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# Unit 7

## Annex: SQL Functions

ASIR

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# Date functions

Function	Example	Description
<u><a href="#">CURRENT_DATE</a></u>	SELECT CURRENT_DATE FROM dual	Return the current date and time in the session time zone
<u><a href="#">SYSDATE</a></u>	SELECT add_months(sysdate,3) from dual;	Return the current system date and time of the operating system where the Oracle Database resides.
<u><a href="#">ADD_MONTHS</a></u>	ADD_MONTHS( DATE '2016-02-29', 1 )	Add a number of months (n) to a date and return the same day which is n of months away.
<u><a href="#">MONTHS_BETWEEN</a></u>	select MONTHS_BETWEEN( CURRENT_DATE, DATE '2017-07-01' )	from dual;
<u><a href="#">ROUND</a></u>	ROUND( DATE '2017-07-16', 'MM' )	Return a date rounded to a specific unit of measure.
<u><a href="#">NEXT_DAY</a></u>	NEXT_DAY( DATE '2000-01-01', 'SUNDAY' )	Get the first weekday that is later than a specified date.
<u><a href="#">TO_DATE</a></u>	TO_DATE( '01 Jan 2017', 'DD MON YYYY' )	Convert a date which is in the character string to a DATE value.
<u><a href="#">TO_CHAR</a></u>	TO_CHAR( DATE'2017-01-01', 'DL' )	Convert a DATE or an INTERVAL value to a character string in a specified format.
<u><a href="#">TRUNC</a></u>	TRUNC( DATE '2017-07-16', 'MM' )	Return a date truncated to a specific unit of measure.

# Math functions

Functions	Descriptions
<a href="#"><u>median()</u></a>	The median()function is used to get the median of the given column name.
<a href="#"><u>min()</u></a>	The Oracle min() function is used to get the minimum number of the given column name.
<a href="#"><u>mod()</u></a>	The Oracle mod() function is used to get the remainder of given values.
<a href="#"><u>power()</u></a>	The Oracle power() function is used to get the power of the given values.
<a href="#"><u>round()</u></a>	The round() function is used to round of given number up to given decimal places.
<a href="#"><u>sqrt()</u></a>	The Oracle sqrt() function is used to get the square root of the given number.
<a href="#"><u>sum()</u></a>	The sum() function is used to sum the values of given expressions.
<a href="#"><u>avg()</u></a>	The avg() function is used to get the average value from the given expression.
<a href="#"><u>bitand()</u></a>	The Oracle bitand() function is used to get the AND operation between two expression (exp1, exp2).
<a href="#"><u>ceil()</u></a>	The Oracle ceil() function returns the smallest value which is greater than or equal to the given number.
<a href="#"><u>count()</u></a>	The count() function is used to get the total count for a particular column of the table.
<a href="#"><u>exp()</u></a>	The Oracle exp() function is used to find e raised to the power of number, i.e., enumber.
<a href="#"><u>floor()</u></a>	The floor() function is used to find the greatest integer which is equal to or less than the given number.
<a href="#"><u>greatest()</u></a>	The Oracle greatest() function is used to get the largest number from the list.
<a href="#"><u>least()</u></a>	The Oracle least() function is used to get the smallest number from the list.

# String functions

Function	Example	Result	Purpose
<a href="#"><u>ASCII</u></a>	ASCII('A')	65	Returns an ASCII code value of a character.
<a href="#"><u>CHR</u></a>	CHR('65')	'A'	Converts a numeric value to its corresponding ASCII character.
<a href="#"><u>CONCAT</u></a>	CONCAT('A','BC')	'ABC'	Concatenate two strings and return the combined string.
<a href="#"><u>LENGTH</u></a>	LENGTH('ABC')	3	Return the number of characters (or length) of a specified string
<a href="#"><u>LOWER</u></a>	LOWER('Abc')	'abc'	Return a string with all characters converted to lowercase.
<a href="#"><u>LTRIM</u></a>	LTRIM(' ABC ')	'ABC '	Remove spaces or other specified characters in a set from the left end of a string.
<a href="#"><u>REPLACE</u></a>	REPLACE('JACK AND JOND','J','BL')	'BLACK AND BLOND'	Replace all occurrences of a substring by another substring in a string.
<a href="#"><u>RTRIM</u></a>	RTRIM(' ABC ')	' ABC'	Remove all spaces or specified character in a set from the right end of a string.
<a href="#"><u>SUBSTR</u></a>	SUBSTR('Oracle Substring', 1, 6 )	'Oracle'	Extract a substring from a string.
<a href="#"><u>TRIM</u></a>	TRIM(' ABC ')	'ABC'	Remove the space character or other specified characters either from the start or end of a string.
<a href="#"><u>UPPER</u></a>	UPPER('Abc')	'ABC'	Convert all characters in a specified string to uppercase.

# References:

- [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E41183\\_01/DR/DATE.html#DALc02b\\_1159922139\\_14865](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E41183_01/DR/DATE.html#DALc02b_1159922139_14865)
- [http://www-db.deis.unibo.it/courses/TW/DOCS/w3schools/sql/sql\\_dates.asp.html#gsc.tab=0](http://www-db.deis.unibo.it/courses/TW/DOCS/w3schools/sql/sql_dates.asp.html#gsc.tab=0)
- <https://docs.oracle.com/middleware/12212/biee/BIVUG/GUID-DE2A646A-2DAB-4D9E-BDDB-3AA4923BF1CE.htm#BILUG684>
- <https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-string-functions/>

