WO6 assignment case study

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CIT 225 Database design and Development

A CONCAT() build\_in function adds two or more strings together where each string is separated by a space character.

Like:

SELECT CONCAT(“This”, “is”, “the”, “SQL”, “example”);

Output 🡪 This is the SQL example.

For apostrophe embedded in a string, to escape the backquote, two single quotes must be used as shown below:

SET text(“She doesn’ ’t want to work”).

To remove a number of characters starting or ending in a specific position. The first figure after the string removes the number of specified characters in a string and the second number also removes the number of a specified character in a string.

Like:

SELECT SUBSTRING(“Good morning Madam in chair, 9, 6”);

For quotes round strings, they are used to indicate the beginning and end of a string in SQL and also return results that can be used as properly escaped data values.

For example:

SELECT student\_id, QUOTE(email)

FROM students

WHERE class\_level = “high school” ;

Output 🡪

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Student\_id | QUOTE(email) |
| 1 | “lisaroy@gmail.com” |
| 2 | “peterjmbaily@gmail.com” |
| 3 | “nelson256@gmail.com” |

To easily know the length of a string, a LENGTH() function should be used.

SELECT LENGTH(“What is your name”) and as this, the result is always in bites. There fore here comes the INSERT() function that puts the named string within a string at a specified position. Example:

INSERT(‘What is your name’, 1, 4, ‘Lillian’);

This goes in hand with the REPLACE() function which sensitively replaces a string with a new substring.

SELECT REPLACE(‘Lillian is your name, ‘Lillian’, ‘What’);

The string name ‘Lillian’ will be replaced by the string ‘What’.

From the above query, LOCATE() function can be used to return the position of a substring in a string, and when not found the function returns a zero.

SELECT LOCATE(‘Y’, ‘Lillian is your name’) AS Number;

The LOCATE() function will look for the letter Y`s position from the string “Lillian is your name” and prints its position number.

The LOCATE() function equally matches the same as POSITION() function as also returns the position of a substring in a string and the only difference is the use if the “IN” statement in the POSITION() function. As shown below:

SELECT POSITION(‘Y’ IN ‘Lillian is your name’) AS Number;

And with the STUFF() function, it works in two or more ways i.e. the DELETE(), INSERT(), and REPLACE() functions. It deletes and replaces the selected string with another from a specified position.

Sample query:

SELECT STUFF(‘What is your name, 1, 4,’ Lillian’);