RTRIM() Function

SQL RTRIM function is a string function that removes spaces from the right side of a character or string. RTRIM or Right Trim function is used in data cleaning and manipulation in SQL.

In this example, we will learn the basics of the RTRIM function, and learn how it works with examples of different use cases.

RTRIM() Function in SQL

SQL RTRIM() function allows us to remove the trailing empty spaces from the string. **Trailing white spaces** are the redundant white spaces present at the right end of the string. For example, In "GFG ", there are 5 empty white spaces at the right end of the string.

If there are redundant white spaces at the beginning of the string. **For example**: " GFG", there are 5 whitespaces at the beginning of the string", these are called **leading whitespace**.

RTRIM function works in: MySQL 4.0, SQL Server (starting with 2008), Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Data Warehouse, Parallel Data Warehouse, Oracle, and all other major database systems.

Syntax

```
RTRIM(input_text);
```

Or

```
SELECT RTRIM(column_name) AS trimmed_name
FROM table_name;
```

SQL RTRIM Function Examples

Let's see some examples of RTRIM function in SQL, and understand it's working with examples of different use cases.

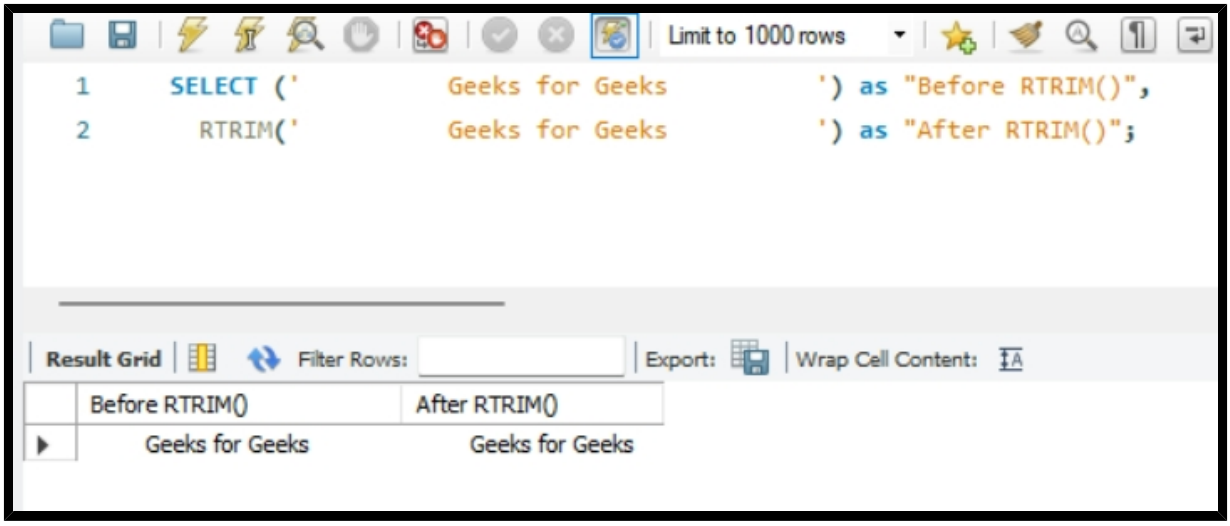
Example 1: Using RTRIM Function to Remove Trailing Spaces from a String

The RTRIM function in SQL is used to remove trailing spaces from a string. Here are a few examples to illustrate its usage:

```
SELECT ('Geeks for Geeks' AS "Before RTRIM()",
RTRIM('Geeks for Geeks') AS "After RTRIM()";
```

Output

As we can see, the whitespaces in the right end of the string are removed, and the left side spaces remain as it is.



RTRIM() function

Example 2: Using RTRIM Function on Table Column

Suppose we have a table named Students with id and name. RTRIM() function will trim the trailing spaces in the given column.

First, we create a table GFG, with following commands.

```
CREATE TABLE GFG(
   id integer,
   name varchar(40)
);
INSERT INTO GFG VALUES
   (1, "kiran "),
   (2, " navya ");
```

Output

```
mysql> select * from gfg;
+------+-----------------------------------+
| id   | name                              |
+------+-----------------------------------+
|    1 | kiran                             |
|    2 |   navya                           |
+------+-----------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Output of GFG TABLE.

Now we will use RTRIM function on column name.

```
SELECT name AS "Before RTRIM()",
RTRIM(name) AS "AFTER RTRIM()"
```

```
FROM gfg;
```

Output

The above query results in two columns, the first column represents the name column before using the RTRIM() function and the second column represents the values of name column after applying the **RTRIM()** function. As we can see, the trailing spaces are removed and width of the second column "**AFTER TRIM()**" is shortened.

```
mysql> select name as "Before RTRIM()", RTRIM(name) as "AFTER RTRIM()"
    -> from gfg;
+----------------------------------+---------------+
| Before RTRIM()                   | AFTER RTRIM() |
+----------------------------------+---------------+
| kiran                            | kiran         |
|   navya                          |   navya       |
+----------------------------------+---------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Output after applying RTRIM() function.

Example 3: Using RTRIM Function With a Variable

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE RTRIM_Example()
BEGIN
   -- Declare a variable
   DECLARE input_string VARCHAR(15);
   -- Assign a value to the variable
   SET input_string = 'Hello ';
   -- Use the variable in a query
   SELECT CONCAT(RTRIM(input_string), ' World') AS result;
END //
DELIMITER ;
-- Call the stored procedure
CALL RTRIM_Example();
```

Output

We declare a variable in **stored procedure** and assign it a value. We changed delimiter to "//" to consider procedure as one statement. Then we use CONCAT function to concatenate declared variable and "World".We have also use RTRIM function on declare variable in CONCAT function and As we can see in results, RTRIM method removed whitespace s from the declared variable.

Key Takeaways About SQL RTRIM Function

- RTRIM() function removes the trailing spaces in the given string or removes trailing spaces for all the values present in a specific column in the table.
- It allows only one parameter i.e. either a string or a column having values of string type.
- It is supported in all major database systems.

- When used in **SELECT statements**, the function improves the readability of results by eliminating unnecessary white spaces.