1. Single -row functions
   1. Takes each row separately and acts on it
   2. Can modify your data type
   3. Arguments can be a column or expression
2. Different types - character functions
   1. Case conversion functions
      1. Lower
      2. Upper
      3. Initcap - initializes the first letter of each word
   2. Character-manipulation functions
      1. Concat (‘Hello’, ‘World’) - takes 2 strings and put them right beside each other
      2. Substr (‘HelloWorld’ ,1,5) - starts from 1 and counts 5 after
      3. Length (‘HelloWorld’) - just takes length of string
      4. Instr - returns with the first string it was found. Single quotation and will find the location of the first letter of the string.
      5. Lpad (salary, 10 ‘\*’) - padding string to become 10 characters long but add stars on the left side
      6. Rpad - same as lpad but adds stars on the right side
      7. Replace - takes the letters and replaced the words with what you identified - (‘JACK and Jue’, ‘J’, ’BL’) = Black, Blue
      8. Trim - trims the letter identified from the string - (‘H’ FROM ‘HelloWorld’) = elloWorld
3. Different types - number functions
   1. Round (45.926, 2) 2 to the right of the decimal point
      1. (45.923,0) - round to the nearest whole
      2. Round (45.923, -1) …
   2. Trunc - cuts off the number. If you say 2 then take 2 digits and cuts off the rest. If you say -1 then it
   3. MOD - remainder of the function
4. Different types - working with dates
   1. Default is DD-MON-RR
      1. E.g. select hire\_date from employees where hire\_date < ‘01-FEB-88’’;
      2. RR format is the oracle format. It will assume the year that you’re in and take what makes the most sense. Will take the current century.
      3. YY will just take it as the century before the current one
   2. Sysdate - know what date/time it is right now
   3. Arithmetic with dates
      1. Means number of dates. E.g sysdate -1 means yesterday