

# UPPER() Function

The **SQL UPPER() function** is a string function that converts all the strings in the table to **uppercase**.

## UPPER() Function in SQL

The **UPPER function in SQL** is an in-built function that changes lowercase characters or strings to capital cases. Certain characters like **integers** (0-9) or **special characters** like ("@", "-", "/", "&" etc.) remain unchanged in the result.

It is used to display the output in **CAPITAL CASE** and is supported by all major SQL-based DBMSs.

Note: **UPPER** and **UCASE** functions perform the same operation on strings. In older versions of SQL, some databases (like Db2 DBMS) used the UCASE function, while others used the UPPER function. Now both the functions are supported by all major databases.

The UPPER function is supported in SQL Server (starting with 2008), Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Data Warehouse, Parallel Data Warehouse, MySQL 4.0, Oracle, DB2, and all other major Database systems.

### Syntax

SQL UPPER function syntax is:

```
UPPER(input_text)
```

Or

```
UPPER(column_name)
```

## SQL UPPER() Function Examples

Let's look at the examples of UPPER() function in SQL. Check the **SQL UPPER function with examples** to understand it better.

First, let's create a demo database and table on which we will use the UPPER function.

### Demo SQL Database

We will be using the following table in the examples:

ID	NAME
12@tEsla	Elon

x	Musk
Microsoft	Bill

To create this table in your system, write the following queries:

```
CREATE TABLE GFG_UPPER_DEMO(  
  Id Varchar(20),  
  Name varchar(20)  
);  
INSERT INTO GFG_UPPER_DEMO  
VALUES  
  ("12@tEsla", "Elon"),  
  ("x", "Musk"),  
  ("Microsoft", "Bill");
```

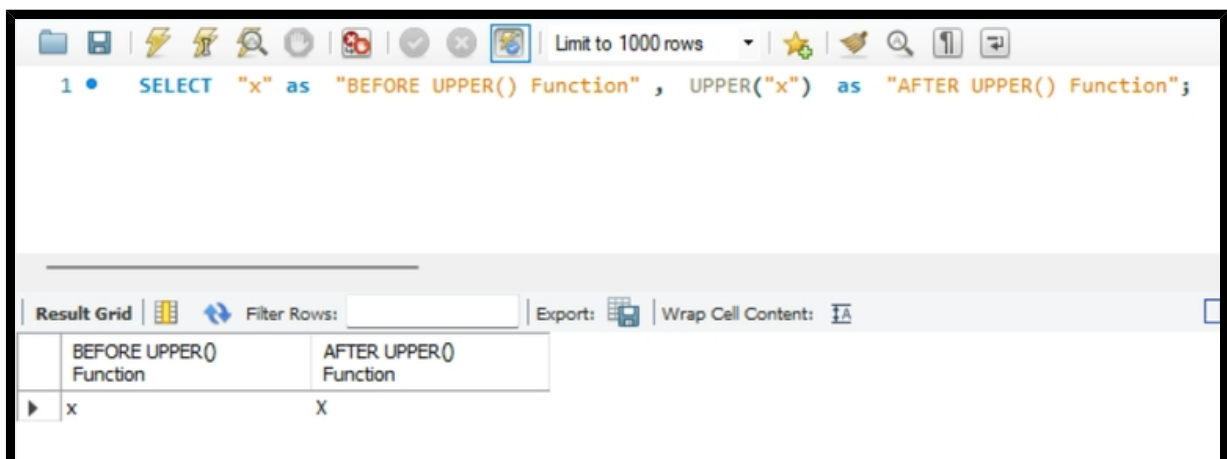
## Convert Character Literal to Uppercase Using SQL Upper Function

In this example, we are printing the x value as it is in first column, and in the second column we are printing the ID value after applying the UPPER function, and the UPPER function converted "x" into "X".

