Conversion Functions in Oracle ====>
==

TO_CHAR() ===>
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* This function converts a number or date to a string.
* Syntax :
- TO_CHAR(value,[format])

* format: This is the format that the value should be displayed as. If
this is omitted, the function will use a default format.

select to_char(34) from dual;

TO
--
34

select to_char(23456.89, '99,999.99') from dual;

TO_CHAR

23,456.89

select to_char(12345678.89, '9,99,99,999.99') from dual;

TO_CHAR

1,23,45,678.89

select to_char(23, '00099') from dual;

TO_CHA

00023

UsingTO_CHAR() With DATE ===>

Pattern   Meaning
=======   ===========

YEAR   ==>   Year, spelled out
YYYY   ==>   4-digit year
YYY, YY, Y ==>   Last 3, 2, or 1 digit(s) of year.
Q   ==>   Quarter of year (1, 2, 3, 4; JAN-MAR = 1).
MM   ==>   Month (01-12; JAN = 01).
MON   ==>   Abbreviated name of month.
MONTH   ==>   Name of month, padded with blanks to length of 9
characters.
RM   ==>   Roman numeral month (I-XII; JAN = I).
WW   ==>   Week of year (1-53) where week 1 starts on the first
day of the year and
                    continues to the seventh day of the year.

```
W           ==>     Week of month (1-5) where week 1 starts on the first
day of the month and
                    ends on the seventh.
D           ==>     Day of week (1-7).
DAY         ==>     Name of day.
DD          ==>     Day of month (1-31).
DDD         ==>     Day of year (1-366).
DY          ==>     Abbreviated name of day.
DDSP        ==>     Day Spelled Out
DDTH        ==>     Day With Suffix Of TH,ST or RD
DDSPTH      ==>     Day Spelled Out With Suffix
HH          ==>     Hour of day (1-12).
HH12        ==>     Hour of day (1-12).
HH24        ==>     Hour of day (0-23).
MI          ==>     Minute (0-59).
SS          ==>     Second (0-59).
SSSSS       ==>     Seconds past midnight (0-86399).
AM or PM    ==>     Time Suffix


# select to_char(sysdate, 'DD-MON-YYYY') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-
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24-FEB-2024

# select to_char(sysdate, 'YYYY') from dual;

TO_C
----
2024

# select to_char(sysdate, 'YEAR') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YEAR')
----------------------------------------
TWENTY TWENTY-FOUR

# select to_char(sysdate, 'Q') from dual;

T
-
1

# select to_char(sysdate, 'MM') from dual;

TO
--
02

# select to_char(sysdate, 'MON') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSD
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FEB
```

```
# select to_char(sysdate, 'MONTH') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MONTH')
------------------------------------
FEBRUARY

# select to_char(sysdate, 'RM') from dual;

TO_C
----
II

# select to_char(sysdate, 'WW') from dual;

TO
--
08

# select to_char(sysdate, 'W') from dual;

T
-
4

# select to_char(sysdate, 'D') from dual;

T
-
7

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DAY') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DAY')
------------------------------------
SATURDAY

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DD') from dual;

TO
--
24

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DDD') from dual;

TO_
---
055

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DY') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSD
------------
SAT

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DDSP') from dual;
```

```
TO_CHAR(SYSD
------------
TWENTY-FOUR

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DDTH') from dual;

TO_C
----
24TH

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DDSpTH') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDAT
--------------
TWENTY-FOURTH

# select to_char(sysdate, 'DDHH') from dual;

TO_C
----
2409

# select to_char(sysdate, 'HH') from dual;

TO
--
09

# select to_char(sysdate, 'HH24') from dual;

TO
--
09

# select to_char(sysdate, 'HH AM') from dual;

TO_CH
-----
09 AM

# select to_char(sysdate, 'MI') from dual;

TO
--
28

# select to_char(sysdate, 'SS') from dual;

TO
--
53

# select to_char(sysdate, 'HH:MI:SS AM') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYS
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```

WAQ to display day of your Birth.

```
#  select to_char(to_date('28-AUG-2002'), 'DAY') from dual;
```

```
TO_CHAR
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WEDNESDAY
```

TO_NUMBER() ===>
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* This function converts a string to number.
* Syntax :
- TO_NUMBER(str, format);

```
#  select to_number('345.67') from dual;
```

```
TO_NUMBER('345.67')
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             345.67
```

```
# select to_number('3,45,678', '9,99,999') from dual;
```

```
TO_NUMBER('3,45,678','9,99,999')
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                          345678
```

TO_DATE() ===>
================

* This function converts a string to date.
* Syntax :
- TO_DATE(str,format)

```
# select to_date('24/02/2024', 'DD/MM/YYYY') from dual;
```

```
TO_DATE('
---------
24-FEB-24
```

```
# select to_date('24022024', 'DDMMYYYY') from dual;
```

```
TO_DATE('
---------
24-FEB-24
```