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Database Programming with PL/SQL

4-2
Conditional Control: Case Statements

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Objectives

This lesson covers the following objectives:

- Construct and use CASE statements in PL/SQL
- Construct and use CASE expressions in PL/SQL
- Include the correct syntax to handle null conditions in PL/SQL CASE statements
- Include the correct syntax to handle Boolean conditions in PL/SQL IF and CASE statements

Purpose

- In this lesson, you learn how to use CASE statements and CASE expressions in a PL/SQL block.
- CASE statements are similar to IF statements, but are often easier to write and easier to read.
- CASE expressions are functions that return one of a number of values into a variable.

Using a CASE Statement

- Look at this IF statement What do you notice? All the conditions test the same variable v_numvar. And the coding is very repetitive: v_numvar is coded many times.

```
DECLARE
   v_numvar    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  ...
  IF    v_numvar = 5  THEN statement_1; statement_2;
  ELSIF v_numvar = 10 THEN statement_3;
  ELSIF v_numvar = 12 THEN statement_4; statement_5;
  ELSIF v_numvar = 27 THEN statement_6;
  ELSIF v_numvar ... – and so on
  ELSE  statement_15;
  END IF;
  ...
END;
```

Using a CASE Statement

- Here is the same logic, but using a CASE statement. It is much easier to read. v_numvar is written only once.

```
DECLARE
   v_numvar    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  ...
  CASE v_numvar
    WHEN 5  THEN statement_1; statement_2;
    WHEN 10 THEN statement_3;
    WHEN 12 THEN statement_4; statement_5;
    WHEN 27 THEN statement_6;
    WHEN  ... – and so on
    ELSE statement_15;
  END CASE;
  ...
END;
```

CASE Statements: A Second Example

```
DECLARE
   v_deptid   departments.department_id%TYPE;
   v_deptname departments.department_name%TYPE;
   v_emps     NUMBER;
   v_mngid    departments.manager_id%TYPE := 108;
BEGIN
  CASE  v_mngid
    WHEN  108 THEN
      SELECT department_id, department_name
        INTO v_deptid, v_deptname FROM departments
        WHERE manager_id=108;
      SELECT count(*) INTO v_emps FROM employees
        WHERE department_id=v_deptid;
    WHEN  200 THEN
    ...
  END CASE;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('You are working in the '|| v_deptname||
  ' department. There are '||v_emps ||' employees in this
  department');
END;
```

Using a CASE Expression

- You want to assign a value to one variable that depends on the value in another variable. Look at this IF statement. Again, the coding is very repetitive.

```
DECLARE
  v_out_var   VARCHAR2(15);
  v_in_var    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  ...
  IF    v_in_var = 1  THEN v_out_var := 'Low value';
  ELSIF v_in_var = 50 THEN v_out_var := 'Middle value';
  ELSIF v_in_var = 99 THEN v_out_var := 'High value';
  ELSE                     v_out_var := 'Other value';
  END IF;
  ...
END;
```

Using a CASE Expression

- Here is the same logic, but using a CASE expression:

```
DECLARE
  v_out_var   VARCHAR2(15);
  v_in_var    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  ...
  v_out_var :=
    CASE v_in_var
      WHEN 1  THEN 'Low value'
      WHEN 50 THEN 'Middle value'
      WHEN 99 THEN 'High value'
      ELSE         'Other value'
    END;
  ...
END;
```

CASE Expression Syntax

- A CASE expression selects one of a number of results and returns it into a variable. In the syntax, expressionN can be a literal value, such as 50, or an expression, such as (27+23) or (v_other_var*2).

```
variable_name :=
  CASE selector
    WHEN expression1 THEN result1
    WHEN expression2 THEN result2
    ...
    WHEN expressionN THEN resultN
   [ELSE resultN+1]
  END;
```

