

# 15IT302J-DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

DATE:-3/8/19

EXPERIMENT-3

NAME:- NANDISH SHAH

REG NO:-RA1711008010143

## NUMERIC/ARITHMETIC COMMANDS

---

1. **ABS(N)** – RETURNS THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE COLUMN OR VALUES

PASSED.

SQL> select abs(-65) from dual;

ABS(-65)

-----

65

2. **CEIL(N)**- FINDS THE SMALLEST INTEGER GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO N

SQL> select ceil (balance)"ceil(88.9)" from account where balance between 500 and 20000;

ceil(88.9)

-----

1000

1500

2000

2500

3000

3500

4000

4500

5000

5500

10 rows selected.

3. **FLOOR(N)**- FINDS THE LARGEST INTEGER LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO N

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SQL> select floor (balance),ceil(88.9) from account where balance between 500 and 20000;

FLOOR(BALANCE) CEIL(88.9)

-----

1000      89

1500      89

2000      89

2500      89

3000      89

3500      89

4000      89

4500      89

5000      89

5500      89

10 rows selected.

4. **MOD(M,N)** – RETURNS THE REMAINDER OF M DIVIDED BY N

SQL> select mod(200,30) from dual;

MOD(200,30)

-----

20

5. **POWER(M,N)** – RETURNS M RAISED TO THE POWER OF N

SQL> select balance,power (balance,2)from account where account\_no='10001';

BALANCE POWER(BALANCE,2)

-----

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1000      1000000

6. **SIGN(N)** – RETURNS -1 IF NEGATIVE ELSE 0 FOR POSITIVE.

SQL> select balance-1500,sign(balance-1500)from account where account\_no='10001';

BALANCE-1500 SIGN(BALANCE-1500)

-----

-500      -1

7. **SQRT(N)** – RETURNS THE SQUARE ROOT IF N

SQL> select balance,sqrt(balance)from account where account\_no='10001';

BALANCE SQRT(BALANCE)

-----

1000    31.6227766

8. **TUNC(M,N)** – TRUNCATES THE M TO N DECIMAL PLACES.

SQL> select balance,trunc(sqrt(balance),2),trunc(sqrt(balance),2),trunc(sqrt(balance))from account  
where branch\_name='sbi';

BALANCE TRUNC(SQRT(BALANCE),2) TRUNC(SQRT(BALANCE),2) TRUNC(SQRT(BALANCE))

-----

1500	38.72	38.72	38
3500	59.16	59.16	59
5500	74.16	74.16	74

ERROR at line 1:

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9. **ROUND(M,N)** – ROUNDS THE COLUMNS, EXPRESSION OR VALUES OF M  
TO N DECIMAL PLACES.

SQL> select balance,round(sqrt(balance),2),round(sqrt(balance),2),round(sqrt(balance),-  
2),round(sqrt(balance))from account where branch\_name='sbi';

BALANCE ROUND(SQRT(BALANCE),2) ROUND(SQRT(BALANCE),2) ROUND(SQRT(BALANCE),-2)

---

ROUND(SQRT(BALANCE))

---

1500	38.73	38.73	0
39			
3500	59.16	59.16	100
59			
5500	74.16	74.16	100
74			

10. **EXP(N)** - RETURNS E RAISED TO THE NTH POWER.

SQL> select exp(4) from dual;

EXP(4)

---

54.59815

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### CHARACTER FUNCTIONS:

**11. CHR(X)**- RETURNS THE CHARACTER THAT HAS THE VALUE EQUIVALENT TO X IN THE DB CHARACTER SET.

```
SQL> select chr(37)a,chr(100)b,chr(101) c from dual;
```

```
A B C
```

```
- - -
```

```
% d e
```

**12. CONCAT (STR1,STR2)** – RETURNS STR1 CONCATENED WITH STR2.

```
SQL> select concat('sachin','tendulkar')from dual;
```

```
CONCAT('SACHIN'
```

```
-----
```

```
sachintendulkar
```

```
SQL> select concat(customer_name,customer_city)from customer;
```

```
CONCAT(CUSTOMER_NAME,CUSTOMER_CITY)
```

```
-----
```

```
adityamardurai
```

```
ankitmardurai
```

```
kadamardurai
```

```
amansalem
```

```
atiftrichy
```

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---

namya ahemdabad

nitya ahemdabad

akshit trichy

shwetsalem

akshiltrichy

anshul mardurai

CONCAT(CUSTOMER\_NAME,CUSTOMER\_CITY)

---

asthasalem

amishahemdabad

freyatrichy

manishsalem

faizaanmardurai

16 rows selected.

