

12장. 문자열 관련함수

12.1. UPPER()

12.2. LOWER()

12.3. SUBSTR(), SUBSTRB()

12.4. LENGTH(), LENGTHB()

12.5. RPAD()

12.6. LPAD()

12.7. RTRIM()

12.8. LTRIM()

12.9. TRIM()

12.10. INITCAP()

12.11. CONCAT()

12.12. INSTR(), INSTRB()

12.13. REPLACE()

UPPER()

KEYWORD : 영문을 대문자로 변환

구 문	UPPER(문자열)
결과값	문자
사용 예	UPPER('Apple123한글')

TB_ETC_INFO					
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST	CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	\$01,S05,S06,S09	2017042	GANG WON JIN	\$01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	\$02,S03,S07	2017053	NA KYOUNG SUK	\$02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	\$05,S06,S08	2017108	PARK SEUNG DEA	\$05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	\$03,S06	2018087	SEO YOU RI	\$03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	\$08	2018254	LEE HYE OK	\$08
2019001	kim jin suk	\$01,S05,S07	2019001	KIM JIN SUK	\$01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	\$03,S06,S07	2019069	KIM HAN KIL	\$03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	\$02,S07,S09	2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	\$02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	\$01,S07	2019167	HAN CHAN HEE	\$01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	\$06	2019281	LEE A RUM	\$06

:: TB_ETC_INFO 테이블에서 CUSTOMER_ENG_NM을 대문자로 변경

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_CD,  
       CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       UPPER(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM) AS UPPER_CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       ITEM_LIST  
FROM   TB_ETC_INFO;
```

결과

❖ CUSTOMER_CD	❖ CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	❖ UPPER_CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	❖ ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	GANG WON JIN	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	NA KYOUNG SUK	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	PARK SEUNG DEA	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	SEO YOU RI	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	LEE HYE OK	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	KIM JIN SUK	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	HAN CHAN HEE	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	LEE A RUM	S06

LOWER()

KEYWORD : 영문을 소문자로 변환

구 문	LOWER(문자열)
결과값	문자
사용 예	LOWER('Apple123한글')

TB_ETC_INFO					
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST	CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09	2017042	gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07	2017053	na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08	2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06	2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	S08	2018254	lee hye ok	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07	2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07	2019069	kim han kil	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09	2019095	namkung somang	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07	2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	S06	2019281	lee a rum	S06

:: TB_ETC_INFO 테이블에서 CUSTOMER_ENG_NM을 소문자로 변경


```
SELECT CUSTOMER_CD,  
       CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       LOWER(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM) AS LOWER_CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       ITEM_LIST  
FROM   TB_ETC_INFO;
```

결과

⚡ CUSTOMER_CD	⚡ CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	⚡ LOWER_CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	⚡ ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	seo you ri	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	lee hye ok	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	kim han kil	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	namkung somang	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	han chan hee	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	lee a rum	S06

SUBSTR(), SUBSTRB()

KEYWORD : 문자열 추출

구문 #1	SUBSTR(문자열 , 시작위치[, 취득개수])
구문 #2	SUBSTRB(문자열 , 시작위치[, 취득개수])
결과값	문자
사용 예	SUBSTR('오라클 EXAMPLE' , 1, 3) SUBSTRB('오라클 EXAMPLE' , 1, 6)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
오	라	클		E	X	A	M	P	L	E

‘EXAMPLE’ 문자열을 구하는 SQL

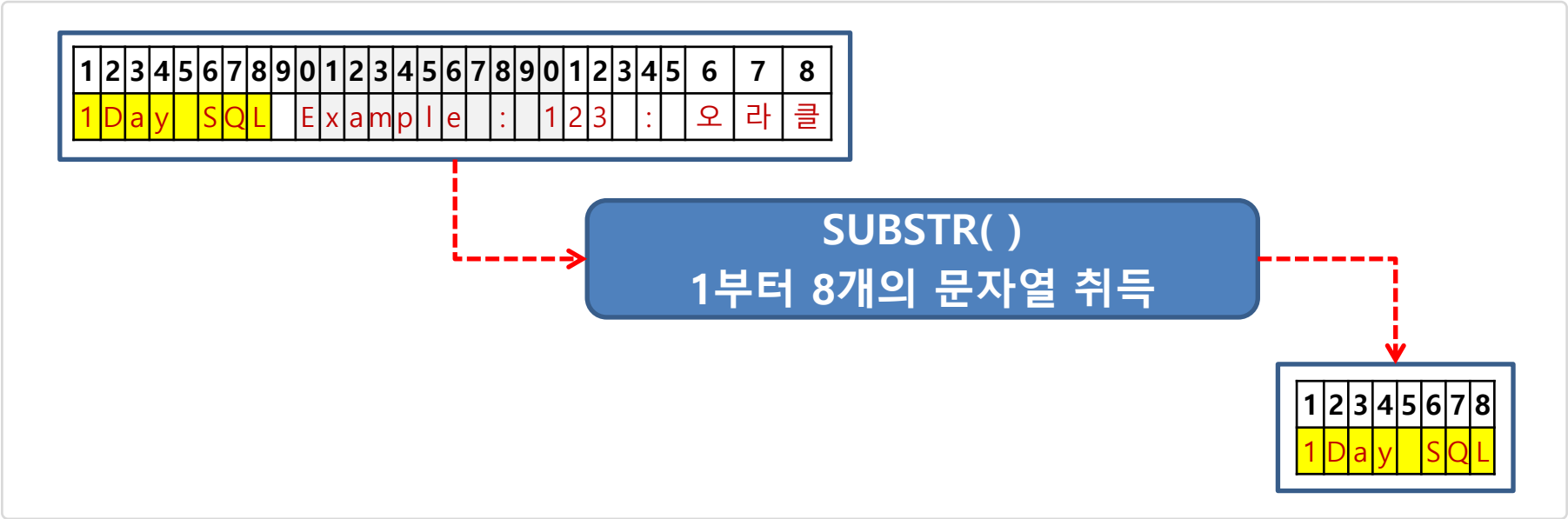
```
SELECT SUBSTR(문자열, 5, 7)
FROM DUAL;
```



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
오	라	클		E	X	A	M	P	L	E			

