

switch Selection Structure

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Switch Statements (4.13)

- Another form of selection statement
- Similar to an **if** statement
 - but not exactly!
- Useful for lots of alternatives

```
if( x == 1 )
{
}
else if ( x == 2 )
{
}
else if ( x == 3 )
{
}
else
{
}
```

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Example

```
switch (watts)
{
    case 25:
        life = 2500;
        break;
    case 40:
    case 60:
        life = 1000;
        break;
    case 75:
    case 100:
        life = 750;
        break;
    default:
        life = 0;
}
```

This **switch** sets the average life span of a light bulb based on its wattage

How is this different from an **if** statement?

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Syntax

```
switch ( integer_expression ) // selector
{
    case constant_integer_expression_1:
        statements1;
        break;
    case constant_integer_expression_2:
        statements2;
        break;
    ...
    case constant_integer_expression_n:
        statementsn;
        break;
    default:
        statements;
}
```

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Important!

- Selector must be
 - A variable of any of the integer data types (including char) (what are the integer data types?)
 - An expression whose value is any of the integer data types
- Each possible value is a separate case
- **break** stops statements for case, otherwise continue with statements for next case

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Example – Musical Notes

```
char musical_note;
cin >> musical_note;
switch (musical_note)
{
    case 'c':
        cout << "do" << endl;
        break;
    case 'd':
        cout << "re" << endl;
        break;
    case 'e':
        cout << "mi" << endl;
        break;
    case 'f':
        cout << "fa" << endl;
        break;
    case 'g':
        cout << "so" << endl;
        break;
    case 'a':
        cout << "la" << endl;
        break;
    case 'b':
        cout << "ti" << endl;
        break;
    default:
        cout << "An invalid note was
read.";
```

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Example

```
switch (color)
{
    case 'R':
    case 'r':
        cout << "red" << endl;
    case 'B':
    case 'b':
        cout << "blue" << endl;
    case 'Y':
    case 'y':
        cout << "yellow" << endl;
}

• What happens when color is 'r'? 'B'? 'Y'? 'Z'?
```

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Example

```
switch (x > y)
{
    case 1:
        cout << "x greater" << endl;
        break;
    case 0:
        cout << "y greater or equal" << endl;
        break;
}

• Write as if statement
```

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Questions

- Can you write any switch statement as an if?
Why or why not?
- Can you write any if statement as a switch?
Why or why not?

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Example

```
int grade;      // one grade
int aCount = 0; // number of As
int bCount = 0; // number of Bs
int cCount = 0; // number of Cs
int dCount = 0; // number of Ds
int fCount = 0; // number of Fs

cout << "Enter the letter grades." << endl
    << "Enter the EOF character to end input."
    << endl;

// loop until user types end-of-file key sequence
while ((grade = cin.get()) != EOF)
{
```

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Example

```
switch ( grade )
{
    case 'A':
    case 'a':
        ++aCount;
        break;
    case 'B':
    case 'b':
        ++bCount;
        break;
    case 'C':
    case 'c':
        ++cCount;
        break;
    case 'D':
    case 'd':
        ++dCount;
        break;
}
```

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Example

```
case 'F':
case 'f':
    ++fCount;
    break;
case '\n':
case '\t':
case ' ':
    break;
default:
    cout << "Incorrect letter grade entered."
        << " Enter a new grade." << endl;
    break;
}
}
```

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cin.get()

- Used to read one character from the keyboard at a time
- Also reads new lines, spaces, and tabs as a character
 - '\n': new line
 - '\t': tab
 - ' ': space

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ASCII Values

- All characters have integer values called ASCII values
 - 'a': 97
 - 'b': 98
 - 'z': 122
 - 'A': 65
 - 'B': 66
 - 'Z': 90

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EOF

- An integer constant defined in the iostream library
- On Unix it is:
 - <ctrl-d>
- On Windows it is:
 - <ctrl-z>

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Change to switch

```
if (speed > 35)
{
    fee = 20.00;
}
else if (speed > 50)
{
    fee = 40.00;
}
else if (speed > 75)
{
    fee = 60.00;
}
```

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Examples

- Write an **if** statement that prints out the level of schooling. (0, none; 1 through 6, elementary; 7 through 8, middle school; 9 through 12, high school; > 12, college)

```
int levelOfSchooling;
cin >> levelOfSchooling;
```

- Write a **switch** statement to do the same

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