Homework 5\_3: Conditional

DECODE = Compares an expression to each of the search values

Expresie condițională = 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 duration

WHEN '2 min' THEN 'shortest'

WHEN '10 min' THEN 'longest'

ELSE NVL(duration,' 0 minute')

END AS "Play Times"

FROM d\_songs;

1. Use the Oracle database employees table and CASE expression to decode the depart- ment 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 department\_id, last\_name, salary,

CASE department\_id

WHEN 10 THEN salary \* 1.25

WHEN 90 THEN salary \* 1.5

WHEN 130 THEN salary \* 1.75

ELSE salary

END AS "NewSalary"

FROM employees;

1. Display the first name, last name, manager ID, and commission percentage of all employ- ees 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 = 80 OR department\_id = 90;