

# Conditional Expressions

## Objectives

- Compare and contrast the DECODE and CASE functions
- Construct and execute a SQL query that correctly uses the DECODE and CASE functions
- Construct and execute two methods for implementing IF-THEN-ELSE conditional logic

## Vocabulary

**Directions: Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Compares an expression to each of the search values
2. \_\_\_\_\_ An if-then-else expression whose value depends on the truth-value of a Boolean expression.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Implements conditional processing within a SQL statement; it meets the ANSI standard

## Try It / Solve It

**1.** From the DJ on Demand d\_songs table, create a query that replaces the 2-minute songs with "shortest" and the 10-minute songs with "longest." Label the output column "Play Times."

**2.** Use the Oracle database employees table and CASE expression to decode the department id. Display the department id, last name, salary and a column called "New Salary" whose value is based on the following conditions:

If the department id is 10 then 1.25 \* salary

If the department id is 90 then 1.5 \* salary

If the department id is 130 then 1.75 \* salary

Otherwise, display the old salary.

**3.** Display the first name, last name, manager ID, and commission percentage of all employees in departments 80 and 90. Display the manager ID in an additional column called "Review." If they don't have a manager, display the commission percentage. If they don't have a commission, display 99999.