```
SELECT SUBSTRB(문자열, 8, 7)
FROM DUAL;
```


:: ‘오라클 EXAMPLE’ 문자열에서 ‘EXAMPLE’ 문자열을 취득

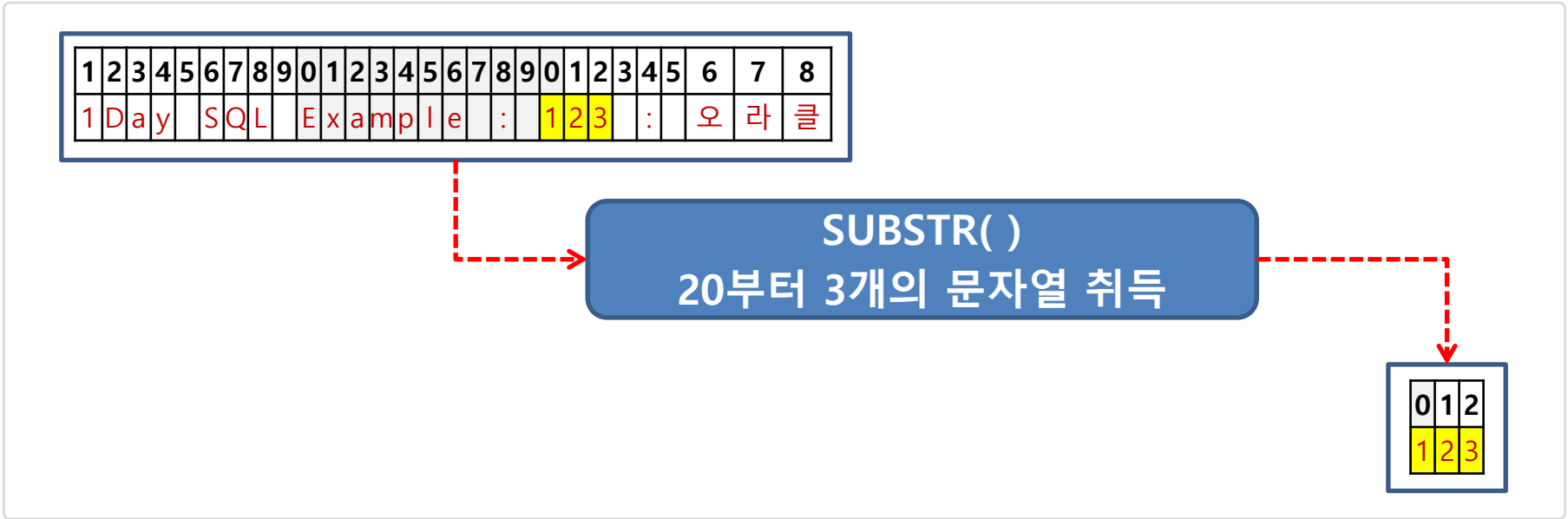


:: '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' 문자열에서 1부터 8개의 문자열을 취득

```
SELECT SUBSTR('1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클',1,8)
FROM DUAL;
```

결과


 SUBSTR('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클',1,8)
1Day SQL



:: '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' 문자열에서 20부터 3개의 문자열을 취득

```
SELECT SUBSTR('1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클',20,3)
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

 SUBSTR('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클',20,3)
123

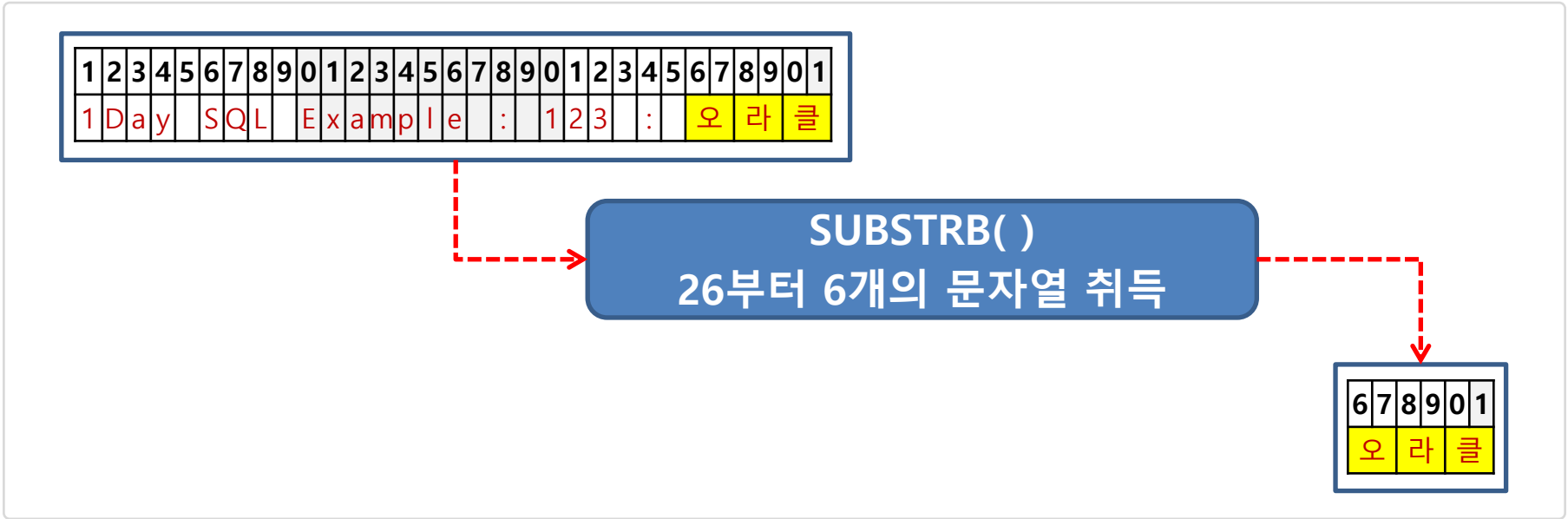


:: '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' 문자열에서 20부터 3개의 문자열을 취득


```
SELECT SUBSTR(' 1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클 ',26,3),  
       SUBSTR(' 1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클 ',26)  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

⚡ SUBSTR('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클',26,3)	⚡ SUBSTR('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클',26)
오라클	오라클

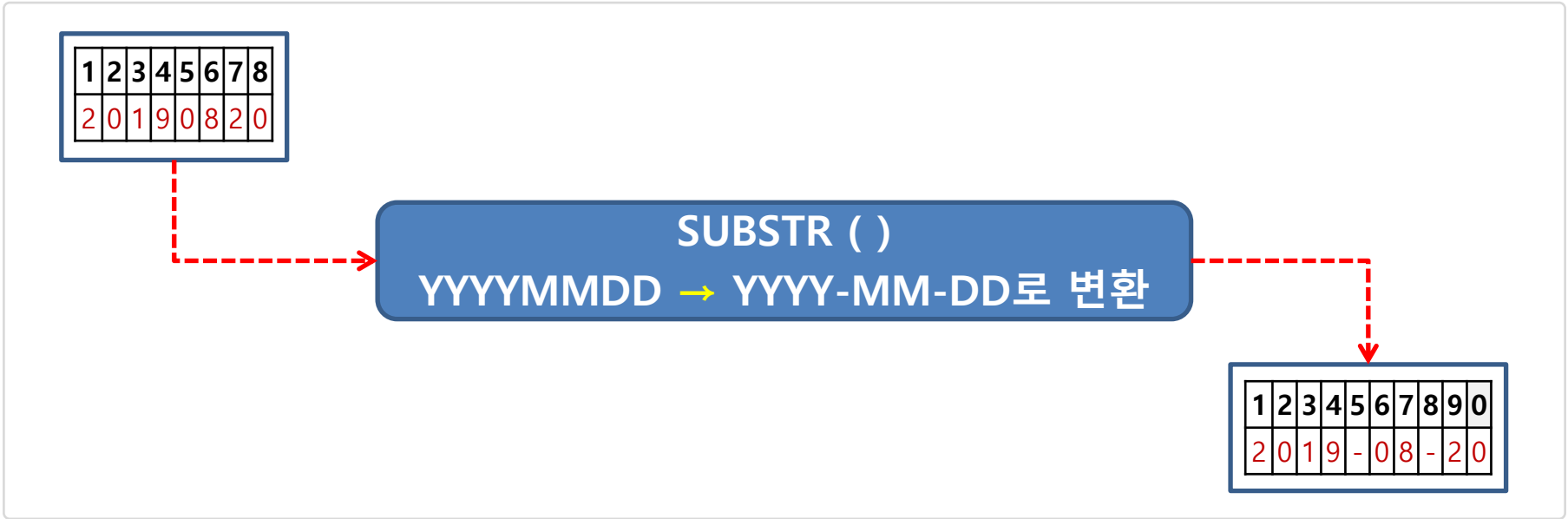


:: '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' 문자열에서 20부터 6개의 문자열을 취득

