3

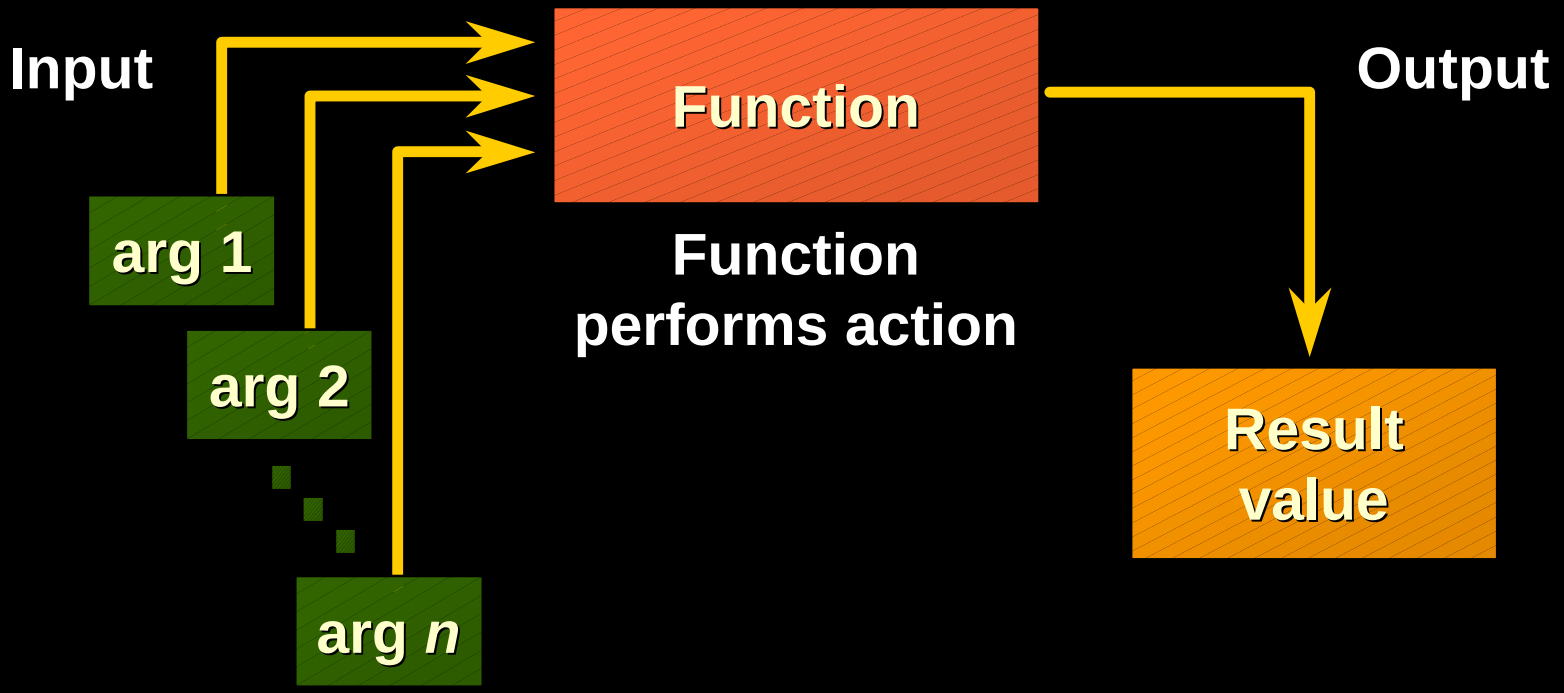
Single-Row Functions

Objectives

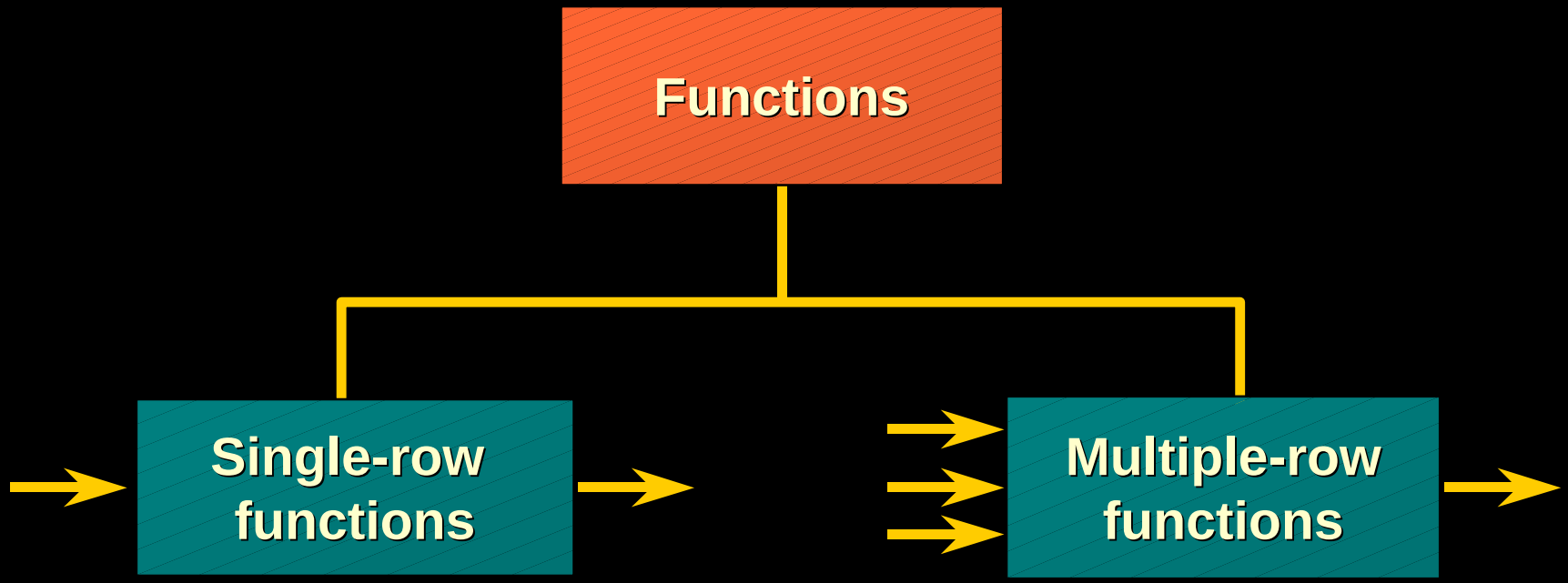
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Describe various types of functions available in SQL
- Use character, number, and date functions in SELECT statements
- Describe the use of conversion functions

