

```

10 IF INCOME >20000 DO
20   TAX=0.2*(INCOME-DEPENDENTS*1000-4300)
30   WITHHOLDING=TAX/12
40 ELSE
50   TAX=0.1*(INCOME-DEPENDENTS*1000-2000)
60   WITHHOLDING=0
70 ENDIF

```

If INCOME is greater than 20000, lines 20 and 30 are executed and the program skips to the statement after the ENDIF. If INCOME is less than or equal to 20000, lines 20 and 30 are skipped and lines 50 and 60 are executed.

ON GOTO

While the IF command gives you two options, ON GOTO gives you many options. The ON must be followed by a real or integer expression. If it is real it will be converted to an integer (rounded). This expression is followed by GOTO and a list of linenumbers:

```

10 ON T%+1% GOTO 100,50,200,400

```

You can have as many line numbers following the GOTO as will fit on the BASIC line. The system evaluates the numerical expression. If it equals 1, the program executes a GOTO to the first line number in the list. If it's a 2, the GOTO is to the second line number, etc. In the above example, if T%=3, the system will evaluate T%+1% and get 4. The program will then GOTO line 400. Note that you cannot use calculated line numbers, such as ON T% GOTO 100+10,20.

ON GOSUB

ON GOSUB works the same way as ON GOTO, except that a GOSUB to a line is executed instead of a GOTO. When the subroutine is finished, the program returns to the command immediately following ON GOSUB:

```

10 ON T%/3%+1% GOSUB 90,10000,100,200

```

CASE

The CASE command provides another way to do a multi-way choice. The following diagram shows the general format of the CASE command:

```

CASE condition
    (statements)
& condition
    (statements)
& condition
    (statements)
.
.
.
CASE ELSE
    (statements)
CASE END

```