

Database Management System

Ex-7a String, Date, Math

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AIM:

To implement commands of String, Math and Date functions.

COMMANDS:

1. Upper - Used to convert string to uppercase

Syntax:-

```
SELECT upper(<content>) from dual;
```

Eg.

```
SELECT upper('dushyant') from dual;  
      DUSHYANT
```

2. Lower - Used to convert string to lowercase

Syntax -

```
SELECT lower(<content>) from dual;
```

Eg.

`SELECT lower('RATU') from dual;`
|- ratu

3. **Initcap** - Used to set first letter of word in uppercase.

Syntax -

`SELECT initcap <content> from dual;`

Eg:

`SELECT initcap('dbms lab') from dual;`
|- Dbms Lab

4. **Ltrim** - Used to remove leading spaces

Syntax -

`SELECT ltrim <content> from dual;`

Eg.

`SELECT ltrim(' dbms') from dual;`
|- dbms

5. **Rtrim** - Used to remove trailing spaces.

Syntax -

`SELECT rtrim <content> from dual;`

Eg.

```
SELECT substr('dbms ') from dual;
```

↳ dbms

6. Concat - Used to add two strings together

Syntax -

```
SELECT concat(<content1>, <content2>) from dual;
```

Eg.

```
SELECT concat('DBMS', 'Lab') from dual;
```

↳ DBMSLab

7. Length - Used to returns the length of a string

Syntax -

```
SELECT length(<content>) from dual;
```

Eg.

```
SELECT length('Lushyand') from dual;
```

↳ 8

8. Replace - Used to replace all occurrences of substring

Syntax -

```
SELECT replace(<content>, '<content1>', '<content2>') from
```

dual;

Eg:

```
SELECT replace('COA lab', 'COA', 'DBMS') from dual;  
1- DBMS lab
```

9. Substr - Used to extract substring from string

Syntax -

```
SELECT substr <content> <value> from dual;
```

Eg.

```
SELECT substr('DBMS', 3, 2) from dual;  
1- MS
```

10. Rpad - Used to right pads a string with another string

Syntax -

```
SELECT rpad <content> <value> from dual;
```

Eg.

```
SELECT rpad('Dbms', 2, 'x') from dual;
```

11. Lpad - Used to left pads a string with another string

Syntax -

```
SELECT lpad('Dbms', 4, 'x') from dual;
```


Eg-
 SELECT lpad <content> <value> from dual;

12. Translate - Used to replace sequence of characters with another sequence.

Syntax -

SELECT translate <content>, '<content1>', '<content2>' from dual;

Eg.

SELECT translate('class', 'ss', 'ws') from dual;
 /-claww

13. Sysdate - Used to return current date & time.

Syntax -

SELECT sysdate from dual;
 /-21-MAR-22

14. Round - Used to round off to return a value.

Syntax -

SELECT round(sysdate) from dual;
 /- 21-MAR-22

15. Add-months - Used to return date with given number of months.

Syntax -

```
SELECT add-months(sysdate, 4) from dual;  
└ 21-JUL-22
```

16. Last-day - Used to return last day of the month.

Syntax -

```
SELECT last-day(sysdate) from dual;  
└ 31-MAR-22
```

17. Next-day - Used to return next day of the month.

Syntax -

```
SELECT next-day(sysdate, 'tuesday') from dual;  
└ 22-MAR-22
```

18. Ceil - Used to return smallest integer value.

Syntax -

```
SELECT ceil(23.26) from dual;  
└ 24
```


19. Floor - Used to return largest Integer value.

Syntax -

```
SELECT floor(34.5) from dual;  
└ 34
```

20. Trunc - Used to return date with time of day truncated to the unit.

Syntax -

```
SELECT trunc(15.964) from dual;  
└ 15
```

21. Sign - Used to return sign of number

Syntax -

```
SELECT sign(-345) from dual;  
└ -1
```

22. Abs - Used to return absolute value of number

Syntax -

```
SELECT abs(45) from dual;  
└ 45
```

23. Power - Used to return value of number raised to power

Syntax -

SELECT power(10,12) from dual;
└ 1.0000E+12

24. Mod - Used to return the remainder of number

Syntax -

SELECT mod(11.5) from dual;
└ 1

25. Exp - Used to return e raised to power

Syntax -

SELECT exp(10) from dual;
└ 22026.4658

26. Sqrt - Used to return root of a number

Syntax -

SELECT sqrt(225) from dual;
└ 15