SQL Functions



Two Types of SQL Functions



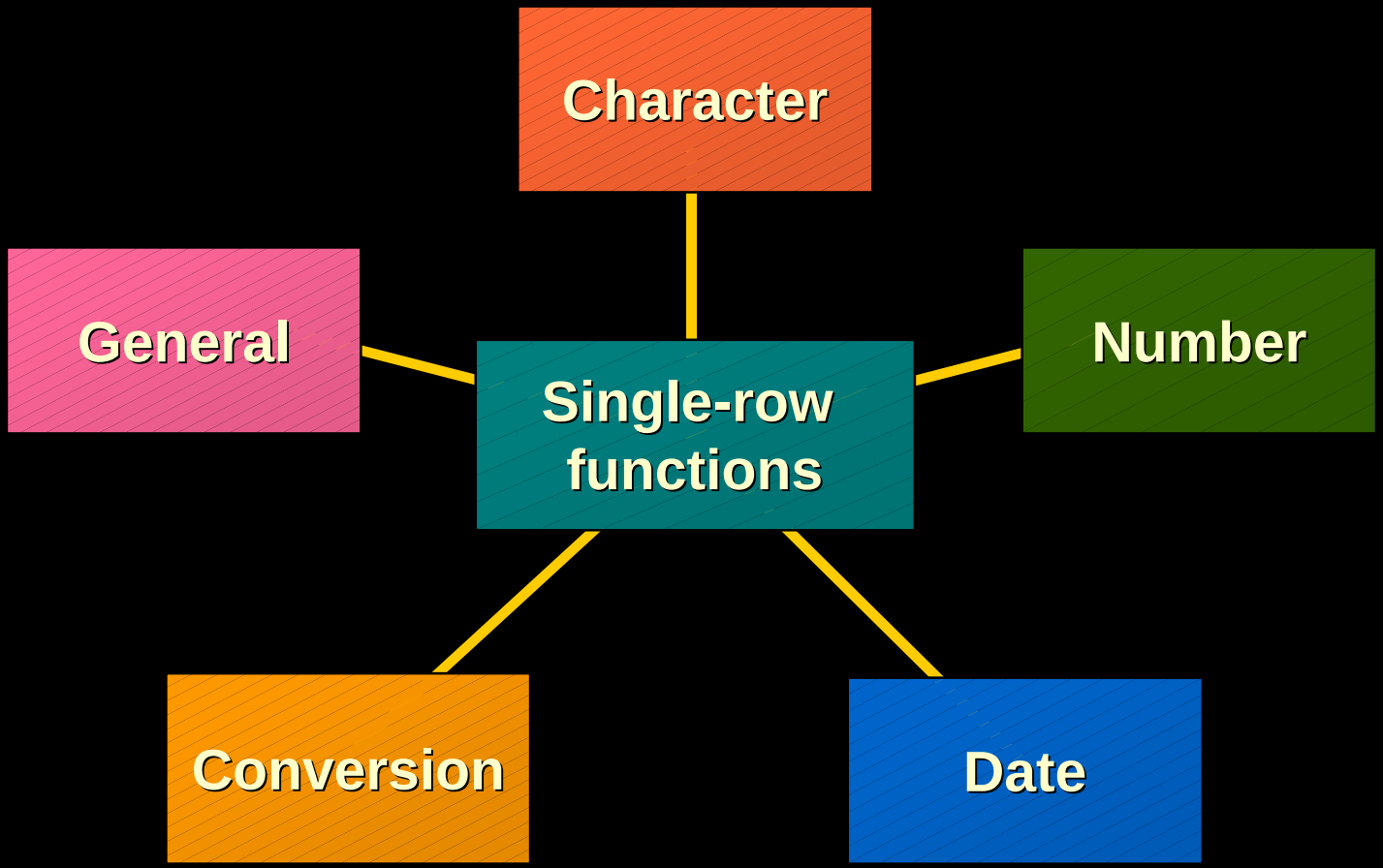
Single-Row Functions

Single row functions:

