PL/SQL - IF-THEN-ELSE STATEMENT

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A sequence of **IF-THEN** statements can be followed by an optional sequence of **ELSE** statements, which execute when the condition is **FALSE**.

Syntax:

Syntax for the IF-THEN-ELSE statement is:

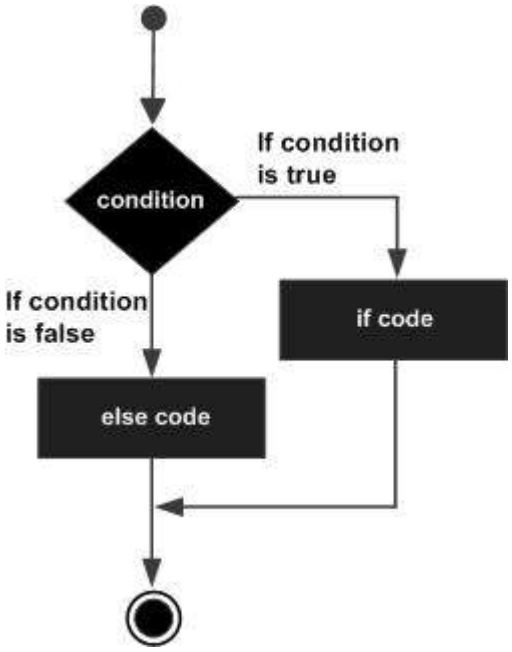
```
IF condition THEN
   S1;
ELSE
   S2;
END IF;
```

Where, *S1* and *S2* are different sequence of statements. In the IF-THEN-ELSE statements, when the test *condition* is TRUE, the statement *S1* is executed and *S2* is skipped; when the test *condition* is FALSE, then *S1* is bypassed and statement *S2* is executed. For example:

```
IF color = red THEN
  dbms_output.put_line('You have chosen a red car')
ELSE
  dbms_output.put_line('Please choose a color for your car');
END IF;
```

If the Boolean expression *condition* evaluates to true, then the if-then block of code will be executed otherwise the else block of code will be executed.

Flow Diagram:



Example:

Let us try a complete example that would illustrate the concept:

```
DECLARE
   a number(3) := 100;
BEGIN
   -- check the boolean condition using if statement
   IF( a < 20 ) THEN
      -- if condition is true then print the following
```

```
      dbms_output.put_line('a is less than 20 ' );
   ELSE
      dbms_output.put_line('a is not less than 20 ' );
   END IF;
   dbms_output.put_line('value of a is : ' || a);
END;
/
```

When the above code is executed at SQL prompt, it produces the following result:

```
a is not less than 20
value of a is : 100

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```