

'Oracle/PLSQL **CASE statement** has the functionality of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement. Starting in Oracle 9i, you can use the **CASE statement** within a SQL statement.

1. Run the following in SCOTT schema

```
set linesize 200
set pagesize 200
SELECT
    empno,
    ename,
    deptno,
    sal,
    CASE
        WHEN sal < 1000 THEN 'Minimum Wage'
        WHEN (sal > 1000 and sal < 4000) THEN 'Average Wage'
        else 'Over Paid'
    END AS "Salary Status"
FROM emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	SAL	Salary Statu
7369	SMITH	20	800	Minimum Wage
7499	ALLEN	30	1600	Average Wage
7521	WARD	30	1250	Average Wage
7566	JONES	20	2975	Average Wage
7654	MARTIN	30	1250	Average Wage
7698	BLAKE	30	2850	Average Wage
7782	CLARK	10	2450	Average Wage
7788	SCOTT	20	3000	Average Wage
7839	KING	10	5000	Over Paid
7844	TURNER	30	1500	Average Wage
7876	ADAMS	20	1100	Average Wage
7900	JAMES	30	950	Minimum Wage
7902	FORD	20	3000	Average Wage
7934	MILLER	10	1300	Average Wage
9999	KIRK	50	6000	Over Paid

15 rows selected.

2. Run the following from NILESH schema

```
set linesize 200
set pagesize 200
select
    studentID,
    First,
    Last,
    CASE
        when "Start Term" = 'WN03' THEN 'Winter 2003'
        when "Start Term" = 'SP03' THEN 'Spring 2003'
        Else 'Fall 2003'
```

```

END as Semester
from
student;

```

STUDENTID	FIRST	LAST	SEMESTER
100	Jose	Diaz	Winter 2003
101	Mickey	Tyler	Spring 2003
102	Rajesh	Patel	Winter 2003
103	Deborah	Rickels	Fall 2003
104	Brian	Lee	Winter 2003
105	Amir	Khan	Winter 2003

6 rows selected.

```

select
    studentID,
    First,
    Last,
    Decode("Start Term",
        'WN03', 'Winter 2003',
        'SP03', 'Spring 2003',
        'FL03', 'Fall 2003',
        'Missing Value'
    ) AS Semester
from
student;

```

STUDENTID	FIRST	LAST	SEMESTER
100	Jose	Diaz	Winter 2003
101	Mickey	Tyler	Spring 2003
102	Rajesh	Patel	Winter 2003
103	Deborah	Rickels	Missing Value
104	Brian	Lee	Winter 2003
105	Amir	Khan	Winter 2003

6 rows selected.