**RR Format in Dates**

The RR format in Oracle is particularly useful for cases where you have two-digit years, and you want Oracle to determine the century.

**It assumes (default) that the years 00 to 49 are in the current century (2000s), and years 50 to 99 are in the previous century (1900s).**

**Usage of RR 🡪** The RR datetime format element lets you store 20th century dates in the 21st century by specifying only the last two digits of the year.

This format helps to avoid issues with the Y2K problem and is often used in legacy systems or when dealing with historical data.

Create table Data1

(Id int,

BDay Date

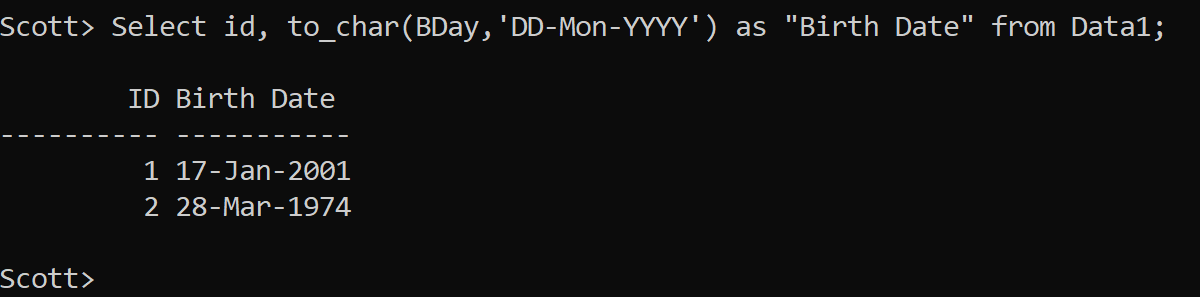
);

Insert into Data1 Values(1,'17-Jan-01');

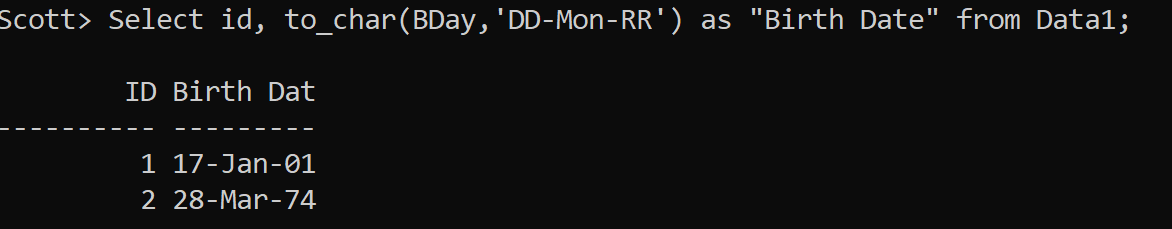
Insert into Data1 Values(2,'28-Mar-74');

Commit;

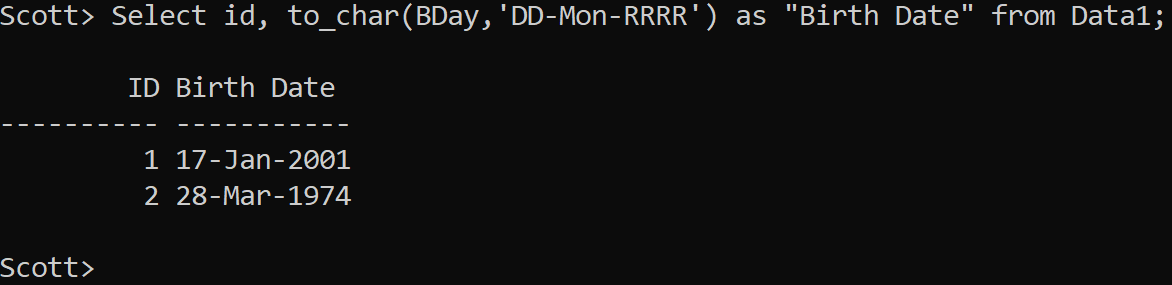
Select id, to\_char(BDay, 'DD-Mon-YYYY') as "Birth Date" from Data1;



Select id, to\_char(BDay, 'DD-Mon-RR') as "Birth Date" from Data1;