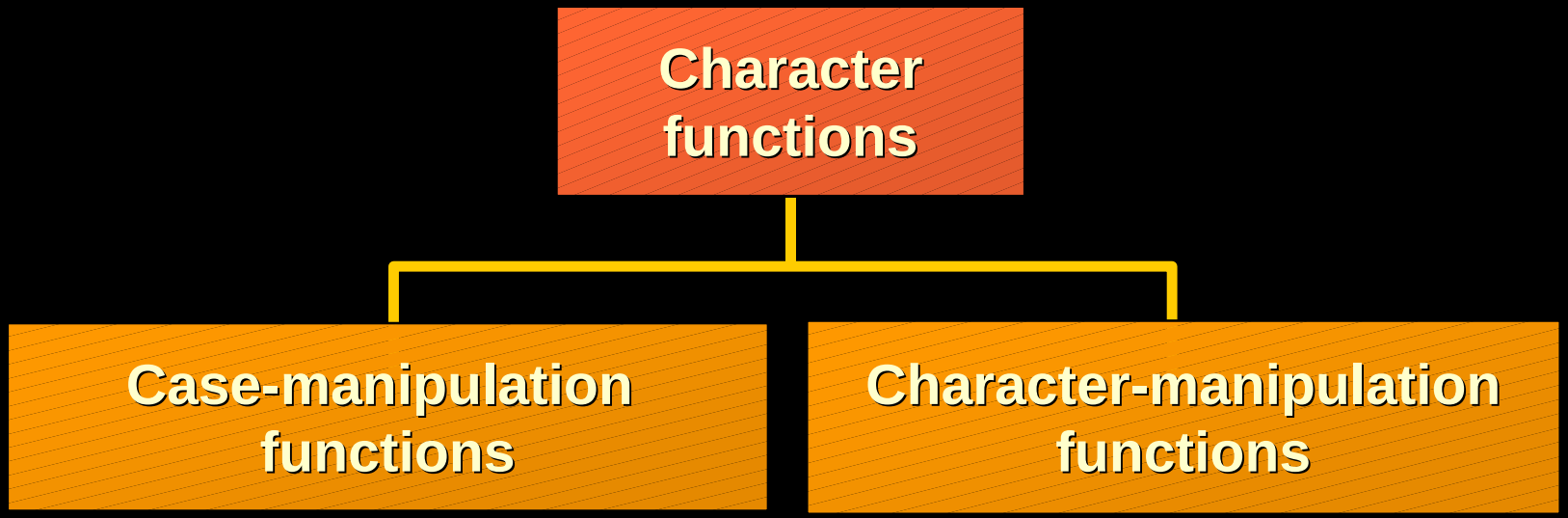
- Manipulate data items
- Accept arguments and return one value
- Act on each row returned
- Return one result per row
- May modify the data type
- Can be nested
- Accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

```
function_name [(arg1, arg2,...)]
```

Single-Row Functions



Character Functions



Case Manipulation Functions

These functions convert case for character strings.

Function	Result
`LOWER('SQL Course')`	`sql course`
`UPPER('SQL Course')`	`SQL COURSE`
`INITCAP('SQL Course')`	`Sql Course`

Using Case Manipulation Functions

Display the employee number, name, and department number for employee Higgins:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  last_name = 'higgins';
no rows selected
```

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  LOWER(last_name) = 'higgins';
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
205	Higgins	110

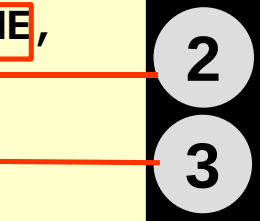
Character-Manipulation Functions

These functions manipulate character strings:

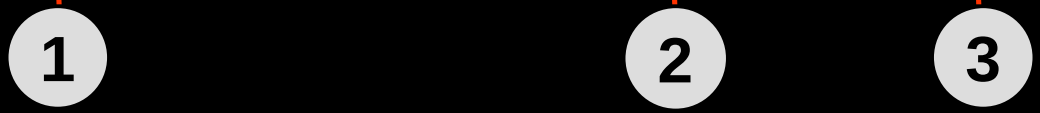
Function	Result
CONCAT('Hello', 'World')	HelloWorld
SUBSTR('HelloWorld',1,5)	Hello
LENGTH('HelloWorld')	10
INSTR('HelloWorld', 'W')	6
LPAD(salary,10,'*')	*****24000
RPAD(salary, 10, '*')	24000*****
TRIM('H' FROM 'HelloWorld')	elloWorld

Using the Character-Manipulation Functions