13.**INITCAP(STR)** – CAPITALIZES THE FIRST CHARACTER OF THE EACH

WORD OF STR

SQL> select initcap(customer\_name)from customer;

INITCAP(CUSTOMER\_NAM

---

Aditya

Akshil

Akshit

Aman

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---

Amish

Ankit

Anshul

Astha

Atif

Faizaan

Freya

INITCAP(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

Kadam

Manish

Namya

Nitya

Shwet

16 rows selected.

14. **LOWER(STR)** – CONVERTS STRING TO LOWER CASE

SQL> select lower(customer\_name),initcap(customer\_name) from customer;

LOWER(CUSTOMER\_NAME) INITCAP(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

aditya	Aditya
--------	--------

akshil	Akshil
--------	--------

akshit	Akshit
--------	--------

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---

aman	Aman
amish	Amish
ankit	Ankit
anshul	Anshul
astha	Astha
atif	Atif
faizaan	Faizaan
freya	Freya

LOWER(CUSTOMER\_NAME) INITCAP(CUSTOMER\_NAM

---

kadam	Kadam
manish	Manish
namya	Namya
nitya	Nitya
shwet	Shwet

16 rows selected.

15. **UPPER(STR)** –CONVERTS STRING TO UPPER CASE

SQL> select upper(customer\_name), lower(customer\_name), initcap

2

SQL> select upper(customer\_name), lower(customer\_name), initcap(customer\_name) from  
customer;

UPPER(CUSTOMER\_NAME) LOWER(CUSTOMER\_NAME) INITCAP(CUSTOMER\_NAM

---

ADITYA	aditya	Aditya
--------	--------	--------



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---

AKSHIL	akshil	Akshil
AKSHIT	akshit	Akshit
AMAN	aman	Aman
AMISH	amish	Amish
ANKIT	ankit	Ankit
ANSHUL	anshul	Anshul
ASTHA	astha	Astha
ATIF	atif	Atif
FAIZAAN	faizaan	Faizaan
FREYA	freya	Freya

UPPER(CUSTOMER\_NAME) LOWER(CUSTOMER\_NAME) INITCAP(CUSTOMER\_NAM

---

KADAM	kadam	Kadam
MANISH	manish	Manish
NAMYA	namya	Namya
NITYA	nitya	Nitya
SHWET	shwet	Shwet

16 rows selected.

16. **LPAD(CH1, N, CH2)** – PADS THE COLUMN FROM LEFT TO TOTAL WIDTH

OF N CHR POSITIONS. THE LEADING SPACES ARE FILLED WITH CH2.

SQL> select balance, lpad(balance,10,'\$') from account where branch\_name='sbi';

BALANCE LPAD(BALAN

---

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---

1500 \$\$\$\$\$\$1500

3500 \$\$\$\$\$\$3500

5500 \$\$\$\$\$\$5500

17. **RPAD(CH1,N,CH2)** – PADS THE COLUMN TO THE RIGHT, TO A TOTAL

WIDTH OF N CHARACTER POSITIONS.

SQL> select balance, lpad(balance,10,'\$'),rpad(balance,10,'\$') from account where  
branch\_name='sbi';

BALANCE LPAD(BALAN RPAD(BALAN

---

1500 \$\$\$\$\$\$1500 1500\$\$\$\$\$\$

3500 \$\$\$\$\$\$3500 3500\$\$\$\$\$\$

5500 \$\$\$\$\$\$5500 5500\$\$\$\$\$\$

18. **LTRIM(STR,'CH')** – REMOVES ALL BLANK SPACES FROM THE LEFT, IF

CHAR IS SPECIFIED IT REMOVES FROM THE LEFT LEADING OCCURRENCE

OF CHARACTER.

