**In Built String Functions**

Concat(str1, str2, …)

-- Returns the string that results from concatenating the arguments.

-- It may have one or more arguments.

-- If all arguments are non-binary strings, the result is a non-binary string. If the arguments include any binary strings, the result is a binary string.

SELECT CONCAT('Hello', 'World'); -- o/p : "HelloWorld"

SELECT CONCAT('Hello', ' ', 'World'); -- o/p : "Hello World"

SELECT CONCAT(first\_name, ' ', last\_name) as Employee\_Full\_Name FROM dev\_schema.employee;

Concat\_WS(separator, str1, str2, …)

-- CONCAT\_WS() stands for Concatenate With Separator and is a special form of CONCAT().

-- The first argument is the separator for the rest of the arguments.

-- The separator is added between the strings to be concatenated.

-- The separator can be a string, as can the rest of the arguments. If the separator is NULL, the result is NULL.

SELECT CONCAT\_WS(',', 'Hello', 'World'); -- o/p : "Hello,World"

SELECT CONCAT\_WS('Hello', 'World'); -- o/p : "World"

SELECT CONCAT\_WS(', ', department\_id, department\_name) FROM dev\_schema.department;

Lower(str)

-- Returns the string str with all characters changed to lowercase according to the current character set mapping.

SELECT LOWER('GDWLKGHDSLGHDG'); -- o/p : "gdwlkghdslghdg"

SELECT LOWER(first\_name) as full\_name FROM dev\_schema.employee;

SELECT LOWER(CONCAT(first\_name, ' ', last\_name)) as full\_name FROM dev\_schema.employee;

Lpad(str, len, padstr)

-- This string function adds the symbol or the string to the left side of the original string. In Structured Query Language, we can use this function on both string and numbers.

LCASE(str)

LEFT(str, len)

CHAR\_LENGTH(str)

LENGTH(str)