```
SELECT employee_id, CONCAT(first_name, last_name) NAME,
       job_id, LENGTH (last_name),
       INSTR(last_name, 'a') "Contains 'a'?"
FROM   employees
WHERE  SUBSTR(job_id, 4) = 'REP';
```



EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	JOB_ID	LENGTH(LAST_NAME)	Contains 'a'?
174	EllenAbel	SA_REP	4	0
176	JonathonTaylor	SA_REP	6	2
178	KimberelyGrant	SA_REP	5	3
202	PatFay	MK_REP	3	2



Number Functions

- **ROUND:** Rounds value to specified decimal

  `ROUND(45.926, 2)` → `45.93`

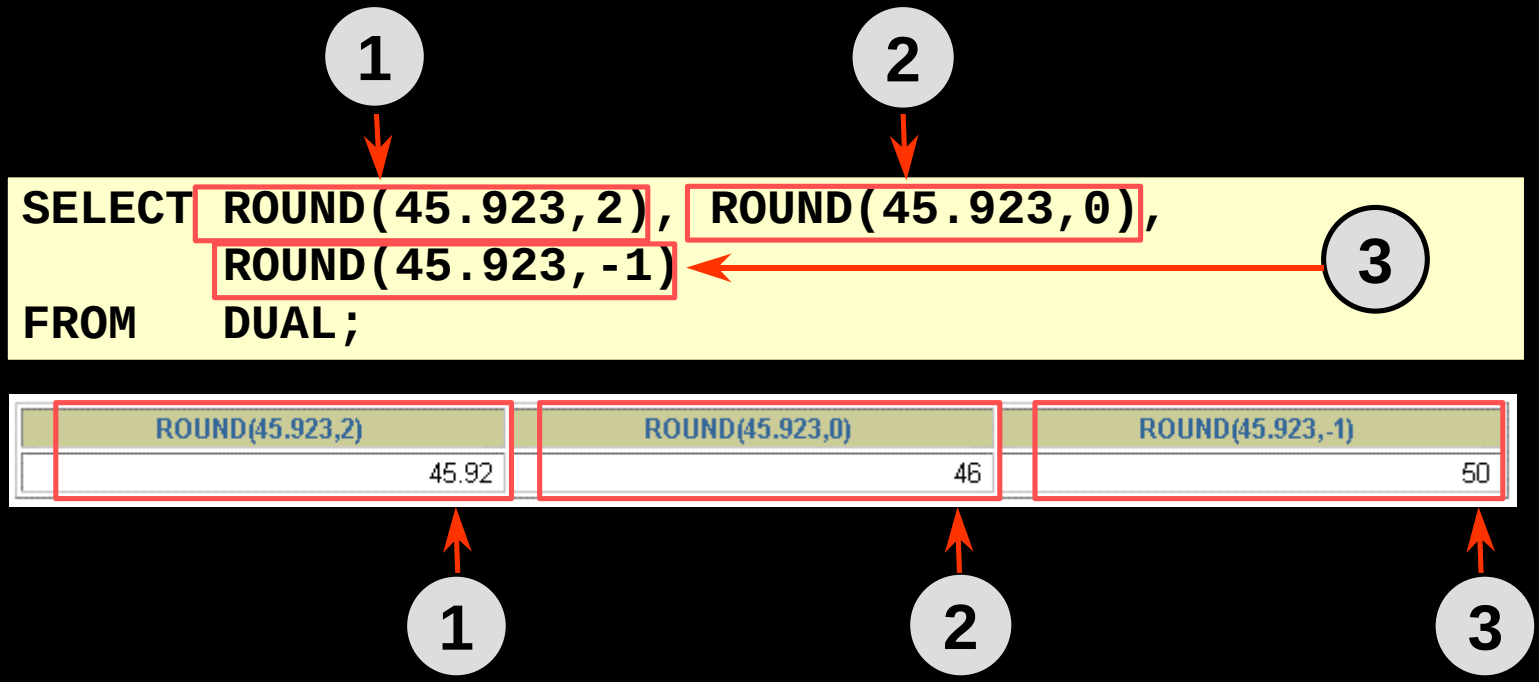
- **TRUNC:** Truncates value to specified decimal

  `TRUNC(45.926, 2)` → `45.92`

- **MOD:** Returns remainder of division

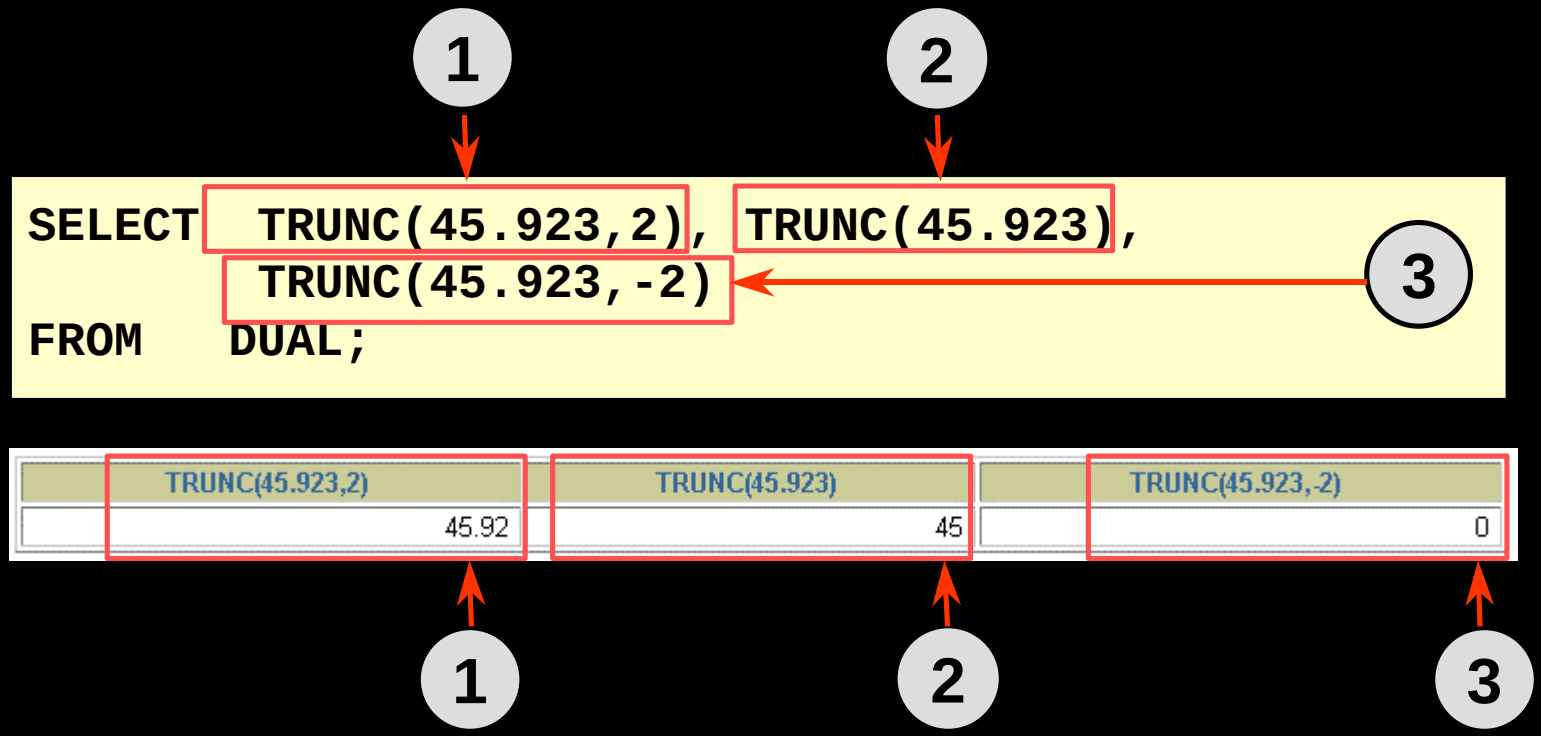
  `MOD(1600, 300)` → `100`

Using the ROUND Function



DUAL is a dummy table you can use to view results from functions and calculations.

Using the TRUNC Function



Using the MOD Function

Calculate the remainder of a salary after it is divided by 5000 for all employees whose job title is sales representative.

