PASCAL - NESTED CASE STATEMENT

It is possible to have a **case statement** as part of the statement sequence of an outer **case statement**. Even if the **case constants** of the inner and outer case contain common values, no conflicts will arise.

Syntax

The syntax for a nested case statement is as follows −

```
case (ch1) of
   'A': begin
      writeln('This A is part of outer case' );
         case(ch2) of
            'A': writeln('This A is part of inner case' );
            'B': (* case code *)
            ...
         end; {end of inner case}
      end; (* end of case 'A' of outer statement *)
   'B': (* case code *)
   'C': (* case code *)
   ...
end; {end of outer case}
```

Example

The following program illustrates the concept.

```
program checknestedCase;
var
   a, b: integer;
begin
   a := 100;
   b := 200;

   case (a) of
      100: begin
         writeln('This  is part of outer statement' );
         case (b) of
            200: writeln('This  is part of inner statement' );
            end;
         end;
      end;

   writeln('Exact value of a is : ', a );
   writeln('Exact value of b is : ', b );
end.
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result −

```
This is part of outer switch
This is part of inner switch
Exact value of a is: 100
Exact value of b is: 200
```