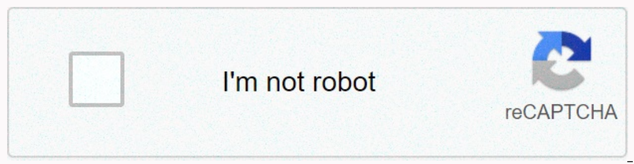

Continue

Else if in case sql

SQL Server has a unique ability to allow you to execute real-time software logic about values in your query. Based on these logical estimates, you can generate various values as part of a set of returned data. The CASE statement makes it easier to access in all versions of SQL Server by using the CASE statement, which acts as a logical IF... Then... ELSE expression and returns various values depending on the result. In the example below, we want to return an additional locale column that indicates whether our book takes place on The Middle Earth or on the normal old Earth. SELECT WHEN BOOKS.title = 'The Hobbit' THEN 'Middle-earth'WHEN books.primary_author 'Tolkien' THEN 'Middle-earth' ELSEWHERE 'Earth' END AS locale, books.* FROM books Before we examine a particular aspect of the case of this statement, let us temporarily remove the CASE to see that this is a very simple SELECT statement on the surface: SELECT books.* FROM books, let's examine how the case section is structured and what logical behavior we perform. CASE WHERE BOOKS.title = The Hobbit IS THEN Middle Earth, WHEN books.primary_author = Tolkien THEN MIDDLE EARTH ELSE EARTH END AS locale To begin with, we initiate a CASE statement then specify under what conditions (WHEN) our CASE statement should assess the result. In this example, we examine books.name and books.primary_author; if either fits our Tolkien-esque theme, then we return the value of middle ground. If none of the fields match our search, we return the value to Earth. If you want to rearrange logic as psuedo code if... Then... ELSE statement, we just ask SQL to evaluate: if the name == The Hobbit or primary_author == Tolkien THEN RETURN MIDDLE EARTH ELSE RETURN EARTH END Finally, it is very important to remember that the CASE sentence must always be attached at the end with a matching END statement. In the example above, we also rename the resulting value, which is returned to the locale, although this is certainly optional. Using the IIF function If you are using a more modern version of SQL, it is useful to know that SQL Server 2012 has introduced a very user-friendly IIF feature. IIF is truncated if... ELSE/CASE statement and return of one of the two values, depending on the evaluation of the result. The restructuring of our example above for the use of the IIF is quite simple. SELECT IIF(books.title= 'Hobbit' OR books.primary_author = 'Tolkien', 'Middle-earth', 'Earth') AS locale, books.* FROM books IIF function, we fundamentally replace a lot of syntax sugar from the CASE sentence with several simple comma-seperators to separate our arguments. All told, both CASE and IIF get the same job, but if given the choice, the IIF will usually be much easier to use. Starting here? This tutorial is part of a full-length tutorial using SQL Data analysis. Check the beginning. In this lesson we cover: Over the next few lessons, you will work with data on college football players. This data was collected from ESPN on January 15, 2014 from the lists listed on this page using the Python scraper available here. In this specific lesson, you will keep the list information. This table is quite self-explanatory – one row per player, with columns describing the attributes of that player. Run this query to validate raw data: SELECT * FROM benn.college_football_players SQL CASE case statement CASE statement is a SQL method for handling if/then logic. The CASE statement returns at least one pair of WHEN and THEN SQL equivalent IF/THEN in Excel. For this pair, you may be tempted to call sql in case of some, but case is accepted for a term. Each CASE statement must end with an END statement. The else statement is optional and provides a way to save values that are not specified in WHEN/THEN statements. CASE is easiest to understand in the example: SELECT player_name, year, CASE WHEN year = SR, THEN SO ELSE NULL END AS is_a_senior FROM benn.college_football_players Usually in English, here's what happens: A CASE statement checks each line to