```
SELECT last_name, salary, MOD(salary, 5000)
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id = 'SA_REP';
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	MOD(SALARY,5000)
Abel	11000	1000
Taylor	8600	3600
Grant	7000	2000

Working with Dates

- Oracle database stores dates in an internal numeric format: century, year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds.
- The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.
  - Allows you to store 21st century dates in the 20th century by specifying only the last two digits of the year.
  - Allows you to store 20th century dates in the 21st century in the same way.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date
FROM   employees
WHERE  last_name like 'G%';
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Gietz	07-JUN-94
Grant	24-MAY-99

Working with Dates

SYSDATE is a function that returns:

- **Date**
- **Time**

Arithmetic with Dates

- Add or subtract a number to or from a date for a resultant date value.
- Subtract two dates to find the number of days between those dates.
- Add hours to a date by dividing the number of hours by 24.

Using Arithmetic Operators with Dates

```
SELECT last_name, (SYSDATE-hire_date)/7 AS WEEKS
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 90;
```

LAST_NAME	WEEKS
King	744.245395
Kochhar	626.102538
De Haan	453.245395

Date Functions

Function	Description
MONTHS_BETWEEN	Number of months between two dates
ADD_MONTHS	Add calendar months to date
NEXT_DAY	Next day of the date specified
LAST_DAY	Last day of the month
ROUND	Round date
TRUNC	Truncate date

Using Date Functions

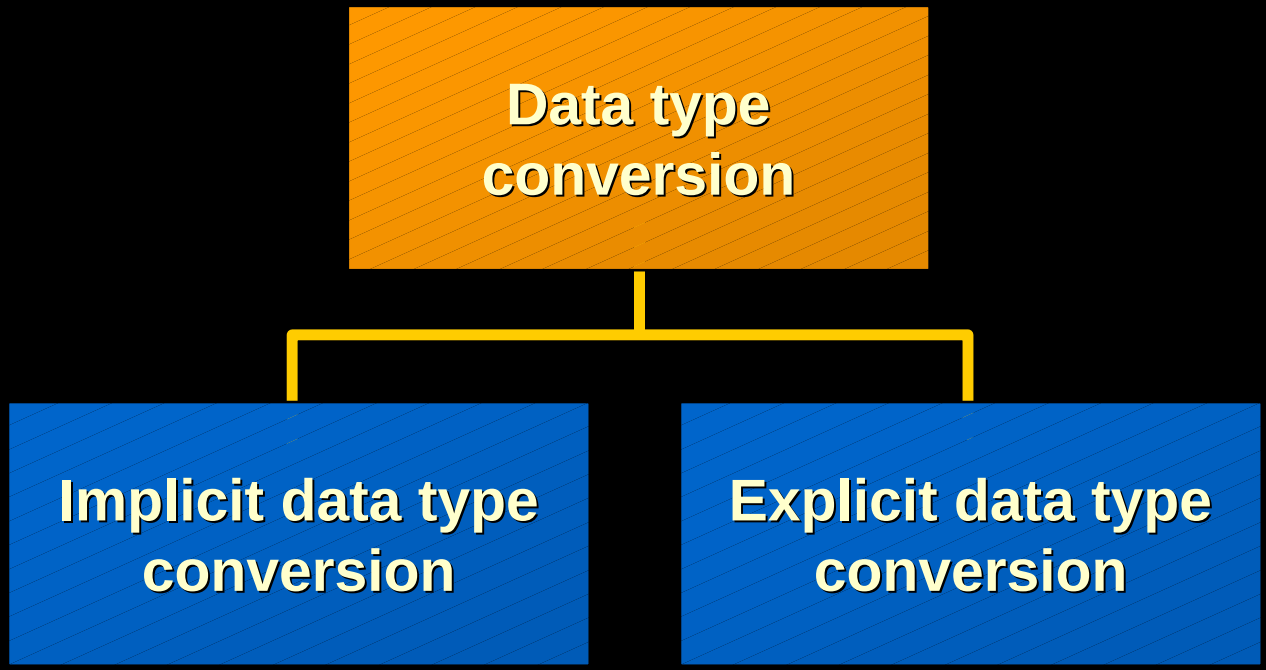
- MONTHS_BETWEEN ('01-SEP-95','11-JAN-94')
  → 19.6774194
- ADD_MONTHS ('11-JAN-94',6) → '11-JUL-94'
- NEXT_DAY ('01-SEP-95','FRIDAY')
  → '08-SEP-95'
- LAST_DAY('01-FEB-95') → '28-FEB-95'

