TRIM() and REPLACE()

TRIM() Function:
The SQL TRIM() removes leading and trailing characters(or both) from a character string.

Syntax:

```
TRIM( [ LEADING | TRAILING | BOTH] [removed_str] FROM
str);
```

1. Write a query to trim leading ‘D’ in the string ‘DAVID’

```
SELECT
TRIM(LEADING 'D' FROM 'DAVID') as TR;
```

Output:

TR
AVID

2. Write a query to trim trailing ‘D’ in the string ‘DAVID’

```
SELECT
TRIM(TRAILING 'D' FROM 'DAVID') as TR;
```

Output:

TR
DAVI

3. Write a query to trim both ‘D’ in the string ‘DAVID’

```
SELECT
TRIM(BOTH 'D' FROM 'DAVID') as TR;
```

Output:

TR
AVI

4. Write a query to remove redundant white spaces from ‘DAVID’

```
SELECT
TRIM(BOTH ' ' FROM ' DAVID ') as TR;
```

OR

```
SELECT TRIM(' DAVID ') as TR;
```

If you don’t specify leading, trailing, both that time by default it will take leading and trailing both and will remove space

Output:

TR
DAVID

5. Write a query to remove leading white spaces from ‘ DAVID ‘

```
SELECT TRIM(LEADING ' ' FROM ' DAVID ') as TR;
```

Output:

TR

DAVID

6. Write a query to remove trailing white spaces from ‘ DAVID ‘

```
SELECT TRIM(TRAILING ' ' FROM ' DAVID ') as TR;
```

Output:

TR
DAVID

7. Write a query to remove redundant white space from first name

```
SELECT TRIM(first_name) FROM employee;
```

OR

```
SELECT LTRIM(first_name) FROM employee;
```

Output:

TRIM(first_name)
kelly
tom
mike
andy
anjel
ram

rohan
john

8. Update the first name of all employees by removing unwanted white spaces

```
UPDATE employee SET first_name = TRIM(first_name);
```

To verify weather it updated or not you can execute the query below

```
SELECT first_name FROM sql_notes.employee;
```

Output:

first_name
kelly
tom
mike
andy
anjel
ram
rohan
john

REPLACE() Function:

To replace all occurrences of a substring within a string with a new substring, you use the REPLACE() function as follows:

```
REPLACE(input_string, substring, new_substring);
```

1. Write a query to replace character ‘A’ from all first name to ‘@’

```
SELECT
REPLACE(first_name, 'a', '@')
as RL
FROM employee;
```

Output:

RL
kelly
tom
mike
@ndy
@njel
r@m
roh@n
john

If you observe from the above output here all the character a is replaced with character @ using substring.

2. Write a query to change ‘SOON’ to ‘MOON’

```
SELECT REPLACE('SOON', 'S', 'M') as RP;
```

Output:

RP
MOON

3. Write a query to change ‘BOAT’ to ‘FLOAT’

```
SELECT REPLACE('BOAT', 'B', 'FL') as RP;
```

Output:

RP
FLOAT

4. Write a query to change ‘JACK AND JILL’ to ‘HACK AND HILL’

```
SELECT REPLACE('JACK AND JILL', 'J', 'H') as RP;
```

Output:

RP
HACK AND HILL

5. Write a query to change ‘JACK AND JUE’ to ‘BLACK AND BLUE’

```
SELECT REPLACE('JACK AND JUE', 'J', 'BL') as RP;
```

Output:

RP
HACK AND HILL

6. Write a query to correct the spelling of gmail in email column

```
UPDATE
  employee
SET
  email = replace(email, 'gamil', 'gmail');
```

To verify you can execute the query below

```
SELECT email FROM sql_notes.employee ;
```

Output:

email
davis@gmail.com
tom@gmail.com
mike@gmail.com
andy@gmail.com
anj@gmail.com
ram@gmail.com
ro@gmail.com
jo__%%$@gmail.com

7. Write a query to format the number (987)6783457 to 9876783457

```
SELECT REPLACE(REPLACE('(987)6783457', '(',''),')','') as
RP;
```

Output:

RP
9876783457