Select id, to\_char(BDay, 'DD-Mon-RRRR') as "Birth Date" from Data1;



The default behaviour of RR format can create confusion and logical errors in finance, investments and insurance sectors.

create table policy\_details

(customer\_id int,

policy\_maturity\_date date);

Insert into policy\_details Values(1,'14-Jan-19');

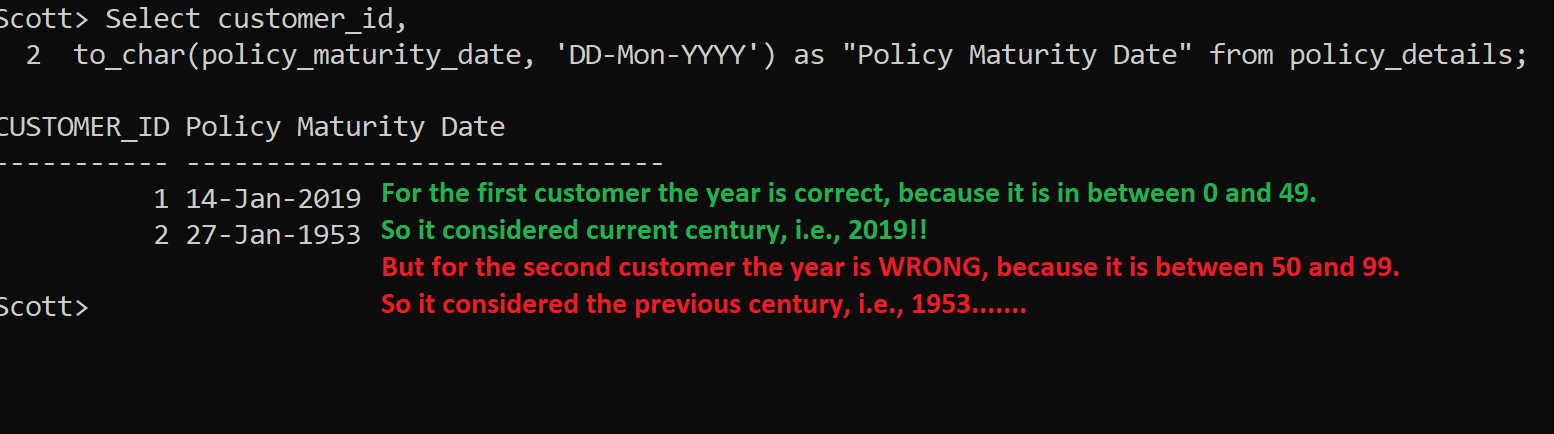
Insert into policy\_details Values(2,'27-Jan-53');

Commit;

Column "Policy Maturity Date" Format A30

Select customer\_id,

to\_char(policy\_maturity\_date, 'DD-Mon-YYYY') as "Policy Maturity Date" from policy\_details;



Even the RRRR format will not help.

Select customer\_id,

to\_char(policy\_maturity\_date, 'DD-Mon-RRRR') as "Policy Maturity Date" from policy\_details;

In such a scenario what is the solution??

Answer 🡪 The first SIMPLE solution is that while entering the dates we MUST enter the complete 4-digit year, so that the century part is safe guarded.

Let’s recreate the table.

drop table policy\_details;

create table policy\_details

(customer\_id int,

policy\_maturity\_date date);

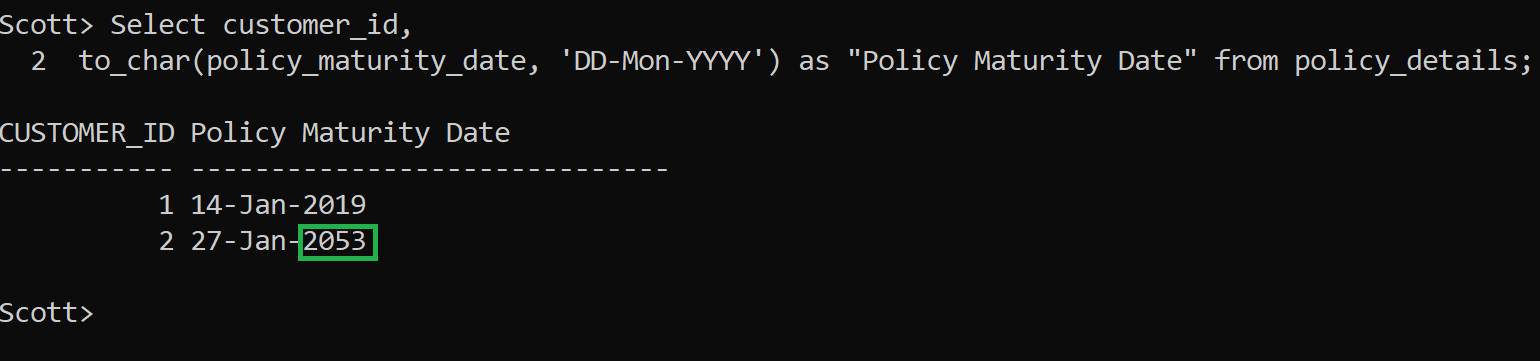
Insert into policy\_details Values(1,'14-Jan-**2019**');