Using Date Functions

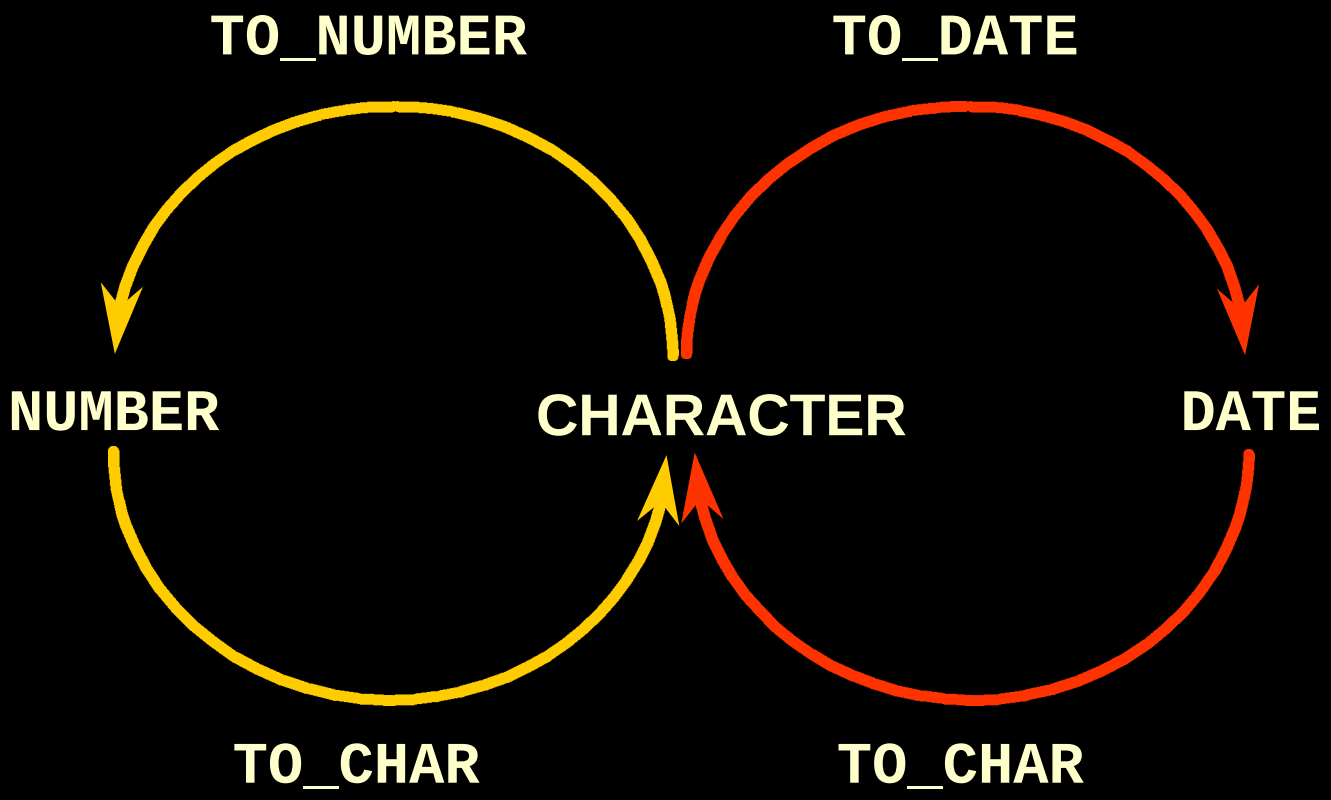
Assume SYSDATE = '25-JUL-95':

- ROUND(SYSDATE,'MONTH') → 01-AUG-95
- ROUND(SYSDATE ,'YEAR') → 01-JAN-96
- TRUNC(SYSDATE ,'MONTH') → 01-JUL-95
- TRUNC(SYSDATE ,'YEAR') → 01-JAN-95

