

SWIFT - SWITCH STATEMENT

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/swift/switch_statement.htm

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A switch statement in Swift completes its execution as soon as the first matching case is completed instead of falling through the bottom of subsequent cases like it happens in C and C++ programming languages. Following is a generic syntax of switch statement in C and C++:

```
switch(expression){
    case constant-expression :
        statement(s);
        break; /* optional */
    case constant-expression :
        statement(s);
        break; /* optional */

    /* you can have any number of case statements */
    default : /* Optional */
        statement(s);
}
```

Here we need to use **break** statement to come out of a case statement otherwise execution control will fall through the subsequent **case** statements available below to matching case statement.

Syntax

Following is a generic syntax of switch statement available in Swift:

```
switch expression {
    case expression1 :
        statement(s)
        fallthrough /* optional */
    case expression2, expression3 :
        statement(s)
        fallthrough /* optional */

    default : /* Optional */
        statement(s);
}
```

If we do not use **fallthrough** statement then program will come out of switch statement after executing matching case statement. We will take following two examples to make its functionality clear.

Example 1

Following is an example of switch statement in Swift programming without using fallthrough:

```
import Cocoa

var index = 10

switch index {
    case 100 :
        println( "Value of index is 100")
    case 10,15 :
        println( "Value of index is either 10 or 15")
    case 5 :
        println( "Value of index is 5")
    default :
        println( "default case")
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
Value of index is either 10 or 15
```

Example 2

Following is an example of switch statement in Swift programming with fallthrough:

```
import Cocoa

var index = 10

switch index {
    case 100 :
        println( "Value of index is 100")
        fallthrough
    case 10,15 :
        println( "Value of index is either 10 or 15")
        fallthrough
    case 5 :
        println( "Value of index is 5")
    default :
        println( "default case")
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
Value of index is either 10 or 15
Value of index is 5
```