CASE Expression Example

```
DECLARE
   v_grade     CHAR(1) := 'A';
   v_appraisal VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
   v_appraisal :=
      CASE v_grade
         WHEN 'A' THEN 'Excellent'
         WHEN 'B' THEN 'Very Good'
         WHEN 'C' THEN 'Good'
         ELSE 'No such grade'
      END;
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Grade: '|| v_grade ||
                         ' Appraisal ' || v_appraisal);
END;
```

```
Grade:  A
Appraisal Excellent

Statement processed.
```

CASE Expression: A Second Example

- Determine what will be displayed when this block is executed:

```
DECLARE
  v_out_var   VARCHAR2(15);
  v_in_var    NUMBER := 20;
BEGIN
  v_out_var :=
    CASE v_in_var
      WHEN 1        THEN 'Low value'
      WHEN v_in_var THEN 'Same value'
      WHEN 20       THEN 'Middle value'
      ELSE               'Other value'
    END;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_out_var);
END;
```

Searched CASE Expression Syntax

- PL/SQL also provides a searched CASE expression, which has the following form:

```
CASE
   WHEN search_condition1 THEN result1
   WHEN search_condition2 THEN result2
   ...
   WHEN search_conditionN THEN resultN
  [ELSE resultN+1]
END;
```

- A searched CASE expression has no selector. Also, its WHEN clauses contain search conditions that yield a Boolean value, not expressions that can yield a value of any type.

Searched CASE Expressions: An Example

```
DECLARE
  v_grade     CHAR(1) := 'A';
  v_appraisal VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
  v_appraisal :=
     CASE                    -- no selector here
       WHEN v_grade = 'A' THEN 'Excellent'
       WHEN v_grade IN ('B','C') THEN 'Good'
       ELSE 'No such grade'
     END;
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Grade: '|| v_grade ||
                         ' Appraisal ' || v_appraisal);
END;
```

How are CASE Expressions Different From CASE Statements?

- They are different because:
- CASE expressions return a value into a variable.
- CASE expressions end with END;
- A CASE expression is a single PL/SQL statement.

```
DECLARE
  v_grade     CHAR(1) := 'A';
  v_appraisal VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
  v_appraisal :=
    CASE
      WHEN v_grade = 'A' THEN 'Excellent'
      WHEN v_grade IN ('B','C') THEN 'Good'
      ELSE 'No such grade'
    END;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Grade: '|| v_grade ||
                        ' Appraisal ' || v_appraisal);
END;
```

How are CASE Expressions Different From CASE Statements?

- CASE statements evaluate conditions and perform actions.
- A CASE statement can contain many PL/SQL statements.
- CASE statements end with END CASE;.

```
DECLARE
   v_grade CHAR(1) := 'A';
BEGIN
  CASE
    WHEN v_grade = 'A' THEN
           DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Excellent');
    WHEN v_grade IN ('B','C') THEN
           DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Good');
    ELSE
           DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No such grade');
  END CASE;
END;
```

Logic Tables

- When using IF and CASE statements you often need to combine conditions using AND, OR, and NOT. The following Logic Table displays the results of all possible combinations of two conditions. Example: (1) TRUE AND FALSE is FALSE

AND	TRUE	FALSE	NULL	OR	TRUE	FALSE	NULL	NOT	
TRUE	TRUE	(1) FALSE	NULL	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	NULL	FALSE	TRUE
NULL	NULL	FALSE	NULL	NULL	TRUE	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Boolean Conditions

- What is the value of v_flag in each case?

```
v_flag := v_reorder_flag AND v_available_flag;
```

V_REORDER_FLAG	V_AVAILABLE_FLAG	V_FLAG
TRUE	TRUE	?
TRUE	FALSE	?
NULL	TRUE	?
NULL	FALSE	?

Terminology

Key terms used in this lesson included:

- CASE expression
- CASE statement
- Logic tables

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Construct and use CASE statements in PL/SQL
- Construct and use CASE expressions in PL/SQL
- Include the correct syntax to handle null conditions in PL/SQL CASE statements
- Include the correct syntax to handle Boolean conditions in PL/SQL IF and CASE statements


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