

Switch Selection Statement

The Switch Statement is a multiway decision that tests whether an expression matches one of the no. of Constant integer values, and branches.

Syntax

```
Switch (integer expression)
{
    Case Constant 1:
        do this;
    Case Constant 2: do this;
    :
    default:
        do this;
}
```



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In this C integer expression is an integer value or constant like 1, 2 or 3 or an expression that evaluates to an integer. If a Case matches, the expression value, execution starts at that case.

- All case expression must be different
- Case default: if none of the case matches the case then this will be executed. And this case is optional
- If none of this case matches and we also not have default case, so no action will take place.
- Cases and the default can occur in any order.

```
void main()
{
    int i = 3;
    switch (i)
    {
        case 1: printf("I am in case 1\n");
        case 2: printf("I am in case 2\n");
        case 3: printf("I am in case 3\n");
        case 4: printf("I am in case 4\n");
        default: printf("I am in case default\n");
    }
}
```

output explanation
In this int i value is passed to switch and then it enters in switch block to check which case it meets to. When it comes to case 3 and see it is equal to value i = 3 it start executing printf command

Output

I am in case 3
I am in case 4
I am in case default.

It prints I am in case 3, but it checks for a keyword 'break' to go out of this block and which it does not find and it execute all cases below the case 3.