



Continue

Mysql if statement in select

CASE CASE_VALUE WHEN WHEN_VALUE STATEMENT_LIST [WHEN WHEN_VALUE STATEMENT_LIST] ... [STATEMENT_LIST AS A LAST RESORT OR: CASE WHERE SEARCH_CONDITION STATEMENT_LIST [WHEN SEARCH_CONDITION STATEMENT_LIST] ... [STATEMENT_LIST END CASE The when_value statement_list when_value when_value case_value CASE report for stored programs performs a complex conditional construction. statement_list A ELSE clause is implemented if any. This syntax cannot be used for null equality testing because NULL=NULL is incorrect. See section 3.3.4.6, Null value handling. For the second syntax, any WHEN search_condition expression is evaluated while one expression is true, in which the corresponding clause is then statement_list. If there is no search_condition is equal, statement_list clause elsewhere, if any, is implemented. If no when_value or search_condition the validation value and CASE contains no ELSE clause, the case is not found for case report results. Each statement_list consists of one or more SQL commands; empty file is not statement_list. To deal with situations where there is no value coinciding with the WHEN clause, use ANOTHER containing an empty BEGIN ... end as shown in this example. (The mutual number used herein in the ELSE clause is for clarity purposes only and is not otherwise significant.) Separator | CREATE procedure p() start declaring v INT default 1; CASE V WHEN 2 THEN SELECT v; WHEN 3 SELECT 0; OTHERWISE, I START THE END; AS A LAST RESORT; 2015 Page 2, if search_condition then statement_list [ELSEIF search_condition then statement_list] ... [STATEMENT_LIST END IF if the statement_list statement_list search_condition stored programs report performs a basic conditional statement. list construction. END IF block, like all other flow management blocks used in saved programs, must be terminated with a semicolon as shown in this example: DELIMITER // CREATE FUNCTION SimpleCompare(n INT, m INT) RETURNS VARCHAR(20) BEGIN DECLARE s VARCHAR(20); if n > m then set s = '>'; ELSE SET s = <; END IF; SET s = CONCAT('n','.',m); return; END // SEPARATOR; As with other flow management structures, if ... IF BLOCKS CAN be incorporated into other flow management structures, including other IF reports. Each IF be terminated by its END IF, followed by a semicolon. You can use indents to make nested flow management easier to read for humans (although this is not required by MySQL) as shown here: DELIMITER // CREATE FUNCTION VerboseCompare(n INT, m INT) RETURNS VARCHAR(50) BEGIN DECLARE n m; if n > m then set s = '>'; ELSE SET s = <; END IF; SET s = CONCAT('e', s, 'o'); END IF; SET s = CONCAT('n','.',m); return; END // SEPARATOR; In this example, the internal IF is evaluated only if n is not equal to m. 3 If search_condition statement_list [STATEMENT_LIST search_condition STATEMENT_LIST [STATEMENT_LIST END IF if the statement_list statement_list search_condition stored programs report performs a basic conditional statement. list construction. END IF block, like all other flow management blocks used in saved programs, must be terminated with a semicolon as shown in this example: DELIMITER // CREATE FUNCTION SimpleCompare(n INT, m INT) RETURNS VARCHAR(20) BEGIN DECLARE s VARCHAR(20); if n > m then set s = '>'; ELSE SET s = <; END IF; SET s = CONCAT('n','.',m); return; END // SEPARATOR; As with other flow management structures, if ... IF BLOCKS CAN be incorporated into other flow management structures, including other IF reports. Each IF must be terminated by a semicolon. You can use indentation to make nested flow management blocks easier to read than humans (although this is not required by MySQL) as shown here: DELIMITER // CREATE FUNCTION VerboseCompare(n INT, m INT) RETURNS VARCHAR(50) BEGIN DECLARE s VARCHAR(50); if n = m THEN SET s = '='; ELSE SET s = <; END IF; SET s = CONCAT('e', s, 'o'); END IF; SET s = CONCAT('n','.',m); return; END // SEPARATOR; In this example, the internal IF is evaluated only if n is not equal to m. Page 2 in MySQL is a three-step function and not a control structure - if the condition in the first argument is true, returns the second argument; otherwise, it returns the third argument. There is no corresponding ELSEIF () or END IF keyword function. The closest equivalent to what you have would be something like: IF(qty_1<=23, price, IF(23>qty_2&gt;qty_3&gt;qty_4, price_2, price_3, IF(23>qty_3&gt;qty_4, price_4, 1)) The terms are not all that make sense to me (it seems that some of them can be inadvertently reversed?), but without knowing exactly what you are trying to achieve, I find it hard to fix it. ID, sum of the report Must be an amount if report.type='P' and -amount if report.type='N'. How to take add this to the above query? Grepper Profile Login Requires Summary: In this tutorial, you will learn how to use mySQL IF statement to execute a block of SQL code based on a specific condition. Note that MySQL has an IF function that is different from the if statement described in this tutorial. If there are three forms: just-if-then declaration, if-then-else statement and if-else- else- else report. MySQL just if-then statement And if-then the statement allows you to execute a set of SQL statements based on a particular condition. The following illustrates the syntax of if-then statement:IF condition then reports; END IF; Language code: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)In this syntax:First, specify a condition for executing the code between IF-THEN and END IF . If the condition is evaluated on TRUE, the reports between IF-THEN and END IF will run. Otherwise, the control is transmitted