

Multivariate hilkuvannya also possible to realize by using the selection SELECT. The structure of the operator next.

```
SELECT CASE (selector)
CASE (<1 set of values>)
<Statement block 1>
....
CASE (<set of values N>)
<Statement block N>
CASE DEFAULT
<Statement block if DEFAULT>
END SELECT
```

Selectors may be variable, arithmetic or logical expression. The principle of the SELECT operator is similar to the principle of conditional block operator control. At first calculated value selector. Next CASE statement is executed first among the values listed in the set of <The set values 1>, sought value, which corresponds to the selector. If this is found, it runs <statement block 1>, and control is transferred to the operator END SELECT. If this value is not found, then <statement block 1> is not executed, and control is passed to the next operator CASE. Actions are repeated. If compliance is not found in all sets of operators CASE, then it will be executed <statement block if DEFAULT>.

Example. If  $T = 23,1$ , then  $C = 16,2$  and  $A = 15,3$ ; if  $T = 11,2$  or  $T = 10,2$ , then  $C = 6,4$  and  $A = C$ ; in other cases  $C = 0,3$  and  $A = 5,2$ .

```
SELECT CASE (T)
CASE (23.1)
C = 16.2
A = 15.3
CASE (11.2, 10.2)
C = 6.4
```

A = C

CASE DEFAULT

C = .3

A = 5.2

END SELECT