C Language

Chapter # 11

Decision Constructs

Lecture: 32

Today's Lecture

- Switch Statement

Switch Statement

- The switch statement is another conditional structure.
- It is a good alternative of nested if-else.
- It can be used easily when there are many choices available and only one should be executed. Nested if becomes very difficult in this situation.

Working of Switch statement

- Switch statement compares the result of single expression with multiple cases.
- Expression can be any valid expression that results in integer or character value.
- Each case label represents one choice.
- If the results match with any case, the corresponding block of statements is executed.
- Any number of cases can be used in one switch statement.
- A default label appears at the end of all case labels. It is executed only when the result of expression does not match with any case label.
- The break statement in each case label is used to exit from switch body. It is used at the end of each case label.
- If break is not used, all case blocks that come after the matching case, will also be executed.

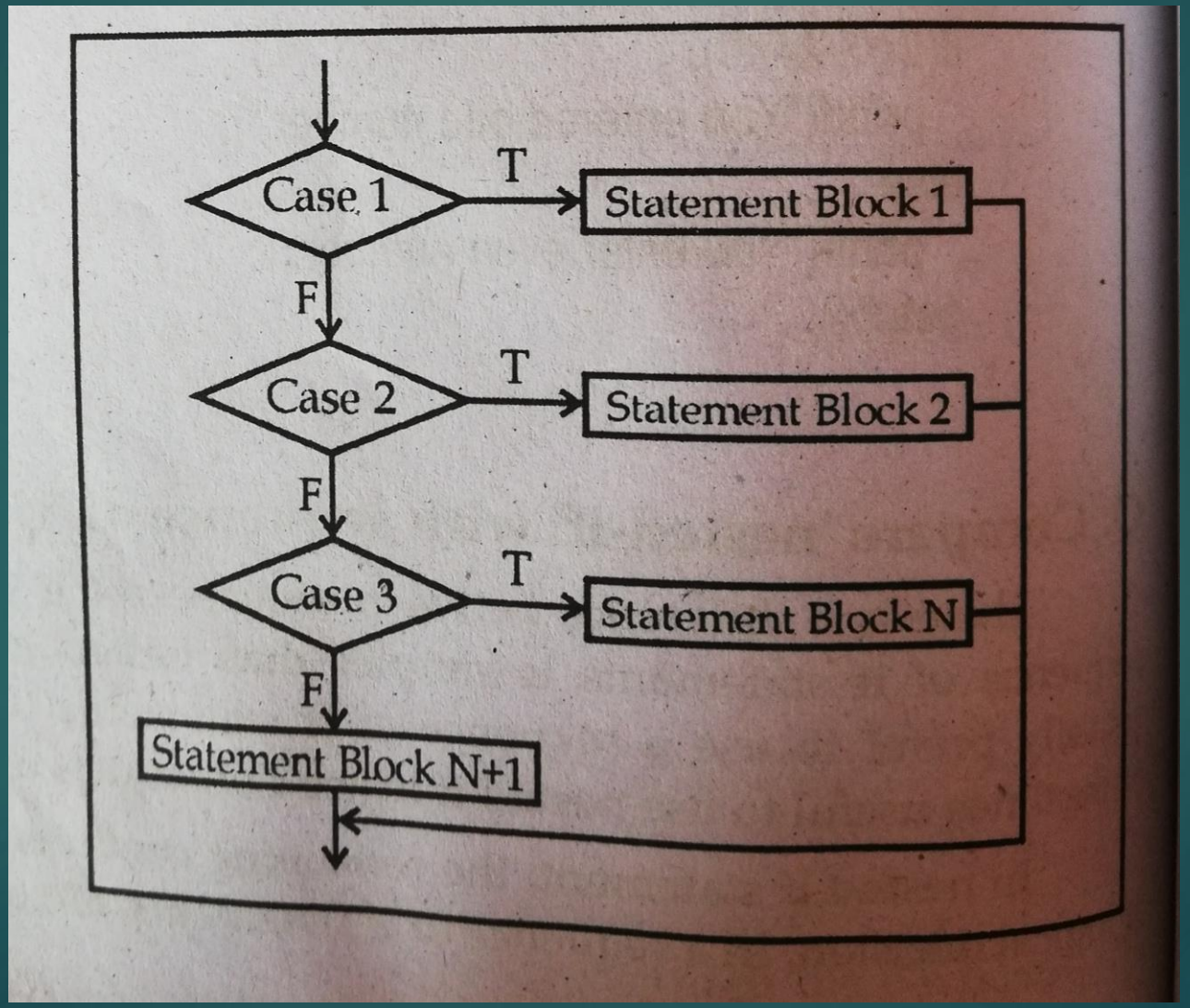
Switch statement

Syntax:

```
switch(expression)
{
case val 1:
statements 1;
break;

case val 2:
statements 2;
break;
.
.
case val n:
statements n;
break;
}
```

Flowchart *(Switch statement)*



The End

Read this topic from your books and ask question if any confusion.

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