

Control structures

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

<pre>If (2 + 2 = 4;...</pre>	good
<pre>If (2 + 2 = 4;...</pre>	bad
<pre>If (2 + 2 = 4; True; // Else False) // each result should be on its own line</pre>	good
<pre>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</pre>	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.

<pre>If (Evaluate("Let ([" & ~contents & "]; False)") = "?" // generates an error or or ~empty // empty contents or ~missingParams; // missing expected parameters</pre>	good
<pre>If (Evaluate("Let ([" & ~contents & "]; False)") = "?" or ~empty or ~missingParams;...</pre>	bad

- 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.

<pre>Case (2 + 3 = 4; False; 2 + 2 = 4; True; False // default result on its own line)</pre>
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```
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
)
```