```
SELECT SUBSTRB( '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' ,26,6) AS TEXT1,  
       SUBSTRB( '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' ,26,3) AS TEXT2,  
       SUBSTRB( '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' ,26) AS TEXT3  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

TEXT1	TEXT2	TEXT3
오라클	오	오라클



:: YYYYMMDD 형식의 문자열을 YYYY-MM-DD 형식의 문자열로 변경

```
SELECT SUBSTR(S1.DT,1,4) || '-' ||  
       SUBSTR(S1.DT,5,2) || '-' ||  
       SUBSTR(S1.DT,7,2) AS DT_FMT  
FROM   (  
        SELECT '20190820' AS DT  
        FROM   DUAL  
       ) S1;
```

결과

DT_FMT
2019-08-20

TB_CUSTOMER			
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_NM	MW_FLG	PHONE_NUMBER
2017042	강원진	M	002-8202-8790
2017053	나경숙	W	002-4509-0043
2017108	박승대	M	002-2580-9919
2018087	서유리	W	003-1265-8372
2018254	이혜옥	W	003_1287_9734
2019001	김진숙	W	002-9842-0074
2019069	김한길	M	
2019095	남궁소망	M	003-6273-8539
2019167	한찬희	M	002=1202=5563
2019281	이아름	W	003-2620-0723

CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_NM	MW_FLG	PHONE_NUMBER
2018254	이혜옥	W	003_1287_9734
2019167	한찬희	M	002=1202=5563

:: TB_CUSTOMER 테이블에서 PHONE_NUMBER의 4번째 자리가 '-'가 아닌 데이터를 검색

```
SELECT *  
FROM   TB_CUSTOMER  
WHERE  SUBSTR(PHONE_NUMBER,4,1) <> '-' ;
```

결과

CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_NM	MW_FLG	BIRTH_DAY	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL	TOTAL_POINT	REG_DTTM
2018254	미혜옥	W	19839012	003_1287_9734	hylee@hansoft.com	570	20180619230805
2019167	한찬희	M	19711106	002=1202=5563	chhan@ecom.co.kr	6800	20190508155600

LENGTH(), LENGTHB()

KEYWORD : 문자열 길이 취득

구문 #1	LENGTH(문자열)
구문 #2	LENGTHB(문자열)
결과값	수치
사용 예	LENGTH('ABCD') LENGTH('오라클') LENGTHB('오라클')

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
오	라	클		E	X	A	M	P	L	E

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
오	라	클		E	X	A	M	P	L	E			

‘오라클 EXAMPLE’ 길이 구하는 SQL

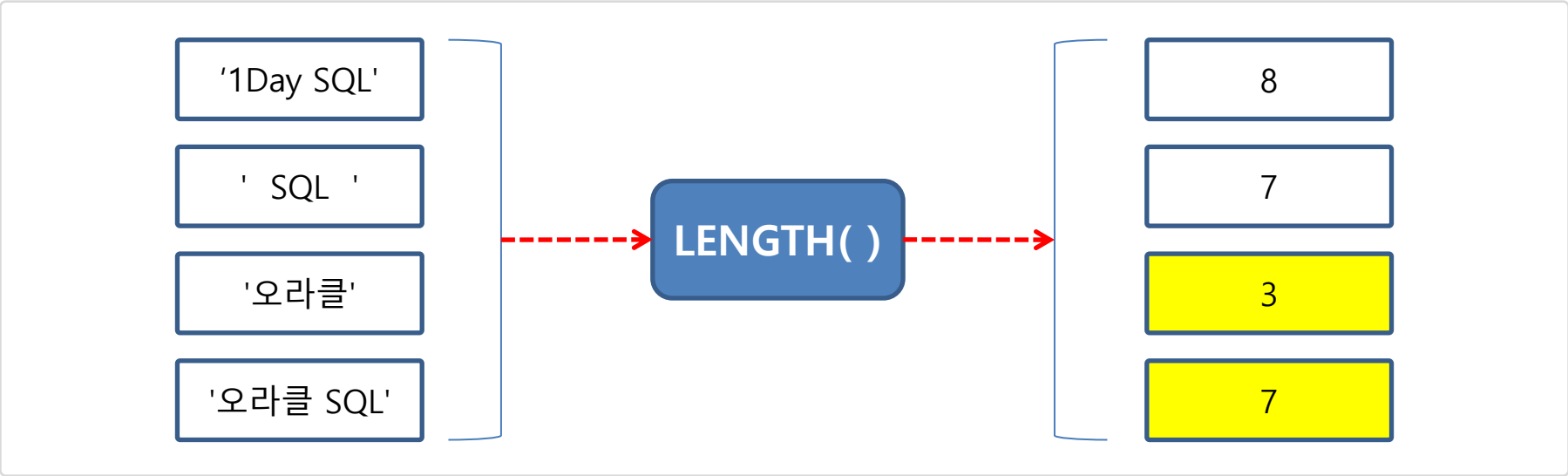
SELECT LENGTH(문자열)
FROM DUAL;

길이
11

SELECT LENGTHB(문자열)
FROM DUAL;

