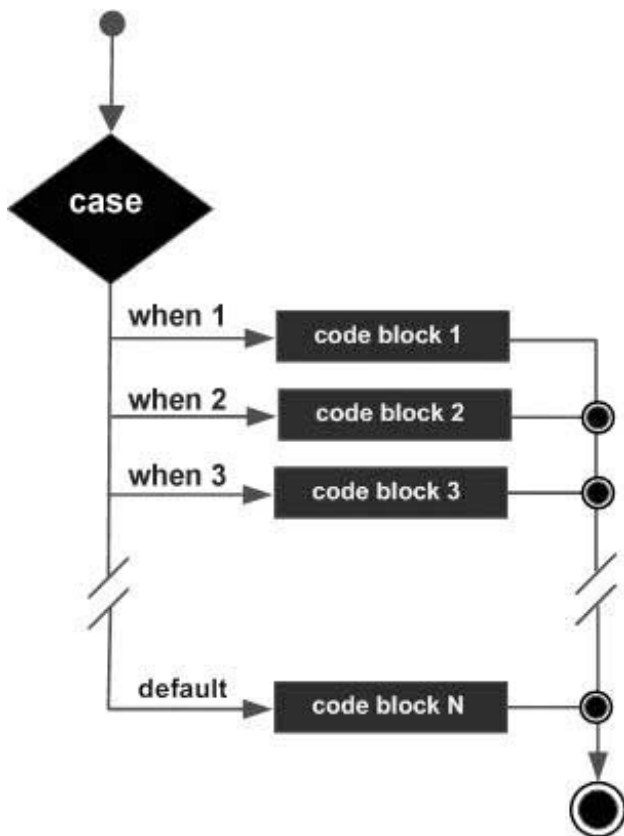# PL/SQL - SEARCHED CASE STATEMENT

The searched **CASE** statement has no selector, and it's **WHEN** clauses contain search conditions that give Boolean values.

Syntax:

The syntax for searched case statement in PL/SQL is:

```
CASE
    WHEN selector = 'value1' THEN S1;
    WHEN selector = 'value2' THEN S2;
    WHEN selector = 'value3' THEN S3;
    ...
    ELSE Sn;  -- default case
END CASE;
```

Flow Diagram:

Example:

```
DECLARE
   grade char(1) := 'B';
BEGIN
   case
      when grade = 'A' then dbms_output.put_line('Excellent');
      when grade = 'B' then dbms_output.put_line('Very good');
      when grade = 'C' then dbms_output.put_line('Well done');
      when grade = 'D' then dbms_output.put_line('You passed');
      when grade = 'F' then dbms_output.put_line('Better try again');
      else dbms_output.put_line('No such grade');
   end case;
```

```
END;
/
```

When the above code is executed at SQL prompt, it produces the following result:

```
Very good

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
END;
/
```

When the above code is executed at SQL prompt, it produces the following result:

```
Very good

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```