Control structures

- If statements start their test argument on the same line as the declaration and complex statements should be split into multiple lines.

```plaintext
If ( 2 + 2 = 4;... good

bad

If ( 2 + 2 = 4;
    True;
    // Else
    False
) // each result should be on its own line

good

If ( 2 + 2 = 4;
    Let ( [ ~A = 2;
        ~B = 2
    ];
        ~A + ~B
    );
    // Else
    False
) // embedded functions use indenting so the outer function can still be identified

good
```

Note the use of the simple // Else comment. Using the // Else for better readability is suggested. It follows other language styles where else is part of the syntactic structure.

- When boolean operators are used, they should, when possible, precede the line they are connected to.

```plaintext
If ( Evaluate( "Let ( [" & ~contents & "]; False )" ) = "?" // generates an error or
    or ~empty // empty contents
    or ~missingParams; // missing expected parameters

good

bad

If ( Evaluate( "Let ( [" & ~contents & "]; False )" ) = "?" or ~empty or ~missingParams;...

Case statements provide their tests and results on individual lines. Result values are indented from their test. Each new text/result pair should be separated by at least one blank line. Complex calculations can identify their result using a comment on the first line of the result or using a blank line between the test and result.

```plaintext
Case {
    2 + 3 = 4;
    False;
    2 + 2 = 4;
    True;
    False // default result on its own line
}
```
Case {
    Let ( {
        ~A = 2;
        ~B = 2
    });
    Let ( $value = ~A + ~B; $value = 4 )
};

// result 1
Substitute ( "The result is %VALUE and its %CONDITION";
    [ "%VALUE" ; $value ];
    [ "%CONDITION" ; If ( $value = 4; "GOOD"; "BAD"; ]
);  
2 + 2 = 4;
// result 2
True;

False // default result on its own line
}