SQL> select customer\_name, ltrim(customer\_name),ltrim(customer\_name,'m') from customer;

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

aditya

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## NUMERIC/ARITHMETIC COMMANDS

---

aditya

aditya

akshil

akshil

akshil

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

akshit

akshit

akshit

aman

aman

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

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---

---

aman

amish

amish

amish

ankit

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

ankit

ankit

anshul

anshul

anshul

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

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## NUMERIC/ARITHMETIC COMMANDS

---

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

astha

astha

astha

atif

atif

atif

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

faizaan

faizaan

faizaan

freya

freya

CUSTOMER\_NAME

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## NUMERIC/ARITHMETIC COMMANDS

---

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

freya

kadam

kadam

kadam

manish

CUSTOMER\_NAME

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

---

LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

---

manish

anish

namya

namya

namya

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---

CUSTOMER\_NAME

-----  
LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

-----  
LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

-----  
nitya

nitya

nitya

shwet

shwet

shwet

CUSTOMER\_NAME

-----  
LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME)

-----  
LTRIM(CUSTOMER\_NAME,'M')

-----  
16 rows selected.

19. **RTRIM(STR,'CH')** – REMOVES ALL BLANK SPACES FROM THE RIGHT, IF

CHAR IS SPECIFIED IT REMOVES FROM THE RIGHT LEADING

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OCCURRENCE OF CHARACTER.

SQL> select customer\_name, rtrim(customer\_name),rtrim(customer\_name,' m')from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	RTRIM(CUSTOMER_NAME)	RTRIM(CUSTOMER_NAME,
---------------	----------------------	----------------------

---

aditya	aditya	aditya
akshil	akshil	akshil
akshit	akshit	akshit
aman	aman	aman
amish	amish	amish
ankit	ankit	ankit
anshul	anshul	anshul
astha	astha	astha
atif	atif	atif
faizaan	faizaan	faizaan
freya	freya	freya

CUSTOMER_NAME	RTRIM(CUSTOMER_NAME)	RTRIM(CUSTOMER_NAME,
---------------	----------------------	----------------------

---

kadam	kadam	kada
manish	manish	manish
namya	namya	namya
nitya	nitya	nitya
shwet	shwet	shwet



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---

16 rows selected.

20. **REPLACE(STR, SSTR,CH)** - STR WITH EVERY OCCURRENCE OF SSTR

REPLACED WITH CH.

SQL> select customer\_name,replace(customer\_name,'e','x') from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	REPLACE(CUSTOMER_NAM
---------------	----------------------

---

aditya	aditya
akshil	akshil
akshit	akshit
aman	aman
amish	amish
ankit	ankit
anshul	anshul
astha	astha
atif	atif
faizaan	faizaan
freya	frxya

CUSTOMER_NAME	REPLACE(CUSTOMER_NAM
---------------	----------------------

---

kadam	kadam
manish	manish
namya	namya
nitya	nitya
shwet	shwxt

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---

16 rows selected.

21. **SUBSTR(STR,M,N)** – RETURNS SUBSTRING OF N CHARACTER FROM THE

STR SPECIFIED.

SQL> select customer\_name, substr(customer\_name,2,4),substr(customer\_name,4) from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	SUBS SUBSTR(CUSTOMER_N
---------------	------------------------

---

aditya	dity tya
akshil	kshi hil
akshit	kshi hit
aman	man n
amish	mish sh
ankit	nkit it
anshul	nshu hul
astha	stha ha
atif	tif f
faizaan	aiza zaan
freya	reya ya

CUSTOMER_NAME	SUBS SUBSTR(CUSTOMER_N
---------------	------------------------

---

kadam	adam am
manish	anis ish
namya	amya ya
nitya	itya ya

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---

shwet            hwet et

16 rows selected.

22. TRANSLATE(STR, FSTR,TSTR) – RETURNS STR WITH ALL

OCCURRENCES OF EACH CHARACTER IN FSTR REPLACED BY TSTR.