Insert into policy\_details Values(2,'27-Jan-**2053**');

Commit;

Select customer\_id,

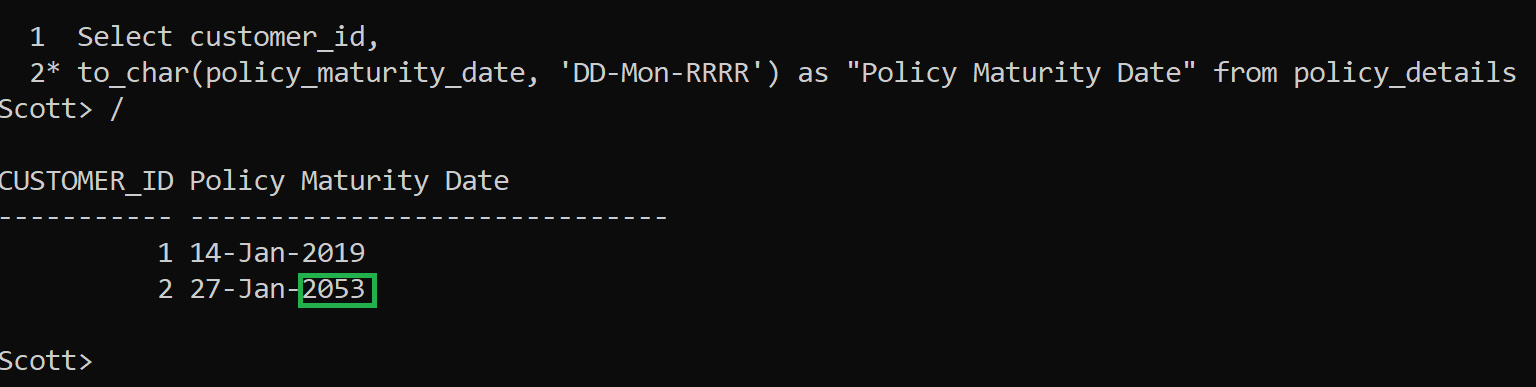
to\_char(policy\_maturity\_date, 'DD-Mon-YYYY') as "Policy Maturity Date" from policy\_details;



Even if the RRRR format is mentioned still it will be correct.

Select customer\_id,

to\_char(policy\_maturity\_date, 'DD-Mon-RRRR') as "Policy Maturity Date" from policy\_details;



Solution 2:

Or even if the years are mentioned in 2 digits while adding records in the table, still there is another solution.

**Use to\_date function inside to\_char function.** Then it works fine.

Drop table policy\_details;

create table policy\_details

(customer\_id int,

policy\_maturity\_date date);

-- Note, while entering dates the year is mentioned in 2-digits only.

Insert into policy\_details Values(1,'14-Jan-**19**');

Insert into policy\_details Values(2,'27-Jan-**53**');

Commit;

Earlier we were giving the following query:

Select customer\_id,

to\_char(**policy\_maturity\_date**, 'DD-Mon-YYYY') as "Policy Maturity Date" from policy\_details;

**-- Still not working**

Now, the revised query will be as shown next.

Select customer\_id,

to\_char(**to\_date(policy\_maturity\_date, 'DD-Mon-YY')**,'DD-Mon-YYYY') as "Policy Maturity Date" from policy\_details;

