
    default: cout << "Invalid choice";
}
```

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The switch Statement

• Multiple labels for same set of statements

• if ch is 'a', it falls through to Option A

```
char ch;
...
switch (ch) {
    case 'a':
    case 'A': cout << "Option A";
        break;
    case 'b':
    case 'b':
    case 'B': cout << "Option B";
        break;
    case 'c':
    case 'c':
    case 'C': cout << "Option C";
        break;
    default: cout << "Invalid choice";
}
```