

Database Programming with SQL 5-3: Conditional Expressions Practice Activities

# Objectives

* Compare and contrast the DECODE and CASE functions
* Construct and execute a SQL query that correctly uses the DECODE and CASE functions
* Construct and execute two methods for implementing IF-THEN-ELSE conditional logic

# Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DECODE** | Compares an expression to each of the search values |
| **conditional expression** | An if-then-else expression whose value depends on the truth- value of a Boolean expression. |
| **CASE** | Implements conditional processing within a SQL statement; it meets the ANSI standard. |

# Try It / Solve It

1. From the DJs on Demand d\_songs table, create a query that replaces the 2-minute songs with “shortest” and the 10-minute songs with “longest”. Label the output column “Play Times”.

**SELECT title,**

**CASE**

**WHEN TO\_NUMBER(REPLACE(duration, ' min', '')) = 2 THEN 'Shortest'**

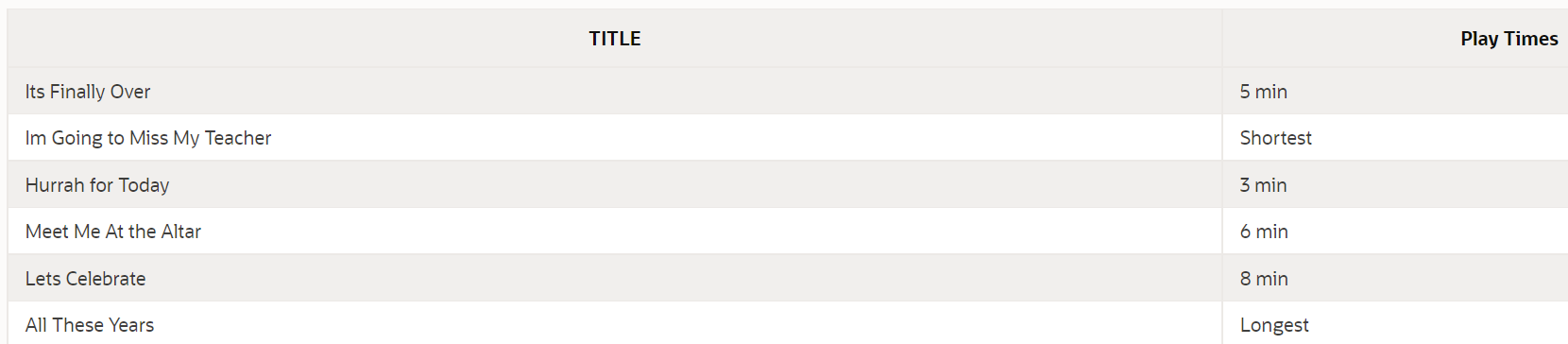
**WHEN TO\_NUMBER(REPLACE(duration, ' min', '')) = 10 THEN 'Longest'**

**ELSE NVL(duration,'0 min')**

**END**

**as "Play Times"**

**FROM d\_songs;**



1. Use the Oracle database employees table and CASE expression to decode the department id. Display the department id, last name, salary, and a column called “New Salary” whose value is based on the following conditions:

If the department id is 10 then 1.25 \* salary If the department id is 90 then 1.5 \* salary

If the department id is 130 then 1.75 \* salary Otherwise, display the old salary.

**SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(department\_id), 'none') department\_id , last\_name, NVL(salary,0) salary,**

**CASE department\_id**

**WHEN 10 THEN 1.25\*NVL(salary,0)**

**WHEN 90 THEN 1.5\*NVL(salary,0)**

**WHEN 130 THEN 1.75\*NVL(salary,0)**

**ELSE salary**

**END**

**as "New Salary"**

**FROM employees;**

**Изображение выглядит как стол

Автоматически созданное описание**

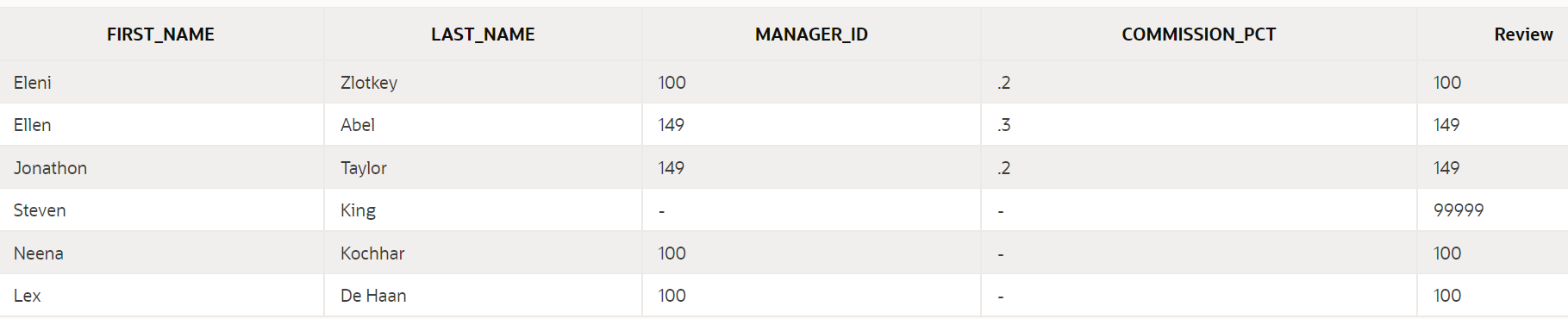
1. Display the first name, last name, manager ID, and commission percentage of all employees in departments 80 and 90. In a 5th column called “Review”, again display the manager ID. If they don’t have a manager, display the commission percentage. If they don’t have a commission, display 99999.

**SELECT first\_name, last\_name, manager\_id, commission\_pct,**

**COALESCE(manager\_id,commission\_pct ,99999) as "Review"**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE department\_id in (80, 90);**



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