### Query

```
SELECT "x" AS "BEFORE UPPER() Function", UPPER("x") AS "AFTER  
UPPER() Function";
```

### Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT "x" as "BEFORE UPPER() Function" , UPPER("x") as "AFTER UPPER() Function";
```

Below the query, there is a "Result Grid" section. It contains a table with two columns: "BEFORE UPPER() Function" and "AFTER UPPER() Function". The first row of data shows the value "x" in the first column and "X" in the second column.

	BEFORE UPPER() Function	AFTER UPPER() Function
1	x	X

*Converting Character Literal to Capital Case Using UPPER() function.*

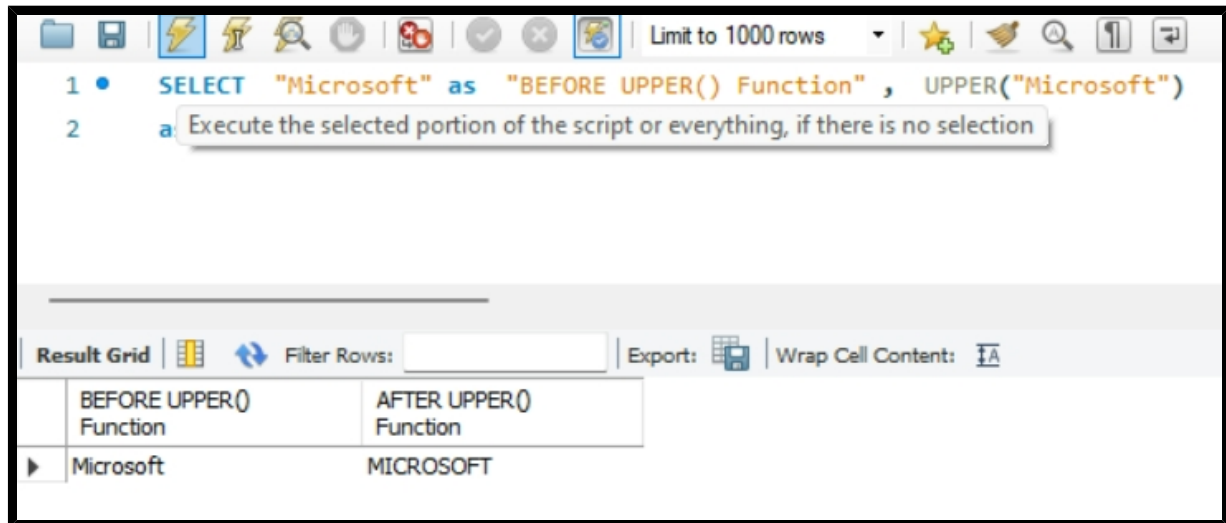
## Convert string to Uppercase using SQL UPPER Function

In this example, in the first column, we are printing the "Microsoft" word as it is, and in the second column we are printing the "Microsoft" value after applying the UPPER() function, and the UPPER function converted "Microsoft" into "MICROSOFT".

### Query

```
SELECT "Microsoft" AS "BEFORE UPPER() Function", UPPER("Microsoft") AS "AFTER UPPER() Function";
```

## Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT "Microsoft" as "BEFORE UPPER() Function" , UPPER("Microsoft")
2 a: Execute the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no selection
```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" displays the output:

	BEFORE UPPER() Function	AFTER UPPER() Function
▶	Microsoft	MICROSOFT

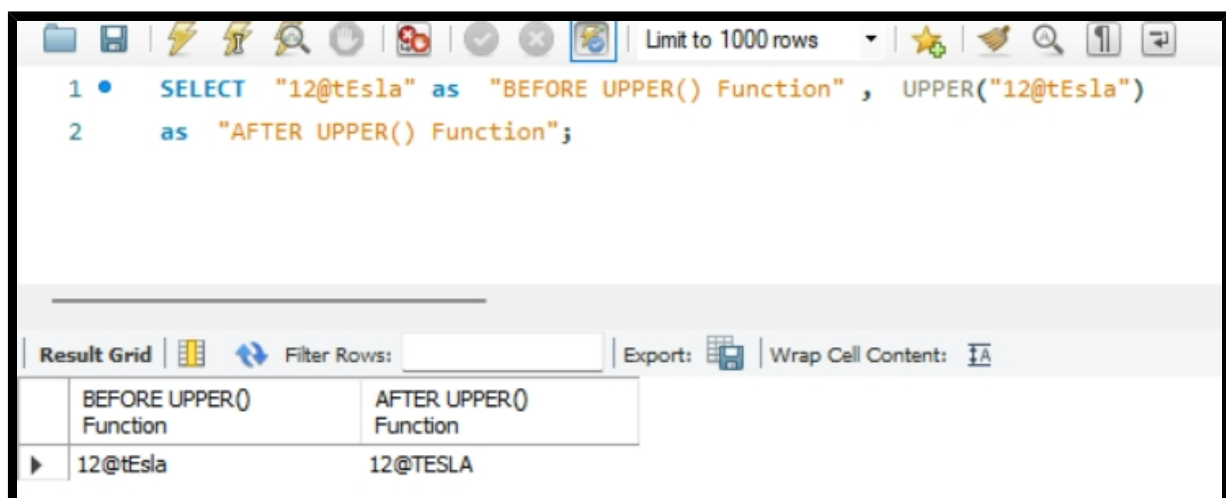
*Converting Character Literal to Capital Case Using UPPER() function.*

