

# PL/SQL - CASE STATEMENT

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/plsql/plsql\\_case\\_statement.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/plsql/plsql_case_statement.htm)

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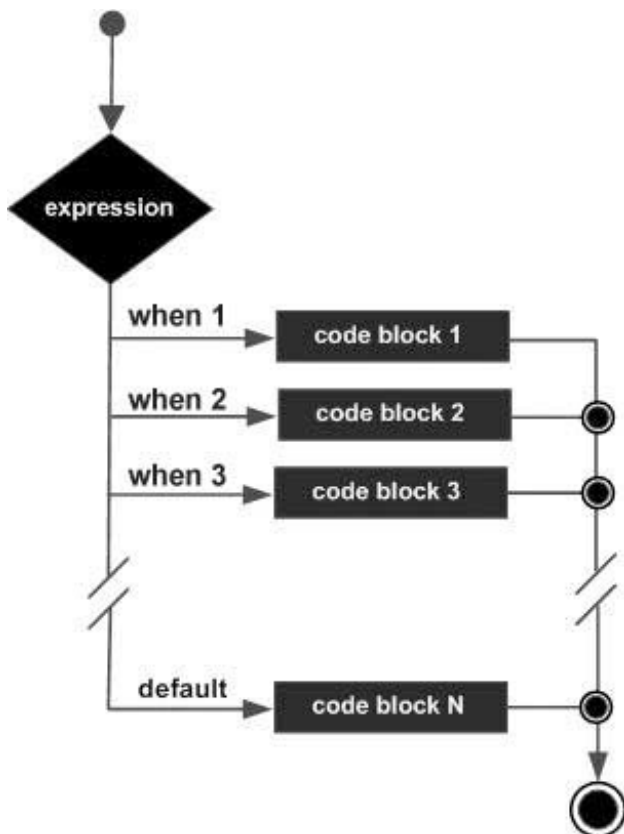
Like the **IF** statement, the **CASE statement** selects one sequence of statements to execute. However, to select the sequence, the **CASE** statement uses a selector rather than multiple Boolean expressions. A selector is an expression whose value is used to select one of several alternatives.

## Syntax:

The syntax for case statement in PL/SQL is:

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

## Flow Diagram:



## Example:

```
DECLARE
  grade char(1) := 'A';
BEGIN
  CASE grade
    when 'A' then dbms_output.put_line('Excellent');
    when 'B' then dbms_output.put_line('Very good');
    when 'C' then dbms_output.put_line('Well done');
    when 'D' then dbms_output.put_line('You passed');
    when '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:

Excellent

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.