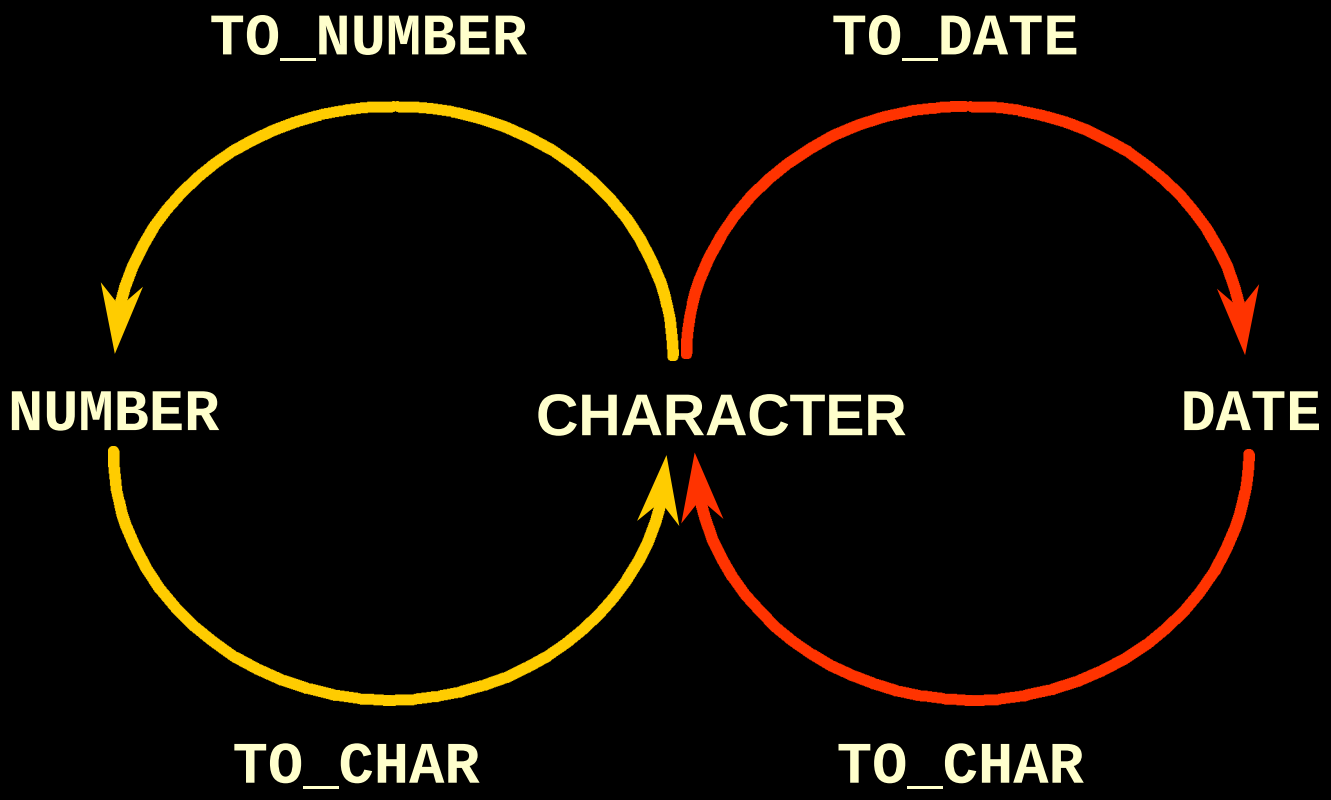
Conversion Functions



Explicit Data Type Conversion



Explicit Data Type Conversion



Using the TO_CHAR Function with Dates

```
TO_CHAR(date, 'format_model')
```

The format model:

- Must be enclosed in single quotation marks and is case sensitive
- Can include any valid date format element
- Has an *fm* element to remove padded blanks or suppress leading zeros
- Is separated from the date value by a comma

Elements of the Date Format Model

- Time elements format the time portion of the date.

`HH24:MI:SS AM`	`15:45:32 PM`

- Add character strings by enclosing them in double quotation marks.

`DD "of" MONTH`	`12 of OCTOBER`

- Number suffixes spell out numbers.

`ddspth`	`fourteenth`

Using the TO_CHAR Function with Dates

```
SELECT last_name,
       TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'fmDD Month YYYY')
       AS HIREDATE
FROM   employees;
```

LAST_NAME	HIREDATE
King	17 June 1987
Kochhar	21 September 1989
De Haan	13 January 1993
Hunold	3 January 1990
Ernst	21 May 1991
Lorentz	7 February 1999
Mourgos	16 November 1999

...

20 rows selected.

Using the TO_CHAR Function with Numbers

```
TO_CHAR(number, 'format_model')
```

These are some of the format elements you can use with the TO_CHAR function to display a number value as a character:

9	Represents a number
0	Forces a zero to be displayed
$	Places a floating dollar sign
L	Uses the floating local currency symbol
.	Prints a decimal point
,	Prints a thousand indicator

