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Assignment 5.2, MySQL Functions

1. CHAR\_LENGTH()

CHAR\_LENGTH function returns the length of a string that has been provided. When looking for examples of how to use this within a database, one option would be to pull the length of the entered string into its column so that you can pull the string length from the database instead of having to calculate the size in your program.

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

1. FIELD()

FIELD allows you to find the index position of a value in a list of values. A great use case for this function is finding out if a list contains a value you were searching for and then telling you where it is located. This search is not case sensitive, so this function should not be used when case sensitivity is required or if you need to know if the value appears multiple times, as it will only show the first occurrence. If the value is not in the list, it will return an index of 0.

A computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

1. MID()

MID() will create a substring of a provided string that will start at a specified position and then go for a specified length of characters. This function will allow you to clean up the output from a table; for example, if I have a list of employee numbers for a large corporation, the number of the employee may have digits that are used to determine the home location or just additional digits that exist to ensure scalability. You could use the MID function to bring the employee ID to only the required information.

A screenshot of a computer program

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