SQL> select translate('abcdefghij','abcdef','12345') from dual;

TRANSLATE

-----

12345ghij

SQL> select translate('abcd','abcd','1') from dual;

T

-

1

SQL> select customer\_name, translate(customer\_name,'e',1) from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	TRANSLATE(CUSTOMER_N
---------------	----------------------

-----

aditya	aditya
--------	--------

akshil	akshil
--------	--------

akshit	akshit
--------	--------

aman	aman
------	------

amish	amish
-------	-------

ankit	ankit
-------	-------

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---

anshul	anshul
astha	astha
atif	atif
faizaan	faizaan
freya	fr1ya

CUSTOMER_NAME	TRANSLATE(CUSTOMER_N
---------------	----------------------

---

kadam	kadam
manish	manish
namya	namya
nitya	nitya
shwet	shw1t

16 rows selected.

SQL> select customer\_name, soundex(customer\_name) from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	SOUN
---------------	------

---

aditya	A330
akshil	A240
akshit	A230
aman	A550
amish	A520
ankit	A523

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---

anshul        A524

astha        A230

atif         A310

faizaan      F250

freya        F600

CUSTOMER\_NAME    SOUN

---

kadam        K350

manish       M520

namya        N500

nitya        N300

shwet        S300

16 rows selected.

### **CHARACTER FUNCTION RETURNING NUMERIC VALUE:**

23. **ASCII(STR)** : RETURNS THE ASCII VALUE OF THE STR.

SQL> select ascii('a') from dual;

ASCII('A')

---

97

SQL> select ascii('a') from dual;

ASCII('A')

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---

-----

97

SQL> select ascii('A') from dual;

ASCII('A')

-----

65

24.**INSTR(STR,CH)** – RETURNS THE POSITION IF FURST OCCURRENCE OF  
CH IN STR.

SQL> select customer\_name,instr(customer\_name,'e') from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	INSTR(CUSTOMER_NAME,'E')
---------------	--------------------------

-----

aditya	0
akshil	0
akshit	0
aman	0
amish	0
ankit	0
anshul	0
astha	0
atif	0
faizaan	0
freya	3

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```
CUSTOMER_NAME    INSTR(CUSTOMER_NAME,'E')
```

---

kadam	0
manish	0
namya	0
nitya	0
shwet	4

16 rows selected.

25. **INSTRB(STR1, STR2,A,B)** – same as instr except that a and the return value are expressed as bytes.