## Using UPPER Function on String Consisting of Special Characters, Integers, and Alphabets

In this example, in the first column, we are printing the ID value as it is, and in the second column we are printing the ID value after applying the UPPER function, and "12@tEsla" is converted to "12@TESLA". The special characters and Numerical characters remained the same, only the alphabets are converted into capital case.

```
SELECT "12@tEsla" AS "BEFORE UPPER() Function", UPPER("12@tEsla") AS "AFTER UPPER() Function";
```

## Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT "12@tEsla" as "BEFORE UPPER() Function" , UPPER("12@tEsla")
2 as "AFTER UPPER() Function";
```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" displays the output:

	BEFORE UPPER() Function	AFTER UPPER() Function
▶	12@tEsla	12@TESLA

*Converting a String with Numerical characters and Special Characters into Capital Case using UPPER() function.*

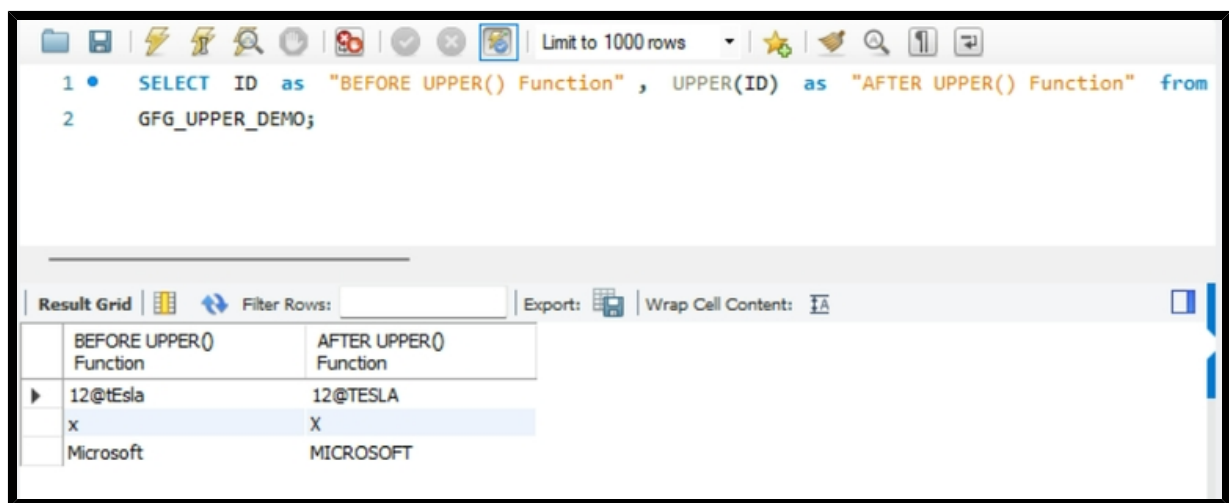
## Using SQL UPPER function on a Column

In this example, we passed a column name ID as an argument to the UPPER() function. It converts all the values present in the ID column and outputs. In the first column, we can see the ID values before using the UPPER() function. In the second column, We can see all the alphabetic characters get converted into Capital Cases. Integer and special characters remain as it is. As we can see, "x", "Microsoft", and "12@tEsla" are converted into "X", "MICROSOFT", and "12@TESLA" respectively.

### Query

```
SELECT ID AS "BEFORE UPPER() Function", UPPER(ID) AS "AFTER UPPER() Function" FROM GFG_UPPER_DEMO;
```

### Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT ID as "BEFORE UPPER() Function" , UPPER(ID) as "AFTER UPPER() Function" from
2 GFG_UPPER_DEMO;
```

Below the query, the result grid displays the output:

BEFORE UPPER() Function	AFTER UPPER() Function
12@tEsla	12@TESLA
x	X
Microsoft	MICROSOFT

*Passing a column name to the UPPER() function and Converting it to Capital Case.*

## Important Points About SQL UPPER() Function

- UPPER() function in SQL allows us to convert the string text into uppercase.
- It takes only one parameter and converts the entire string into upper case.
- It is similar to the UCASE() function.
- Special Characters like "@", "%", "+" etc. and numerical characters remain unchanged, only the lowercase alphabetical letters get transformed into uppercase.