# Ch. 4 Making Decisions Part 3 

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Lecture II

## The switch Statement intro

- multi-way decision that tests an integer expression against multiple constant integer values

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


## 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


## The switch Statement syntax <br> ```switch (expression) { \\ case const-expr: statements \\ case const-expr: statements \\ default: statements \\ }```

- expression must have int (or char) type
- const-expr must be a constant:
a literal or named constant
- statements is one or more statements (no braces needed)
- default is optional


## The switch Statement

- Example:

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


## The break Statement

- The break statement causes an immediate exit from the switch.
- Without a break statement, execution continues on to the next set of statements.
- Sometimes this is useful: the textbook has some nice examples.


## 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': cout << "Option B";
            break;
    case 'c':
    case 'C': cout << "Option C";
            break;
    default: cout << "Invalid choice";
}```