to the next sentence after END IF. Then specify the code that will run if the condition is evaluated to TRUE. We will use the customer table from the sample demo database:See the following GetCustomerLevel() stored procedure procedure. DELIMITER \$\$ CREATE A GetWestomer procedure(in pCustomerNumber INT, OUT pCustomerLevel VARCHAR(20)) START DECLARING credit decimal places(10,2) default 0; SELECT CreditMinIn Credit From Customers Where CustomerNumber = pCustomerNumber; If the credit > 50000, then SET pCustomerLevel = PLATINUM; END IF; END\$\$ SEPARATOR; Language code: SQL (structured query language) (SQL)Stored procedure GetCustomerLevel() accepts two parameters: pCustomerNumber and pCustomerLevel.First, select creditmin set by pCustomerNumber from the customer table and store it in a local variable credit. Then set a value for the out pCustomerLevel PLATINUM parameter if the customer's credit limit is greater than 50,000. This report finds all customers who have a credit limit greater than 50,000: select customerNumber, creditsMinuted from customers where creditMin > from customers 50000 ORDER BY CreditLimit DESC; Language code: SQL (structured query language) (SQL)Here is a partial output: These call of getCustomerLevel() stored procedure for client 141 and displays the value of the PARAMETER pCustomerLevel:CALL GetCustomerLevel(141, @level); Select @level; Code language: SQL (structured query language) (SQL)Because client 141 has a credit limit greater than 50,000, its level is set to PLATINUM as expected. MySQL If-it-another statement in a case you want to make other statements, when the condition in the IF branch is not evaluated with TRUE, you can use the if-then-ELSE statement as follows: If condition then reports; Elsewhere-statements; END IF; Language code: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)In this syntax, if the condition is evaluated on TRUE, the reports IF-THEN и ELSE ELSE Otherwise, other statements between ELSE and END IF execution. Let's change the procedure GetCustomerLevel() stored. First, run getCustomerLevel() stored procedure: START PROCEDURE Language code: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)Then, create a GetCustomerLevel() stored procedure with the new code: DELIMITER \$\$ Create Procedure GetCustomerLevel(in pCustomerNumber INT, OUT pCustomerLevel VARCHAR(20)) START CREDIT DEFAULT 0; SELECT CreditMinIn Credit From Customers Where CustomerNumber = pCustomerNumber; If the credit > 50000, then SET pCustomerLevel = PLATINUM; ELSE SET pCustomerLevel = NOT PLATINUM; END IF; END\$\$ SEPARATOR; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)In this new stored procedure, we include another branch. If the credit does not exceed 50,000, we set at the customer level NOT PLATINUM in the block between ELSE and END IF. This request finds customers who have a credit limit of less than or equal to 50,000: SELECT customerNumber, creditLimit from customers where creditLimit <= 50000 ORDER BY CreditLimit DESC; Language code: SQL (structured Query Language) (SQL)This picture shows partial outputs:The following commands call a stored procedure for client number 447 and displays the value of the parameter pCustomerLevel:CALL GetCustomerLevel(447, @level); Select @level; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)Client Credit Limit 447 is less than 50,000, therefore the statement in the otherwise industry executes and sets the value of the OUT pCustomerLevel parameter not platinum. MySQL If-elseif-ELSE reportIf you want to run reports conditionally based on multiple conditions, you can use the following if-then-ELSEIF-ELSE statement:if condition then reports; ELSEIF other disease elseif-statements; ... Elsewhere-statements; END IF; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)In this syntax, if the condition is evaluated on TRUE , the reports in the IF-THEN branch run; otherwise the next other state is evaluated. If the elseif condition is evaluated on TRUE, a elseif-report is executed; otherwise the next other state is evaluated. If-then-ELSEIF-ELSE report may have multiple ELSEIF branches. If there is no condition in IF and ELSE IF evaluates TRUE, other statements in the other branch will be executed. We will change the GetCustomerLevel procedure to use an if-then-ELSEIF-ELSE statement. First, run getCustomerLevel() stored procedure: START PROCEDURE Language code: SQL (structured query language) (SQL)Then create the new GetCustomerLevel() stored procedure that uses IF-THEN-ELSEIF-ELSE. DELIMITER \$\$ CREATE PROCEDURE GetVesterLenkov (In pCustomerNumber INT, OUT pCustomerLevel VARCHAR(20)) START DECLARING credit decimal value by default 0; Choose CreditLimit B WHERE CLIENT NUMBER = pCustomerNumber; If the credit > 50000, then SET pCustomerLevel = PLATINUM; OTHERWISEIF credit <= 50000 and credit > 10000 THEN SET pCustomerLevel = GOLD; ELSE SET pCustomerLevel = SILVER; END IF; END \$\$ separator; Code language: SQL (structured query language) (SQL)In this stored procedure:If the credit is greater than 50,000, the client level is PLATINUM. If the loan is less than or equal to 50,000 and greater than 10,000, then the customer level is GOLD. Otherwise, the customer level is SILVER. These reports call a stored GetCustomerLevel procedure() and display the client level 447:CALL GetCustomerLevel(447, @level); Select @level; Language of the code: SQL (Structured Query Language) (SQL)If you test the stored procedure with the client that has a credit limit of 10,000 or less, you will receive the output as SILVER. In this tutorial useful? Don't Let's Hope

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