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Introduction to PL/SQL Conditions

In PL/SQL, conditions allow decision-making in programs. The two main types of conditional statements are:

IF-THEN
IF-THEN-ELSE
IF-THEN-ELSIF-ELSE
CASE Statement

IF-THEN Statement

Executes a block of code if the condition is TRUE.

Example: Check if a number is positive

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE
    num NUMBER := 10;

BEGIN
    IF num > 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The number is positive.');
    END IF;

END;
/
```

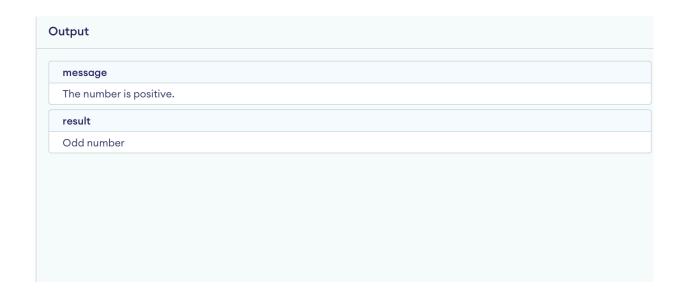


IF-THEN-ELSE Statement

Executes one block if the condition is TRUE, otherwise executes another block.

Example: Check if a number is even or odd

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
DECLARE
    num NUMBER := 7;
BEGIN
    IF MOD(num, 2) = 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Even number');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Odd number');
    END IF;
END;
//
```



IF-THEN-ELSIF-ELSE Statement

Check multiple conditions one by one.

Example: Check if a number is positive, negative, or zero

```
DECLARE
    num NUMBER := -5;
BEGIN
    IF num > 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Positive number');
ELSIF num < 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Negative number');
ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Zero');
END IF;
END;
//</pre>
```



CASE Statement

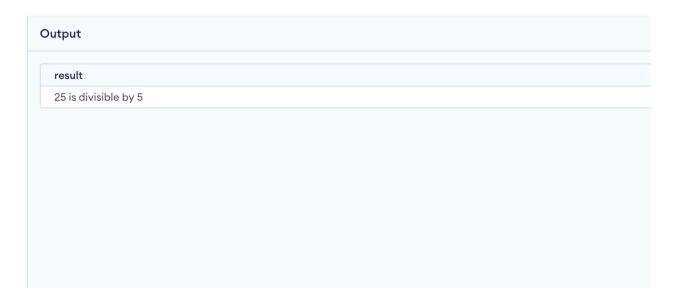
The CASE statement is used to handle multiple conditions more

efficiently. Example: Grade Calculation Using CASE

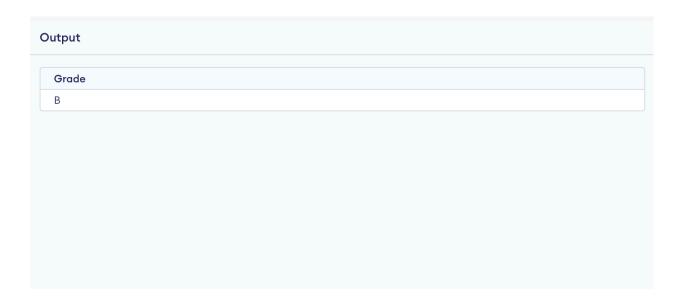


Simple Tasks for Practice

1. Write a PL/SQL program to check whether a number is divisible by 5.



2. Modify the **grade program** to include more conditions (e.g., 60-70 for **D**, below 60 for **F**).



3. Write a **CASE statement** to display the day of the week based on a number input (1 = Monday, 2 = Tuesday, etc.).



4. Create a program that **checks the largest of three numbers** using IF-THEN-ELSIF.

Output	
Largest_Number	
25	