## Nested if Statements

Another way to code multiple-alternative decisions is with nesting. Nesting means that one if statement is embedded or nested inside the body of another if statement, much like the traditional Russian nesting dolls.

Use nesting when you have **different levels of decisions**. For instance, if you're one of those fortunate folks making more than a hundred thousand dollars a year, you calculate your taxes using the following formula, instead of using the tax tables:

Filing Status : Single		Filing Status: Married Filing Jointly		
Taxable Income	Tax	Taxable Income	Tax	
\$100,000 \$146,750	28% less \$5,373	\$100,000 \$117,250	25% less \$6,525	
\$146,751 \$319,100	33% less \$12,710.50	\$117,251 \$178,650	28% less \$10,042.50	
Over \$319,100	35% less \$19,092.50	\$178,651 \$319,100	33% less \$18,975	
		Over \$319,100	35% less \$25,357	
Filing Status : Marrie	1 Filing Separately	Filing Status: Head of Household		
Taxable Income	Tax	Taxable Income	Tax	
\$100,000 \$159,550	33% less \$9,487.50	\$100,000 \$100,500	25% less \$4,400	
Over \$150 550	25% loss \$12,679.50	\$100,501 \$162,700	200/   67 415	
Over \$159,550	35% less \$12,676.50	\$100,501 \$162,700	28% less \$7,415	
Over \$159,550	35% less \$12,676.50	\$162,701 \$319,100		

First locate the schedule for your filing status (Single), then find your income bracket. Use a set of **sequential if** statements to determine **which set** of calculations to use. Then, **nested inside** the body of each portion test the income levels, like this:

```
if (status == kSingle) // calculate single
{
  if (income <= kSingleBracket_1)
    tax = income * kSingleRate_1 - kSingleEx_1;
  else if (income <= kSingleBracket_2)
    tax = income * kSingleRate_2 - kSingleEx_2;
  else
    tax = income * kSingleRate_3 - kSingleEx_3;
}
else if (status == kMarriedJoint) // married filing jointly
...</pre>
```



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