

## Assigning Values Conditionally

### Using a Simple CASE Expression

CASE expressions enable you to interpret and change some or all of the data values in a column to make the data more useful or meaningful.

You can use conditional logic within a query by using a CASE expression to conditionally assign a value. You can use a CASE expression anywhere that you can use a column name. You must close the CASE logic with the END keyword.

Here is an example code of using simple CASE expression:

```
case
    when Calculated score_ave >= 90 then 'A'
    when 80 <= Calculated score_ave < 90 then 'B'
    when 70 <= Calculated score_ave < 80 then 'C'
    when 60 <= Calculated score_ave < 70 then 'D'
    when 0 < Calculated score_ave < 60 then 'F'
    else 'Absent'
end as Grade
```

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## Using the CASE-OPERAND Form

You can also construct a CASE expression by using the CASE-OPERAND form

When you use the CASE-OPERAND form of the CASE expression, the conditions must all be equality tests. That is, they cannot use comparison operators or other types of operators, as are used in "Using a Simple CASE Expression"

Here is an example:

```
case gender
  when 'f' then 'female'
  when 'm' then 'male'
end as gender_new
```

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