

IF - THEN - ELSE

IF operatori

IF-THEN

IF-THEN-ELSE

IF-THEN-ELSEIF-ELSE

IF operatori

Protseduraning tanasida IF - shart operatoridan foydalanish mumkin.

💡 IF() funksiya bilan IF operatori boshqa boshqa narsalar.

IF shart operatorining 3 xil ko'rinishda ishlatish mumkin:

- **IF-THEN**
- **IF-THEN-ELSE**
- **IF-THEN-ELSEIF- ELSE**

IF-THEN

Shart bajarilsagina uning tanasidagi amallar bajariladi.

```
Qolip: IF shart THEN amallar; END IF; Misol: DELIMITER $$ CREATE PROCEDURE GetCustomerLevel( IN pCustomerNumber INT, OUT pCustomerLevel VARCHAR(20)) BEGIN DECLARE credit DECIMAL(10,2) DEFAULT 0; SELECT creditLimit INTO credit FROM customers WHERE customerNumber = pCustomerNumber; IF credit > 50000 THEN SET pCustomerLevel = 'PLATINIUM'; END IF; END$$ DELIMITER ;
```

Yuqoridagi **GetCustomerLevel()** protsedurasi 2 ta parametr qabul qiladi: **pCustomerNumber** va **pCustomerLevel**. **pCustomerNumber** ustuni bo'yicha **customers** jadvalidan **creditLimit** qiymatini aniqlab, **credit** o'zgaruvchiga olamiz. OUT parametr bo'lgan **pCustomerLevel** ga "PLATINIUM" qiymatini beramiz qachonki, customerning credit limiti 50000 dan katta bo'lsa.

```
-- creditLimit 50000 dan katta bo'lganlar SELECT customerNumber, creditLimit FROM customers WHERE creditLimit > 50000 ORDER BY creditLimit DESC; Natija: +-----+
+-----+ | customerNumber | creditLimit | +-----+
+ | 141 | 227600.00 | | 124 | 210500.00 | | 298 | 141300.00 | | 151 | 138500.00 |
| 187 | 136800.00 | | 146 | 123900.00 | -- Endi protseduramizni chaqirib ishga tushiramiz: CALL GetCustomerLevel(141, @level); SELECT @level; Natija: +-----+ | @level | +-----+
| PLATINIUM | +-----+
```

IF-THEN-ELSE

```
Qolip: IF condition THEN statements; ELSE else-statements; END IF;
```

Yuqoridagi **GenCustomerLevel()** protsedurasini o'chirib yangi protsedura yozamiz

```
DROP PROCEDURE GetCustomerLevel;
```

```
DELIMITER $$ CREATE PROCEDURE GetCustomerLevel( IN pCustomerNumber INT, OUT pCustomerLevel VARCHAR(20)) BEGIN DECLARE credit DECIMAL DEFAULT 0; SELECT creditLimit INTO credit FROM customers WHERE customerNumber = pCustomerNumber; IF credit > 50000 THEN SET pCustomerLevel = 'PLATINUM'; ELSE SET pCustomerLevel = 'NOT PLATINUM'; END IF; END$$ DELIMITER ;
```

Ko'rib turganingizdek bu misolda **ELSE** qismi ham qo'shildi. Ya'ni agarda **IF** qismidagi shart bajarilsa **THEN** qismi ishga tushadi, agar shart bajarilmasa **ELSE** qismi ishga tushadi. Endi **ELSE** qismi ishlashini tekshiramiz. Buning uchun oldin creditLimit 50000 dan kam bo'lgan mijozlarni chiqarib, ular orasidan birortasini olib, protseduraga paramter sifatida beramiz:

```
SELECT customerNumber, creditLimit FROM customers WHERE creditLimit <= 50000 ORDER BY creditLimit DESC; Natija: +-----+ | customerNumber | creditLimit | +-----+ | 447 | 49700.00 | | 233 | 48700.00 | | 452 | 45300.00 | | 173 | 43400.00 | -- Endi protsedurani chaqiramiz CALL GetCustomerLevel(447, @level); SELECT @level; Natija: +-----+ | @level | +-----+ | NOT PLATINUM | +-----+ -- Protседurani ichidagi ELSE qismi muvaf faqiyatli ishladi.
```

IF-THEN-ELSEIF-ELSE

```
IF condition THEN statements; ELSEIF elseif-condition THEN elseif-statements; ... ELSE else-statements; END IF;
```

```
DROP PROCEDURE GetCustomerLevel; DELIMITER $$ CREATE PROCEDURE GetCustomerLevel( IN pCustomerNumber INT, OUT pCustomerLevel VARCHAR(20)) BEGIN DECLARE credit DECIMAL DEFAULT 0; SELECT creditLimit INTO credit FROM customers WHERE customerNumber = pCustomerNumber; IF credit > 50000 THEN SET pCustomerLevel = 'PLATINUM'; ELSEIF credit <= 50000 AND credit > 10000 THEN SET pCustomerLevel = 'GOLD'; ELSE SET pCustomerLevel = 'SILVER'; END IF; END $$ DELIMITER ;
```

Yuqoridagi misolda **IF-THEN-ELSEIF-ELSE** foydalanildi. Ya'ni **IF** qismidagi shart bajarilsa **THEN** qismi ishga tushadi, agar shart bajarilmasa, **ELSEIF** qilib yana boshqa shartlarga tekshiradi. Barcha shartlar bajarilmasa **ELSE** qismi ishga tushadi.

```
CALL GetCustomerLevel(447, @level); SELECT @level; Natija: +-----+ | @level | +-----+ | GOLD | +-----+
```