길이
14

:: ‘오라클 EXAMPLE’ 문자열의 길이 취득

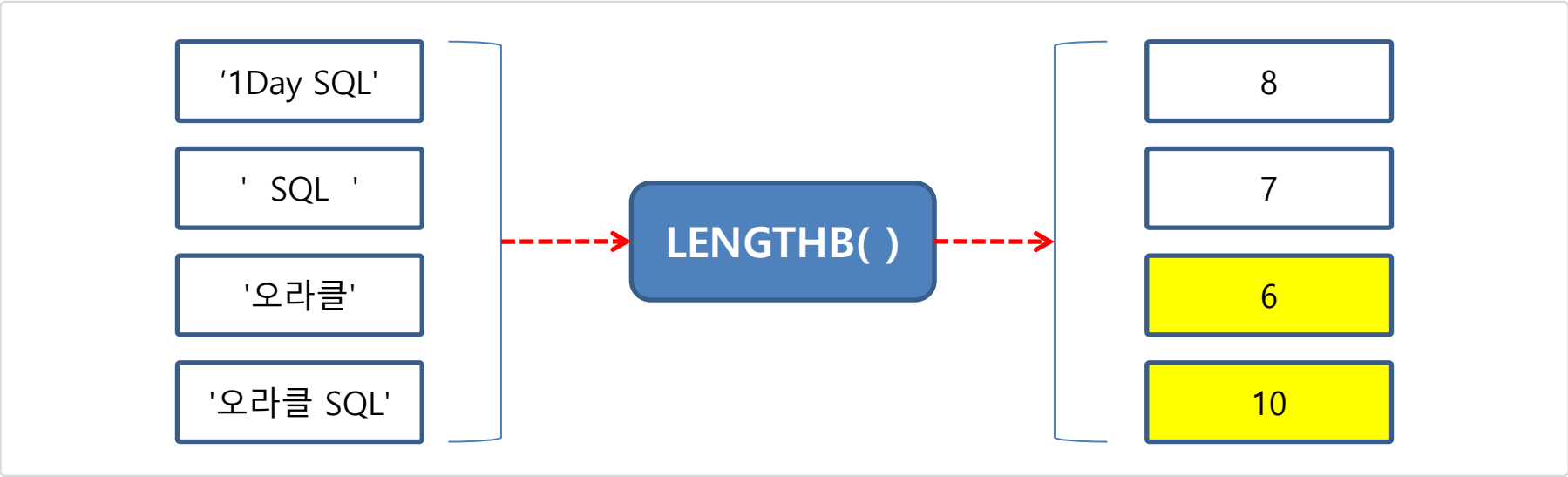


:: '1Day SQL', ' SQL ', '오라클', '오라클SQL'의 길이를 취득

```
SELECT LENGTH('1Day SQL'),  
       LENGTH('  SQL  '),  
       LENGTH('오라클'),  
       LENGTH('오라클 SQL')  
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

LENGTH('1DAYSQL')	LENGTH('SQL')	LENGTH('오라클')	LENGTH('오라클SQL')
8	7	3	7

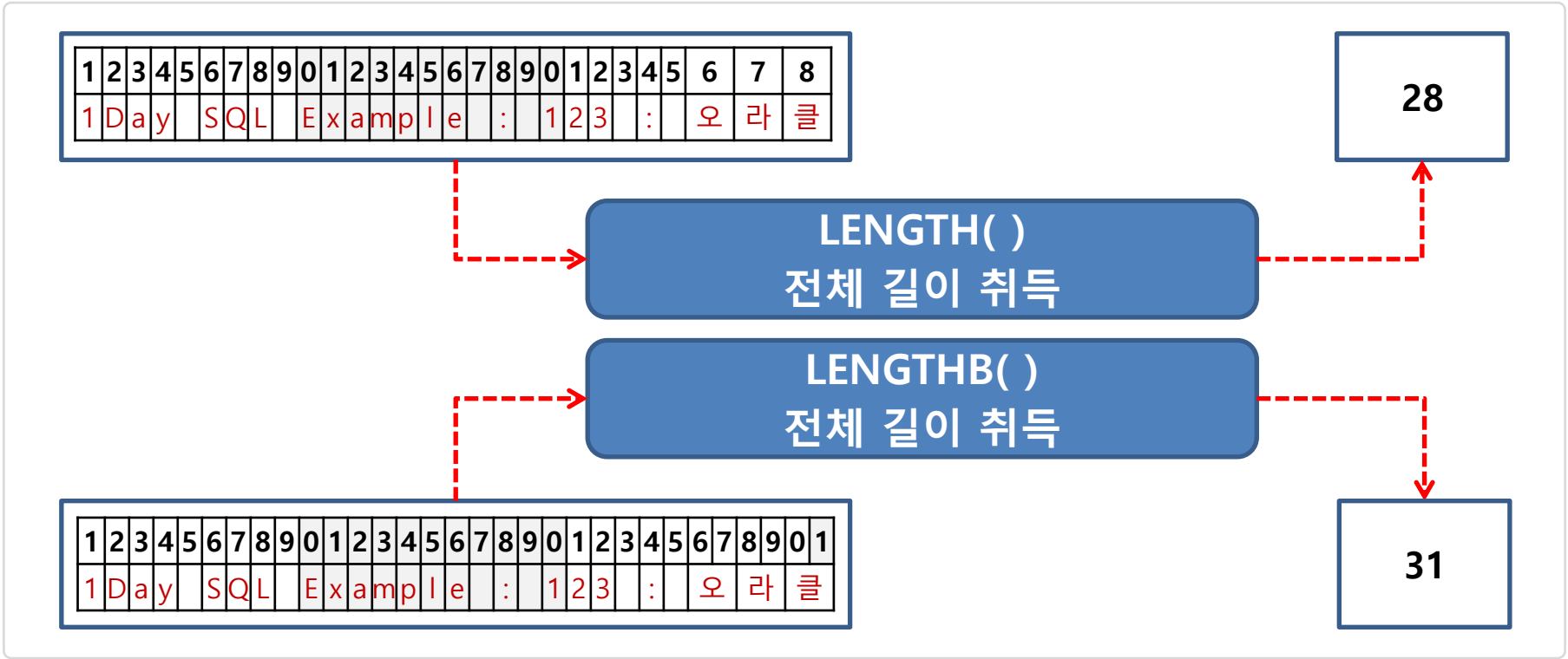


:: '1Day SQL', ' SQL ', '오라클', '오라클SQL'의 길이를 BYTE 단위로 취득

```
SELECT LENGTHB( '1Day SQL' ),  
       LENGTHB( '   SQL   ' ),  
       LENGTHB( '오라클' ),  
       LENGTHB( '오라클 SQL' )  
  
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

LENGTHB('1DAYSQL')	LENGTHB('SQL')	LENGTHB('오라클')	LENGTHB('오라클SQL')
8	7	6	10



:: '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' 문자열의 길이를 취득

```
SELECT LENGTH('1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' )  
       LENGTHB('1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' )  
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

LENGTH('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클')	LENGTHB('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클')
28	31

TB_ETC_INFO			
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST	
2017042	Gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09	
2017053	Na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07	
2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08	
2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06	
2018254	lee hye ok	S08	
2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07	
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07	
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09	
2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07	
2019281	lee a rum	S06	

CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	길이	ITEM_LIST
2017042	gang won jin	12	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	na kyoung suk	13	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	14	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	10	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	10	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	11	S01,S05,S07
2019069	kim han kil	11	S03,S06,S07
2019095	namkung somang	14	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	12	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	9	S06

:: TB_ETC_INFO 테이블에서 CUSTOMER_ENG_NM의 길이를 취득


```
SELECT CUSTOMER_CD,  
       CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       LENGTH(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM) AS 길이,  
       ITEM_LIST  
FROM   TB_ETC_INFO;
```

결과

⚡ CUSTOMER_CD	⚡ CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	⚡ 길이	⚡ ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	12	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	13	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	14	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	10	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	10	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	11	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	11	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	14	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	12	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	9	S06

RPAD()

KEYWORD : 오른쪽 문자열 채우기


구 문	RPAD(문자열 , 개수 [, 채울문자])
결과값	문자
사용 예	RPAD('오라클' , 10 , '#')



:: '1Day SQL' 문자열을 14자리로 생성하면서 오른쪽에 나머지 부분은 '*' 으로 채움

```
SELECT RPAD(' 1Day SQL ', 14, '*')  
FROM    DUAL;
```

결과

 RPAD('1DAYSQL',14,'*')
1Day SQL*****

TB_ETC_INFO					
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST	CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09	2017042	Gang won jin__	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07	2017053	Na kyoung suk__	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08	2017108	park seung dea_	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06	2018087	seo you ri_____	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	S08	2018254	lee hye ok_____	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07	2019001	kim jin suk_____	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07	2019069	KIM HAN KIL_____	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09	2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG_	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07	2019167	han chan hee__	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	S06	2019281	lee a rum_____	S06

:: TB_ETC_INFO 테이블에서 CUSTOMER_ENG_NM을 15자리로 생성하면서 오른쪽 모자란 부분은 ' ' 으로 채움

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_CD,  
       RPAD(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,15,'_') AS CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       ITEM_LIST  
FROM   TB_ETC_INFO;
```

결과

CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin__	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk__	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea_	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri_____	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok_____	S08
2019001	kim jin suk_____	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL_____	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG_	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee__	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum_____	S06

```
SELECT RPAD(' 1Day SQL ', 4, '*')  
FROM    DUAL;
```

결과

RPAD('1DAYSQL',4,'*')
1Day

LPAD()