```
SQL> select instrb('corporate floor','or',5,2) from dual ;
```

```
INSTRB('CORPORATEFLOOR','OR',5,2)
```

---

14

```
SQL> select instrb('corporate floor','or',5,2) from dual ;
```

```
INSTRB('CORPORATEFLOOR','OR',5,2)
```

---

14

26. **LENGTH(STR)** – RETURNS THE LENGTH OF STR

```
SQL> select customer_name,length(customer_name) from customer;
```

```
CUSTOMER_NAME    LENGTH(CUSTOMER_NAME)
```

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---

---

aditya	20
akshil	20
akshit	20
aman	20
amish	20
ankit	20
anshul	20
astha	20
atif	20
faizaan	20
freya	20

CUSTOMER_NAME	LENGTH(CUSTOMER_NAME)
---------------	-----------------------

---

kadam	20
manish	20
namya	20
nitya	20
shwet	20

16 rows selected.

### DATE FUNCTIONS:

27. **SYSDATE** –RETURNS THE SYSTEM DATE

SQL> select sysdate from dual;

SYSDATE



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02-AUG-19

28. **ADD MONTHS(D,N)** – ADDS OR SUBTRACTS MONTHS TO OR FROM A

DATE.

SQL> select add\_months('30jan08',5) from dual;

ADD\_MONTH

-----

30-JUN-08

29. **ROUND(D,F)** – ROUND D TO THE NEAREST DAY

SQL> select round(to\_date('12jan08'),'mm') from dual;

ROUND(TO\_

-----

01-JAN-08

30. **TRUNC(D,F)** – RETURNS THE DATE D TRUNCATED TO UNIT SPECIFIED

BY F.

SQL> select trunc(to\_date('27-oct-08','dd-mm-yyy'),'year') from dual;

TRUNC(TO\_

-----

01-JAN-08

31. **MONTHS BETWEEN (D1,D2)** – RETURNS THE NUMBER OF MONTHS

BETWEEN D1 AND D2

SQL> select months\_between('12jan08','12jan09') from dual;

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---

MONTHS\_BETWEEN('12JAN08','12JAN09')

---

-12

32. **LAST\_DAY(D)** – RETURNS THE DATE OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH SPECIFIED.

SQL> select sysdate,last\_day(sysdate) from dual;

SYSDATE LAST\_DAY(  
-----

02-AUG-19 31-AUG-19

33. **NEXT\_DAY(DATE,DAY)** – RETURNS THE DATE OF NEXT SPECIFIED DAY OF THE WEEK AFTER THE DATE.

SQL> select sysdate,next\_day(sysdate,'wednesday') from dual;

SYSDATE NEXT\_DAY(  
-----

02-AUG-19 07-AUG-19

34. **TO\_CHAR(D,F)** – CONVERTS THE DATE D TO CHARACTER FORMAT F

SQL> select sysdate,to\_char(sysdate,'day')from dual;

SYSDATE TO\_CHAR(S  
-----

02-AUG-19 friday

35. **TO\_DATE(CHAR,'F')** – CONVERTS THE CHARACTER STRING DATE TO DATE FORMAT.

SQL> select to\_char(to\_date('12jan08'),'rm') from dual;

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TO\_C

----

i

### 36. GREATEST(EXP1,EXP2)

SQL> select greatest(10,'7',-1) from dual;

GREATEST(10,'7',-1)

-----

10

### 37. LEAST(EXP1,EXP2)

SQL> select least('abcd','abcd','a','xyz') from dual;

L

-

a

38. NVL(COL,VAL) – COL WITH NULL VALUES ARE IGNORED IN ALL OF THE GROUP FUNCTION.

SQL> select account\_no,balance+100,nvl(balance+100,0) from account where branch\_name='sbi';

ACCOUNT_NO	BALANCE+100	NVL(BALANCE+100,0)
------------	-------------	--------------------

-----

10002	1600	1600
10006	3600	3600
10010	5600	5600
10015		0

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39. TRANSLATE(CH, F, N) – RETURNS CH WITH EACH F CHANGED TO N.

SQL> select customer\_name, translate(customer\_name,'e', '1') from customer;

CUSTOMER_NAME	TRANSLATE(CUSTOMER_N
---------------	----------------------

---

aditya	aditya
akshil	akshil
akshit	akshit
aman	aman
amish	amish
ankit	ankit
anshul	anshul
astha	astha
atif	atif
faizaan	faizaan
freya	fr1ya

CUSTOMER_NAME	TRANSLATE(CUSTOMER_N
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kadam	kadam
manish	manish
namya	namya
nitya	nitya
shwet	shw1t

16 rows selected.

# 15IT302J-DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

DATE:-3/8/19

EXPERIMENT-3

NAME:- NANDISH SHAH

REG NO:-RA1711008010143

## NUMERIC/ARITHMETIC COMMANDS

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40. **DECODE(C,V1,V2)** = ALL OCCURRENCE OF V1 REPLACE BY V2 IN C

COLUMN

SQL> select

branch\_name,branch\_city,decode(branch\_city,'mumbai','mum','chennai','maa',branch\_city)from  
branch;

BRANCH_NAME	BRANCH_CITY	DECODE(BRANCH_CITY,'MUMBAI','M
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icici	mardurai	mardurai
sbi	trichy	trichy
hdfc	salem	salem
hsbc	ahemdabad	ahemdabad
pnb	mumbai	mum
iob	chennai	maa

6 rows selected.41. **UID:** RETURNS AN INTEGER THAT UNIQUELY IDENTITIES THE CURRENT  
DATABASE USER.

SQL> select uid from dual;

UID
-----

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91
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42. **USER:** RETURNS A VARCHAR2 VALUE CONTAINING THE NAME OF THE  
CURRENT ORACLE USER.

SQL> select uid,user,userenv('language') from dual;

UID USER
----------

# 15IT302J-DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

DATE:-3/8/19

EXPERIMENT-3

NAME:- NANDISH SHAH

REG NO:-RA1711008010143

## NUMERIC/ARITHMETIC COMMANDS

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USERENV('LANGUAGE')

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AMERICAN\_AMERICA.WE8MSWIN1252