

SQL FUNCTIONS

1.ASCII() Function

Definition and Usage

The ASCII() function returns the ASCII value for the specific character.

Syntax

ASCII(character)

Example

Return the ASCII value of the first character in "CustomerName":

```
SELECT ASCII(CustomerName) AS  
NumCodeOfFirstChar  
FROM Customers;
```

2.CHAR_LENGTH() Function

Definition and Usage

The CHAR_LENGTH() function return the length of a string (in characters).

**Note: This function is equal to the
CHARACTER_LENGTH() function.**

Syntax

CHAR_LENGTH(string)

Example

Return the length of the string:

```
SELECT CHAR_LENGTH("SQL  
Tutorial") AS LengthOfString;
```

3.CONCAT() Function

Definition and Usage

The CONCAT() function adds two or more expressions together.

Note: Also look at the CONCAT_WS() function.

Syntax

**CONCAT(expression1, expression2,
expression3,...)**

Example

Add several strings together:

**SELECT CONCAT("SQL ", "Tutorial ",
"is ", "fun!") AS ConcatenatedString;**

4.LCASE() Function

Example

Convert the text to lower-case:

```
SELECT LCASE("SQL Tutorial is  
FUN!");
```

Definition and Usage

The LCASE() function converts a string to lower-case.

Note: The LOWER() function is a synonym for the LCASE() function.

Syntax

LCASE(text)

5.UCASE() Function

Example

Convert the text to upper-case:

```
SELECT UCASE("SQL Tutorial is  
FUN!");
```

Definition and Usage

The UCASE() function converts a string to upper-case.

Note: This function is equal to the UPPER() function.

Syntax

UCASE(text)

6.STRCMP() Function

Example

Compare two strings:

```
SELECT STRCMP("SQL Tutorial",  
"SQL Tutorial");
```

Definition and Usage

The STRCMP() function compares two strings.

Syntax

STRCMP(string1, string2)

7. UPPER() Function

Example

Convert the text to upper-case:

```
SELECT UPPER("SQL Tutorial is  
FUN!");
```

Definition and Usage

The UPPER() function converts a string to upper-case.

Note: This function is equal to the UCASE() function.

Syntax

```
UPPER(text)
```

8.TRIM() Function

Example

Remove leading and trailing spaces
from a string:

```
SELECT TRIM('  SQL Tutorial  ') AS  
TrimmedString;
```

Definition and Usage

The TRIM() function removes leading and trailing spaces from a string.

Syntax

TRIM(string)

9.REPLACE() Function

Example

Replace "SQL" with "HTML":

```
SELECT REPLACE("SQL Tutorial",  
"SQL", "HTML");
```

Definition and Usage

The REPLACE() function replaces all occurrences of a substring within a string, with a new substring.

Note: This function performs a case-sensitive replacement.

Syntax

**REPLACE(string, from_string,
new_string)**

10.LTRIM() Function

Example

Remove leading spaces from a string:

```
SELECT LTRIM("    SQL Tutorial") AS  
LeftTrimmedString;
```

Definition and Usage

The LTRIM() function removes leading spaces from a string.

Syntax

LTRIM(string)

11.POSITION() Function

Example

Search for "3" in string "MYSchools",
and return position:

```
SELECT POSITION("3" IN  
"MYSchools") AS MatchPosition;
```

Definition and Usage

The POSITION() function returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string.

If the substring is not found within the original string, this function returns 0.

This function performs a case-insensitive search.

Note: The LOCATE() function is equal to the POSITION() function.

Syntax

POSITION(substring IN string)

12.FIND_IN_SET() Function

Example

Search for "q" within the list of strings:

```
SELECT FIND_IN_SET("q", "s,q,l");
```

Definition and Usage

The FIND_IN_SET() function returns the position of a string within a list of strings.

Syntax

FIND_IN_SET(string, string_list)