KEYWORD : 왼쪽 문자열 채우기

구 문	LPAD(문자열 , 개수 [, 채울문자])
결과값	문자
사용 예	LPAD('오라클' , 10 , '#')



:: '1Day SQL' 문자열을 14자리로 생성하면서 왼쪽에 나머지 부분은 '*' 으로 채움

```
SELECT LPAD('1Day SQL', 14, '*')  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

LPAD('1DAYSQL',14,'*')
*****1Day SQL

TB_ETC_INFO					
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST	CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09	2017042	Gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07	2017053	Na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08	2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06	2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	S08	2018254	lee hye ok	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07	2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07	2019069	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09	2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07	2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	S06	2019281	lee a rum	S06

:: TB_ETC_INFO 테이블에서 CUSTOMER_ENG_NM을 15자리로 생성하면서 왼쪽 모자란 부분은 ' '(공백) 으로 채움


```
SELECT CUSTOMER_CD,  
       LPAD(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,15,' ') AS CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       ITEM_LIST  
FROM   TB_ETC_INFO;
```

결과

⚡ CUSTOMER_CD	⚡ CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	⚡ ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	S06

```
SELECT LPAD('1Day SQL', 4, '*')  
FROM DUAL;
```

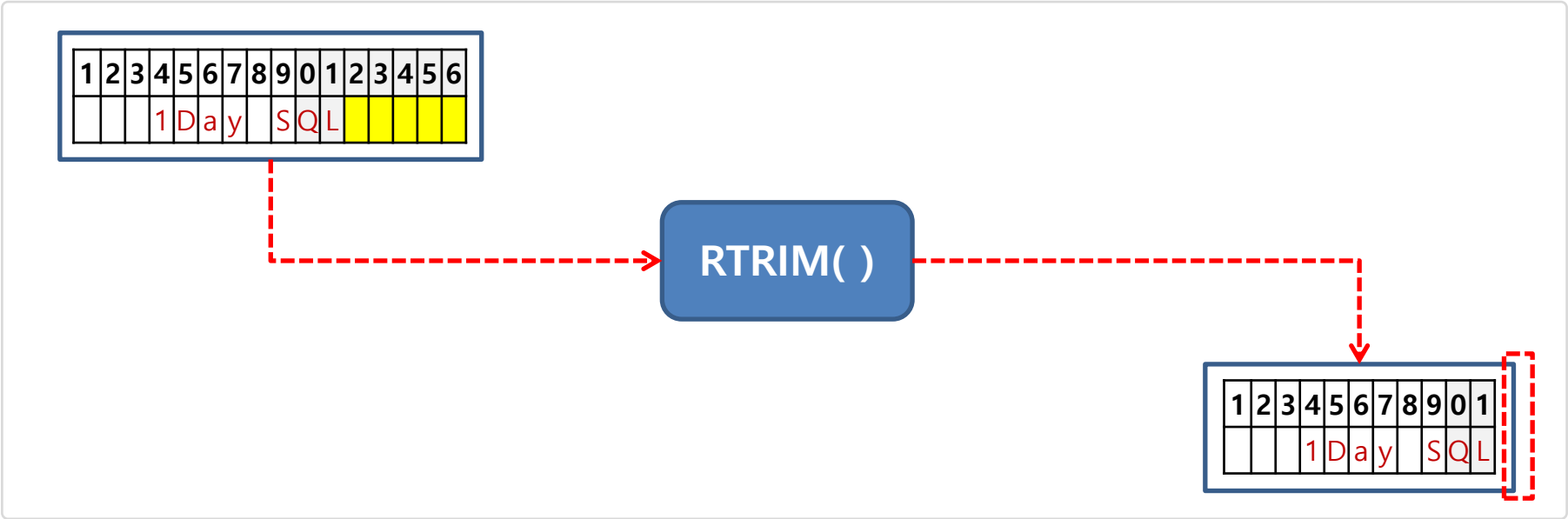
결과

 LPAD('1DAYSQL',4,'*')
1Day

RTRIM()

KEYWORD : 오른쪽 공백 제거

구 문	RTRIM(문자열)
결과값	문자
사용 예	RTRIM(' 오라클 ')



:: ' 1Day SQL ' 문자열의 오른쪽 공백을 없앴

```
SELECT LENGTH('    1Day SQL    '),  
       RTRIM('    1Day SQL    '),  
       LENGTH(RTRIM('    1Day SQL    ')) AS 길이  
FROM   DUAL;
```

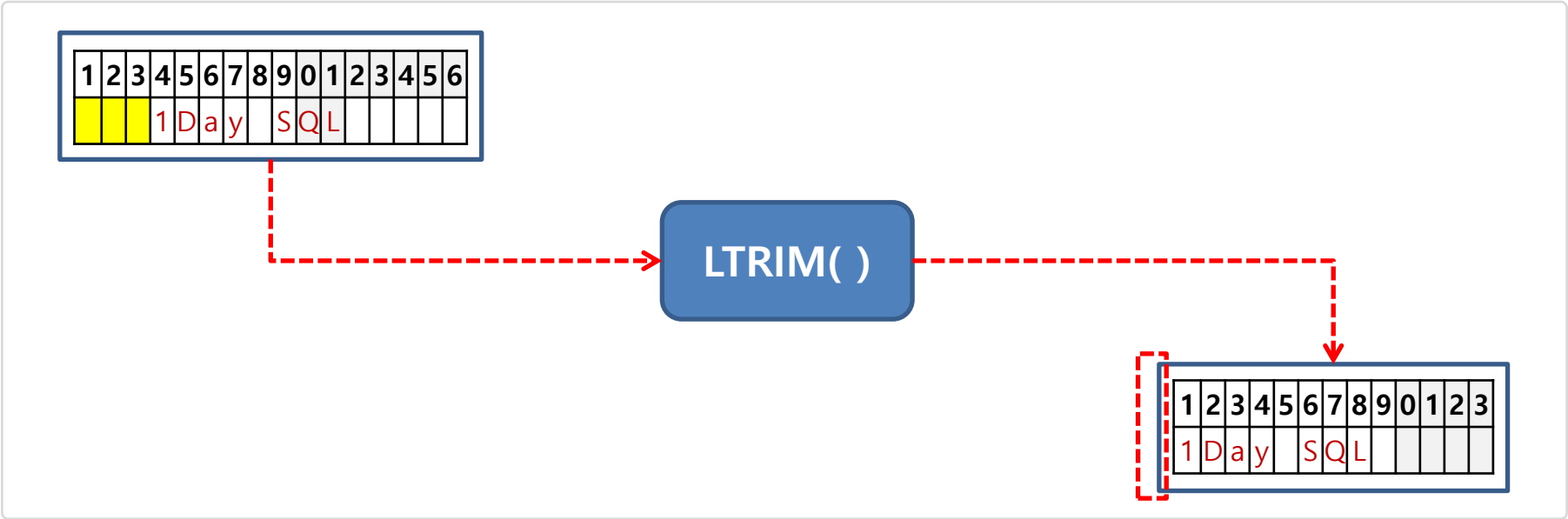
결과

LENGTH('1DAYSQL')	RTRIM('1DAYSQL')	길이
16	1Day SQL	11

LTRIM()

KEYWORD : 왼쪽 공백 제거

구 문	LTRIM(문자열)
결과값	문자
사용 예	LTRIM(' 오라클 ')



:: ' 1Day SQL ' 문자열의 왼쪽 공백을 없앴