see if the conditional statement - year = SR is correct. For any row, if that conditional statement is correct, the word is printed in the column we called is_a_senior. In any row where the conditional statement is false, nothing happens in that row, leaving a null value in a column is_a_senior column. At the same time all this happens, SQL is scanned and displayed all values in player_name and year columns. The above query makes it quite easy to see what's going on, because we've included the CASE statement along with the column of the year itself. You can check each row to see if the year meets the conditions year =SR, and then see the result in the column generated by using the CASE statement. But what if you don't want zero values in is_a_senior column? This query replaces the following null values with no: SELECT player_name, year, CASE WHEN year = SR, then so ELSE at END AS is_a_senior FROM benn.college_football_players Write a query that contains a column marked as the player is from California, and first sort the results with those players. Try this See answer Adding multiple conditions to the CASE statement You can also define multiple results in the CASE statement by adding both WHEN/THEN sentences, as much as you want: SELECT player_name, WEIGHT, CASE WHEN WEIGHT > 250 THEN OVER 250, WHEN WEIGHT > 200 THEN 201-250, WHEN WEIGHT > 175 THEN 176-200 175 END AS weight_group FROM BENN.COLLEGE_FOOTBALL_PLAYERS In the example above, when / THEN will be evaluated as follows that they are written. So if the value for a certain row in the weight column is 300, it will be a result above 250. Here's what happens if the weight column value is 180, SQL will do the following: Check that the weight is greater than 250. 180 is not more than 250, so go to the next WHEN/THEN Check that the weight is greater than 200. 180 is not more than 200, so proceed to the next WHEN/THEN Check that the weight is greater than 175. 180 is greater than 175, so type 175-200 in the weight_group column. While the above works, it's certainly best practice to create statements that don't overlap. WHEN weight > 250 and KAI weight > 200 overlaps with each value greater than 250, which is a bit confusing. A better way to write above would be: SELECT player_name, WEIGHT, CASE, SOME WEIGHT > 250 THEN over 250, when weight > 200 AND weight < = 250 THEN 201-250, when weight > 175 IR weight < = 200 THEN 176-200 ELSE 175 or according to END AS weight_group FROM benn.college_football_players Write a query that includes players' names and a column that classifies them into four categories by height. Remember that the answer we provide is just one of the many possible answers, because you could divide players' heights in different ways. Try it To see the answer You can also stop with multiple conditional sentences with AND and OR as well as you can in WHERE: SELECT player_name, CASE WHEN year = 'FR' AND position='WR' THEN 'frosh_wr' ELSE' NULL END AS sample_case_statement FROM benn.college_football_players QUICK CASE FRAMEWORK PREVIEW: CASE STATEMENT IS ALWAYS SELECTED IN CASE CLAUSE: WHEN, THEN, and END. ELSE is a custom component. You can make any conditional statement by using any conditional operator (such as WHERE) between WHEN and THEN. This includes adding multiple conditional line rows by using AND and OR. You can add multiple KADA sentences and else statement so that you can deal with any unresolved conditions. Write a query that selects all the columns from the benn.college_football_players and adds an additional column that shows the player's name if that player is junior or senior. Try it See the answer USING CASE with the Aggregation functions CASE a little more complex and significantly more useful functionality is obtained by linking it to aggregate functions. For example, you only want to count rows that meet a specific condition. Because COUNT ignores null values, you can use the CASE statement to evaluate the condition by estimating null or non-zero values, depending on the result: SELECT A CASE WHERE YEAR = FR, THEN FR ELSE NOT FR END AS