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| Circle Language Spec: Execution Control |

## Select Case (split formula)

There are two forms of Select Case, as mentioned in the article *Select Case*. This article explains the form of Select Case where one half of a formula is combined with several other halves of the formula, to choose the next step to take.

This form of Select Case takes a fixed first part of a formula. Then it combines it to several other halves of the formula. If the complete formula returns the Boolean value True, the step associated with that other half of the formula is executed. If none of the resultant formulas renders the Boolean value of True, then an alternative step can be executed.

Half a formula can either be a value, or an operation for which one operand is yet to be filled in.

If the first half of a formula is a value, then the other halves of the formula need to be operations for which an operand is yet to be filled in. The first half of the formula will then be filled in as the operand missing in the other half of the formula.

If the first half of a formula is an operation for which one operand is yet to be filled in, then the other halves of the formula need to be values, to fill in as the operand.

It is not limited to just mathematical formulas. You can use any command for which a parameter is to yet to be filled in. This type of Select Case is not limited to objects, that hold binary data. This type of Select Case works with all kinds of objects. However, the result of the resultant formula has to be a Boolean value.

The implementation of the Select Case command one by one calculates the Boolean results of the resultant formulas. If the result of formula is True, then the command associated with that second half of the formula is called. If multiple resultant formulas return True, then all the associated commands are executed. If all resulatant formulas were processed and none of the formulas returned True, then the alternative command is run.