```
SELECT LENGTH('  1Day SQL  '),
       LTRIM('  1Day SQL  '),
       LENGTH(LTRIM('  1Day SQL  ')) as 길이
FROM   DUAL;
```

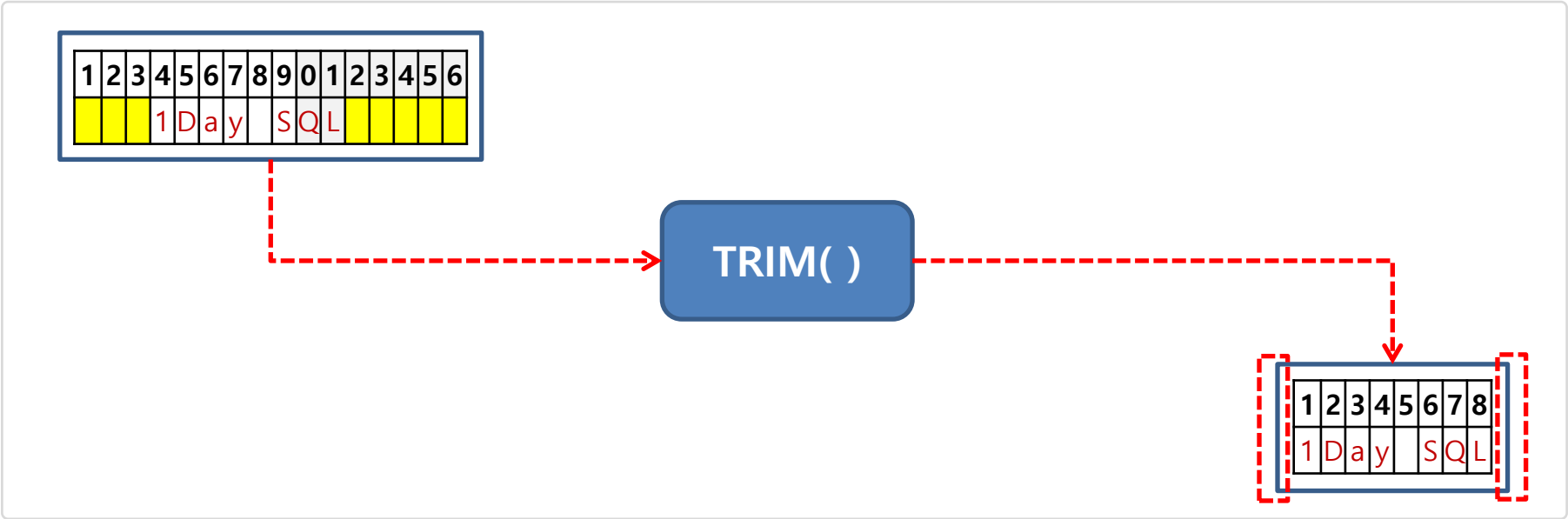
결과

LENGTH('1DAYSQL')	LTRIM('1DAYSQL')	길이
16	1Day SQL	13

TRIM()

KEYWORD : 양쪽 공백 제거

구 문	TRIM(문자열)
결과값	문자
사용 예	TRIM(' 오라클 ')



:: ' 1Day SQL ' 문자열의 양쪽 공백을 없앴

```
SELECT LENGTH('  1Day SQL  '),
       TRIM('  1Day SQL  '),
       LENGTH(TRIM('  1Day SQL  ')) as 길이
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

LENGTH('1DAYSQL')	TRIM('1DAYSQL')	길이
16	1Day SQL	8

INITCAP()

KEYWORD : 영문 첫 문자 대문자로 변환

구 문	INITCAP(영문자)
결과값	문자
사용 예	INITCAP('SQL example')



:: 'oracle sql' 단어 첫문자를 대문자로 변경


```
SELECT INITCAP('oracle sql')  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

INITCAP('ORACLESQL')
Oracle Sql

```
SELECT INITCAP('1day sql example : 123 : 오라클')  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

⚡ INITCAP('1DAYSQLEXAMPLE:123:오라클')
1day Sql Example : 123 : 오라클

TB_ETC_INFO					
CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST	CUSTOMER_CD	CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	\$01,S05,S06,S09	2017042	Gang Won Jin	\$01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	\$02,S03,S07	2017053	Na Kyoung Suk	\$02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	\$05,S06,S08	2017108	Park Seung Dea	\$05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	\$03,S06	2018087	Seo You Ri	\$03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	\$08	2018254	Lee Hye Ok	\$08
2019001	kim jin suk	\$01,S05,S07	2019001	Kim Jin Suk	\$01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	\$03,S06,S07	2019069	Kim Han Kil	\$03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	\$02,S07,S09	2019095	Namkung Somang	\$02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	\$01,S07	2019167	Han Chan Hee	\$01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	\$06	2019281	Lee A Rum	\$06

:: TB_ETC_INFO 테이블에서 CUSTOMER_ENG_NM 항목을 INITCAP() 함수로 변경

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_CD,  
       CUSTOMER_ENG_NM,  
       INITCAP(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM),  
       ITEM_LIST  
FROM   TB_ETC_INFO;
```

결과

❖ CUSTOMER_CD	❖ CUSTOMER_ENG_NM	❖ INITCAP(CUSTOMER_ENG_NM)	❖ ITEM_LIST
2017042	Gang won jin	Gang Won Jin	S01,S05,S06,S09
2017053	Na kyoung suk	Na Kyoung Suk	S02,S03,S07
2017108	park seung dea	Park Seung Dea	S05,S06,S08
2018087	seo you ri	Seo You Ri	S03,S06
2018254	lee hye ok	Lee Hye Ok	S08
2019001	kim jin suk	Kim Jin Suk	S01,S05,S07
2019069	KIM HAN KIL	Kim Han Kil	S03,S06,S07
2019095	NAMKUNG SOMANG	Namkung Somang	S02,S07,S09
2019167	han chan hee	Han Chan Hee	S01,S07
2019281	lee a rum	Lee A Rum	S06

CONCAT()

KEYWORD : 문자열 연결

구문 #1	CONCAT(값1, 값2)
구문 #2	값1 값2 ... 값n
결과값	문자
사용 예	CONCAT('AB', 'CD') CONCAT('현재 일시 : ', SYSDATE) 'AB' 'CD' 'EF'



:: '1Day SQL'과 ' 실습' 두 단어를 연결

```
SELECT CONCAT('1Day SQL ', ' 실습')  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

CONCAT('1DAYSQL','실습')
1Day SQL 실습

```
SELECT CONCAT('1Day SQL',' Example'),  
       '1Day SQL' || ' Example',  
       '1Day SQL' || ' Example ' || 123  
FROM   DUAL;
```


결과

CONCAT('1DaySQL','EXAMPLE')	'1DaySQL' 'EXAMPLE'	'1DaySQL' 'EXAMPLE' 123
1Day SQL Example	1Day SQL Example	1Day SQL Example 123

INSTR(), INSTRB()

KEYWORD : 문자열 내 위치 취득

구문 #1	INSTR(문자열 , 찾을문자열[, 시작위치[, 검색차수]])
구문 #2	INSTRB(문자열 , 찾을문자열[, 시작위치[, 검색차수]])
결과값	수치
사용 예	INSTR('오라클 EXAMPLE' , 'E' , 4 , 2) INSTRB('오라클 EXAMPLE' , 'E' , 4 , 2)