year_group, COUNT(1) COUNT FROM benn.college_football_players GROUP BY CASE WHEN YEAR = FR THEN 'FR' FR'END NOW, thinking: Why don't I just use where condition to filter lines I don't want number? You can do it- it would look like this: SELECT COUNT(1) AS fr_count FROM BENN.COLLEGE_FOOTBALL_PLAYERS WHERE year = FR But what if you also wanted to count a few other conditions? The WHERE clause allows you to count only one condition. HERE'S an example of multi-condition calculation in one query: SELECT CASE WHEN year = 'FR' WHEN year ='SO' THEN 'SO' WHEN year ='JR' THEN 'JR' WHEN year ='SR' THEN 'SR' ELSE 'No Year Data' END AS year_group, COUNT(1) AS count from benn.college_football_players GROUP BY 1 The above query is a great place to use numbers instead of columns in the GROUP BY clause, because repeating the case statement in group by would make the case request unpleasantly long. You can also use a column alias in the GROUP BY: SELECT CASE WHEN year = 'FR' WHEN year ='SO' THEN 'SO' WHEN year ='JR' THEN 'JR' WHEN 'SR' THEN 'SR' ELSE 'No Year Data' END AS year_group, COUNT(1) AS count from benn.college_football_players GROUP BY year_group that if you decide to repeat the entire CASE statement by copying/pasting the GROUP BY clause, you should remove the COLUMN AS year_group: SELECT CASE WHEN year = 'FR' WHEN 'SO' WHEN YEAR ='SO' WHEN YEAR ='JR' THEN 'JR' WHEN YEAR ='SR' THEN 'SR' ELSE 'No Year Data' END AS year_group, COUNT(1) AS THE NUMBER OF benn.college_football_players GROUP BY YEAR = FR, THEN FR, WHERE YEAR = SO THEN SO WHEN YEAR = JR THEN JR, WHEN YEAR = SR, THEN SR ELSE NO YEAR DATE END Combining CASE sentences with aggregates can be difficult at first. It is often useful to write a query that contains a case first and run it separately. Using the previous example, you can first write: SELECT CASE WHEN year = 'FR' WHEN 'FR' WHEN year ='SO' WHEN YEAR 'WHEN YEAR'WHEN 'JR' WHEN year ='SR' THEN 'SR' ELSE 'No Year Data' END AS year_group, *FROM benn.college_football_players The above query will display all columns in the table benn.college_football_players, as well as the column that displays the case statement results. From there, you can change * aggregation and add the GROUP BY clause. Try this process if you are struggling with one of these practices. Write a query that counts the number of 300lb+ players in each of the following regions: West Coast (CA, OR, WA), Texas and Others (Everywhere Else). Try It See the answer Write a query that calculates the total weight of all california subclass players (FR/SO) as well as the total weight of all california top players (JR/SR). Try The Answer View The data was displayed vertically in previous examples, but in some cases, you may want to display the data horizontally. This is called rotation (for example, an Excel summary table). Let's take the following query: SELECT CASE WHEN = FR, THEN FR, WHEN YEAR = SO, THEN SO, WHEN YEAR = JR THEN JR, WHEN YEAR = SR, THEN SR ELSE NO END OF YEAR DATA AS YEAR_GROUP, COUNT(1) AS A NUMBER FROM BENN.COLLEGE_FOOTBALL_PLAYERS GROUP BY 1 AND REROLLED IT HORIZONTALLY: SELECT COUNT(WHEN CASE YEAR = FR, THEN 1 OTHER NULL END) AS FR_COUNT, COUNT(CASE WHEN YEAR = SO THEN 1 OTHER END NULL) AS SO_COUNT , COUNT(CASE WHEN YEAR = JR THEN 1 OTHER NULL END) AS jr_count, COUNT(CASE WHEN YEAR = SR THEN 1 NULL END) AS SR_COUNT FROM BENN.COLLEGE_FOOTBALL_PLAYERS It is worth noting that going from horizontal to vertical orientation can be much more difficult depending on the circumstances, and is discussed in more detail in a later lesson. Test your SQL skills Write a query that shows the number of players in each status, where FR, SO, JR, and SR players are in separate columns and the other one shows the total number of players. The results of the order are such that the states with the most players are the first. Try It See the answer Write a query showing the number of players in schools with names starting from A to M and the number of schools with names starting with N-Z. Try see the answer

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