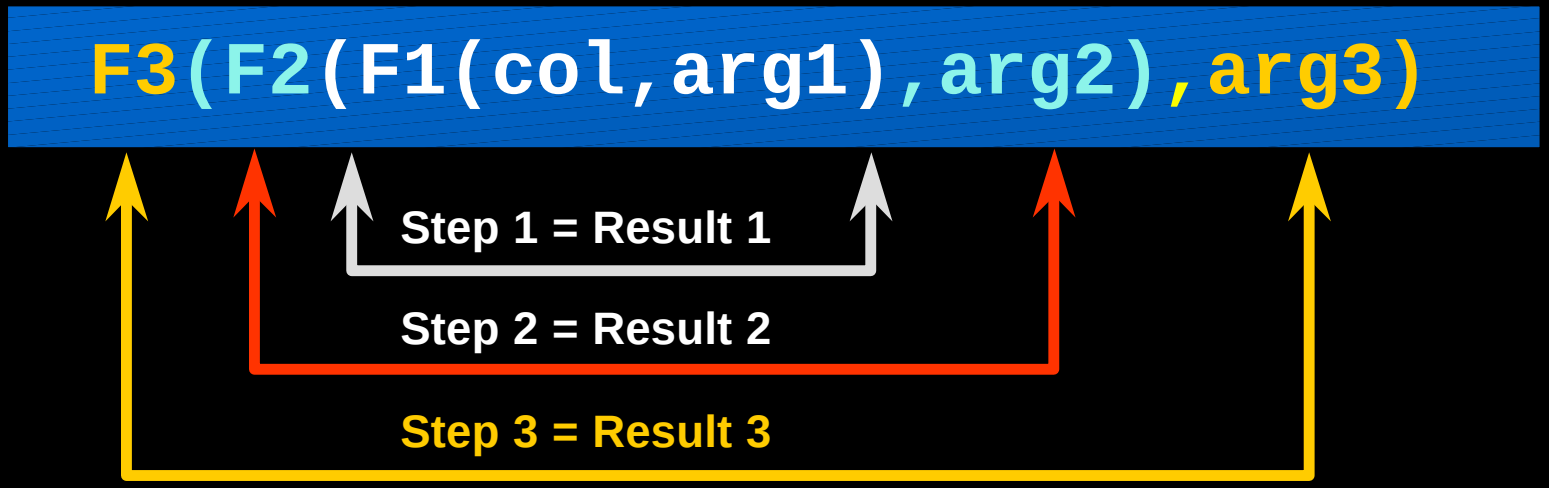
Using the TO_CHAR Function with Numbers

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(salary, '$99,999.00') SALARY
FROM   employees
WHERE  last_name = 'Ernst';
```

SALARY
$6,000.00

Nesting Functions

- Single-row functions can be nested to any level.
- Nested functions are evaluated from deepest level to the least deep level.



Nesting Functions

```
SELECT last_name,
       NVL(TO_CHAR(manager_id), 'No Manager')
FROM   employees
WHERE  manager_id IS NULL;
```

LAST_NAME	NVL(TO_CHAR(MANAGER_ID),'NOMANAGER')
King	No Manager

NVL Function

Converts a null to an actual value.

- Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.
- Data types must match:
  - `NVL(commission_pct,0)`
  - `NVL(hire_date,'01-JAN-97')`
  - `NVL(job_id,'No Job Yet')`

Using the NVL Function

```
SELECT last_name, salary, NVL(commission_pct, 0),
   (salary*12) + (salary*12*NVL(commission_pct, 0)) AN_SAL
FROM employees;
```

1

2

LAST_NAME	SALARY	NVL(COMMISSION_PCT,0)	AN_SAL
King	24000	0	288000
Kochhar	17000	0	204000
De Haan	17000	0	204000
Hunold	9000	0	108000
Ernst	6000	0	72000
Lorentz	4200	0	50400
Mourgos	5800	0	69600
Rajs	3500	0	42000

...

20 rows selected.

1

2

Using the NVL2 Function

```
SELECT last_name,  salary, commission_pct,
       NVL2(commission_pct,
            'SAL+COMM', 'SAL') income
FROM   employees WHERE department_id IN (50, 80);
```

1

2

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	INCOME
Zlotkey	10500	.2	SAL+COMM
Abel	11000	.3	SAL+COMM
Taylor	8600	.2	SAL+COMM
Mourgos	5800		SAL
Rajs	3500		SAL
Davies	3100		SAL
Matos	2600		SAL
Vargas	2500		SAL

8 rows selected.

1

2

Conditional Expressions

- Provide the use of IF-THEN-ELSE logic within a SQL statement
- Use two methods:
  - CASE expression
  - DECODE function

The CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

```
CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1
          [WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2
           WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn
           ELSE else_expr]
END
```

Using the CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary,
       CASE job_id WHEN 'IT_PROG'  THEN  1.10*salary
                   WHEN 'ST_CLERK' THEN  1.15*salary
                   WHEN 'SA_REP'   THEN  1.20*salary
       ELSE       salary END     "REVISED_SALARY"
FROM   employees;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY	REVISED_SALARY
...			
Lorentz	IT_PROG	4200	4620
Mourgos	ST_MAN	5800	5800
Rajs	ST_CLERK	3500	4025
...			
Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	8300	8300

20 rows selected.

The DECODE Function

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of a CASE or IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

```
DECODE(col|expression, search1, result1
                       [, search2, result2,...,]
                       [, default])
```

Using the DECODE Function

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary,
       DECODE(job_id, 'IT_PROG',  1.10*salary,
                      'ST_CLERK', 1.15*salary,
                      'SA_REP',   1.20*salary,
              salary)
       REVISED_SALARY
FROM   employees;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY	REVISED_SALARY
...			
Lorentz	IT_PROG	4200	4620
Mourgos	ST_MAN	5800	5800
Rajs	ST_CLERK	3500	4025
...			
Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	8300	8300

20 rows selected.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Perform calculations on data using functions
- Modify individual data items using functions
- Manipulate output for groups of rows using functions
- Alter date formats for display using functions
- Convert column data types using functions
- Use NVL functions
- Use IF-THEN-ELSE logic