1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
오	라	클		E	X	A	M	P	L	E

‘EXAM’ 위치 구하는 SQL

```
SELECT INSTR(문자열,'EXAM')  
FROM DUAL;
```

위치
5

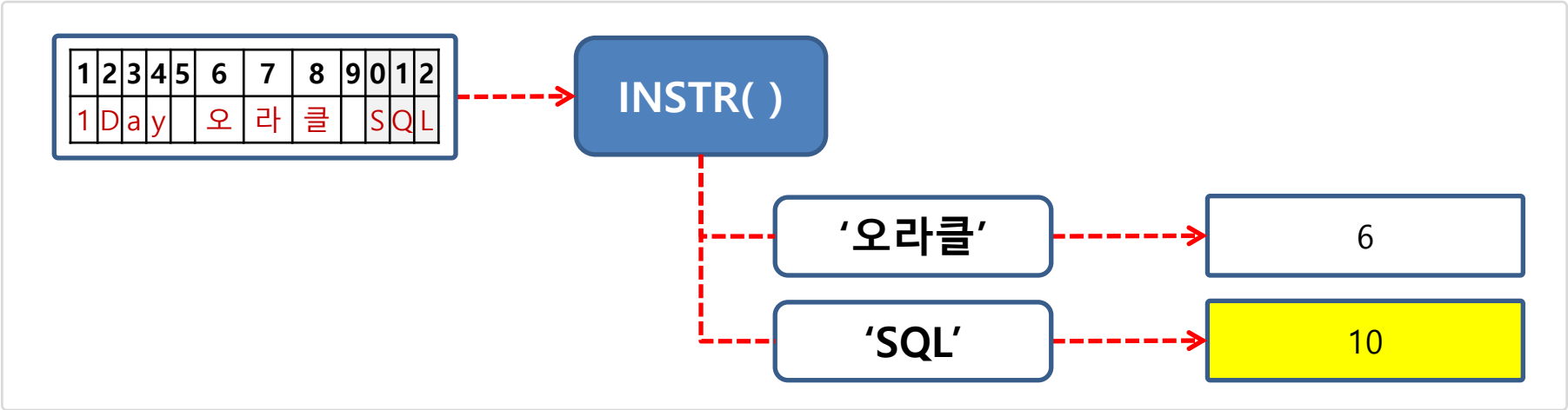


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
오	라	클		E	X	A	M	P	L	E			

```
SELECT INSTRB(문자열,'EXAM')  
FROM DUAL;
```

위치
8

:: ‘오라클 EXAMPLE’ 문자열에서 ‘EXAM’ 문자의 위치 취득



:: '1Day 오라클 SQL' 문자열에서 '오라클', 'SQL' 문자의 위치를 취득

```
SELECT INSTR('1Day 오라클 SQL','오라클') AS LOC1,  
       INSTR('1Day 오라클 SQL','SQL') AS LOC2  
FROM DUAL;
```

결과

LOC1	LOC2
6	10

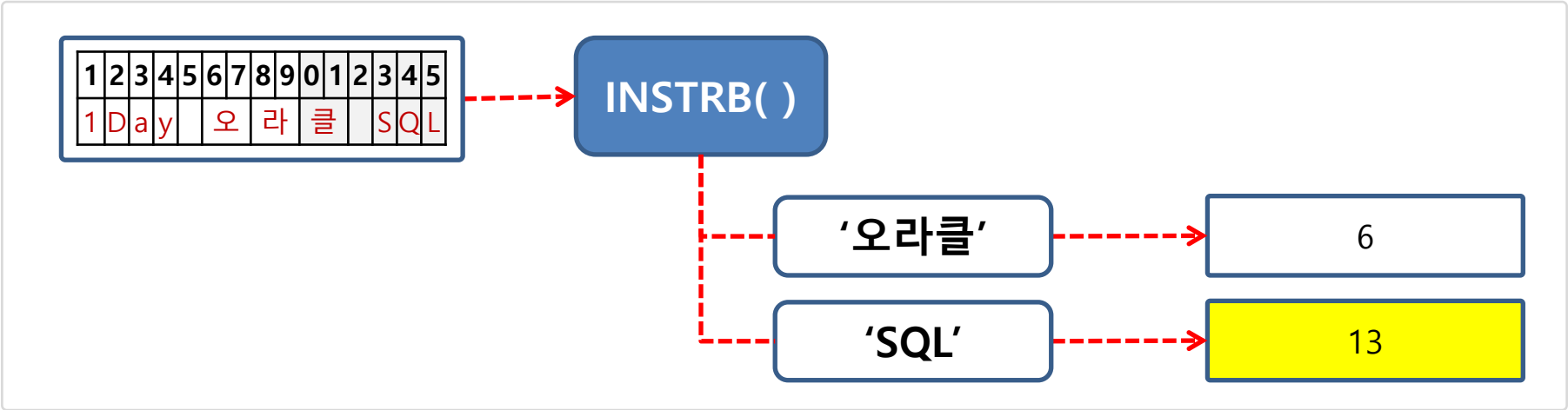
힌트

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
1	D	a	y		오	라	클		S	Q	L

에서 '오라클' 문자의 위치 취득

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
1	D	a	y		오	라	클	S	Q	L	

에서 'SQL' 문자의 위치 취득



:: '1Day 오라클 SQL' 문자열에서 '오라클', 'SQL' 문자의 위치를 BYTE 단위로 취득

```
SELECT INSTRB('1Day 오라클 SQL','오라클') AS LOC1,  
       INSTRB('1Day 오라클 SQL','SQL') AS LOC2  
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

LOC1	LOC2
6	13

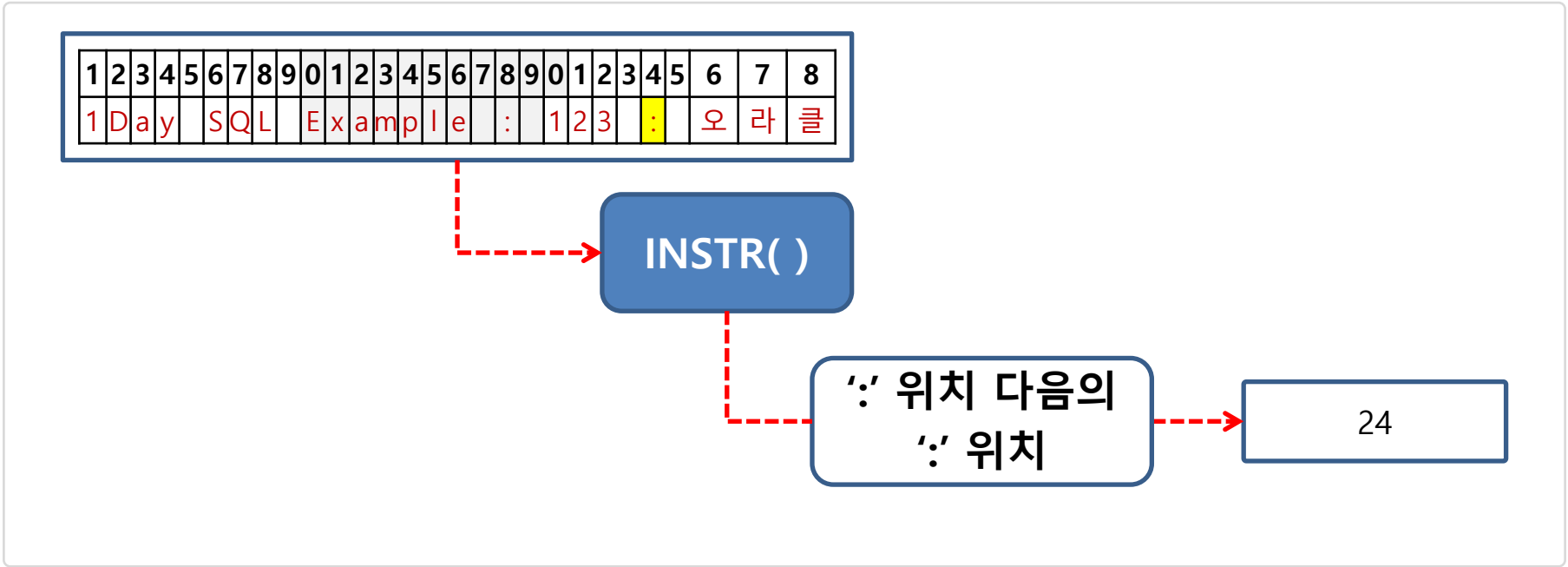
힌트

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	a	y		오	라	클			S	Q	L		

에서 '오라클' 문자의 위치 취득

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	a	y		오	라	클			S	Q	L		

에서 'SQL' 문자의 위치 취득



:: '1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클' 문자열에서 ':' 이후의 ':' 문자의 위치를 취득

```
SELECT INSTR('1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클',':',  
            INSTR('1Day SQL Example : 123 : 오라클',':')+1) AS LOC  
FROM DUAL;
```

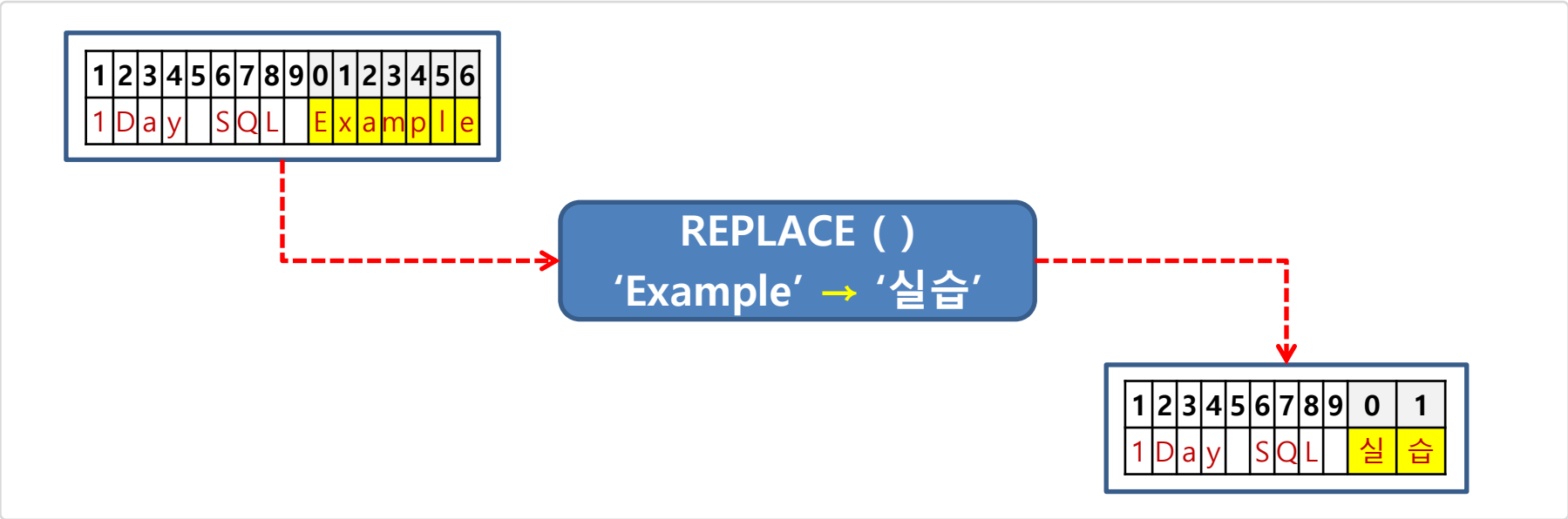
결과

LOC
24

REPLACE()

KEYWORD : 문자열 치환

구 문	REPLACE(문자열 , 대상문자 , 교체문자)
결과값	문자
사용 예	REPLACE('2019/08/20' , '/' , '-')

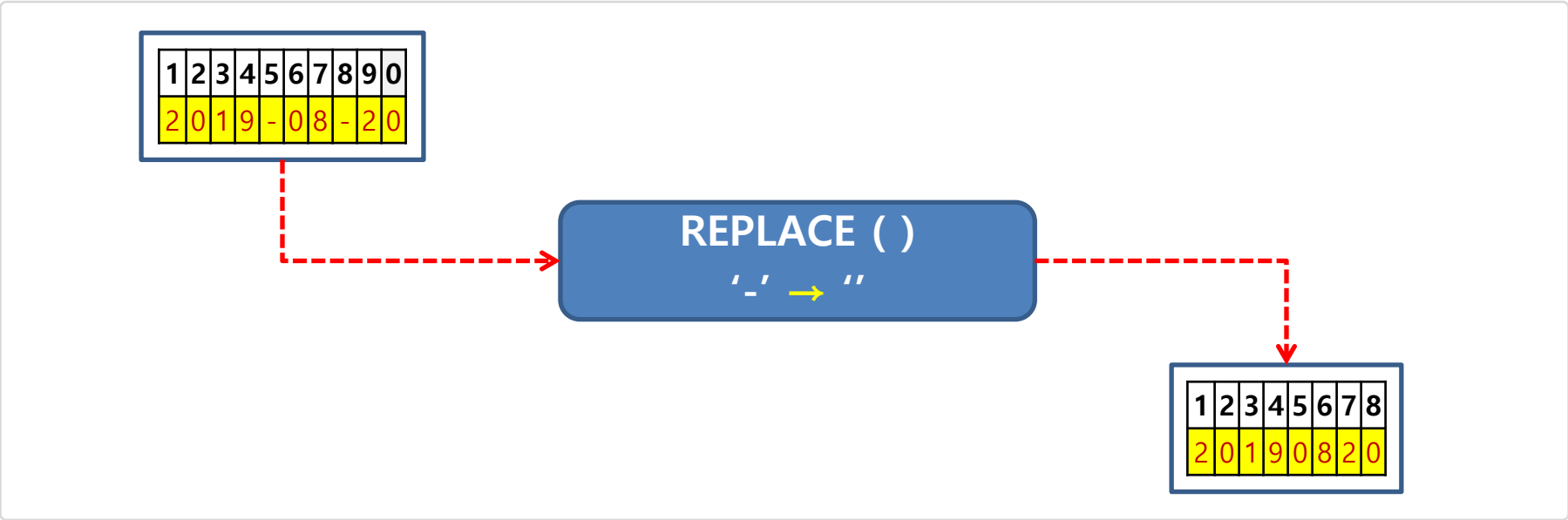


:: '1Day SQL Example'에서 'Example' 문자를 '실습'으로 변경

```
SELECT '1Day SQL Example' AS BEFORE_TEXT,  
       REPLACE('1Day SQL Example','Example', ' 실습') AS AFTER_TEXT  
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

BEFORE_TEXT	AFTER_TEXT
1Day SQL Example	1Day SQL 실습



:: '2019-08-20'에서 '-' 문자를 ""으로 변경

```
SELECT REPLACE('2019-08-20','-','') AS CHG_DT
FROM   DUAL;
```

결과

CHG_DT
20190820