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-- String Function

use world;
show tables;
select * from country;
select * from city;

-- 1. Concat() := this function use for concatenation two string and
representation new string
select concat(CountryCode," ",District) as new_columns from city;
select concat("rajendra"," ","kumar") as new_string;

-- 2. replace() := this function is use for replace with any character and
string and represent new string
select * from city;
select replace(name,"Kabul","Raj") as new_columns from city;
select replace("Rajendra","r","k") as new_string; -- is function me sirf
last wala small "r" hi replace hoga capital "R" nahi
select replace("rajendra","r","k") as new_string; -- is function me dono
small "r" replace ho jaige

-- 3 length() and char_length() := both function is use for count the
character in given string but have a difference between length() is
always counts bytes and char_length() always counts string character
select * from city;
select *,length(District) from city;
select *,char_length(District) from city;
select length(Name),name,char_length(Name) from city;

-- 4 left() and right() := this function is use to create a subset from
left and right string based on number of character
select right(Name,2) from city; -- is right function me string me se
right se 2 character return honge
select left(Name,5) from city; -- is left function me string me se right
me se 5 character return karega

-- 5. substring() and substr() := is function ka use kiya jata he given
string me se kisi starting point se ek subset create kar sakte he or
substring() and substr() me koi difference nahi he
-- is function ke syntax me ham pahle string mention karte he fir
starting point mention karte he fir subset ko length kar sakte he if agar
ham length ko mention nahi karte he to by default puri string aati he
select Name,substring(Name,3,5) as new_string from city;
select Name,substring(Name,3) as new_string from city;

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select Name,substring(Name,-2) as new_string from city; -- isme hame
negative indexing bi use kar sakte he
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-- 6. trim() := this function is use for remove extra white spaces in
givan string before and after but this function is not remove white space
in middle in 2 charactor or sting
select trim("      Rajendra kumar      ") as new_string ;
select trim("      Rajendra      kumar      ") as new_string ;
select trim(leading " " from "      rajendra      kumar      ") as new_sr; -
- in function ki help se ham kisi bi charactor ko bi remove kar sakte he
select trim(trailing " " from "      rajendra      kumar      ") as new_sr;
select trim(leading "r" from "rajendra      kumar") as new_sr; -- jō word
hatana ho vah strting me hona chaiye agar koi other word ya space hoga to
remove nahi hoga
select trim(trailing "r" from "rajendra      kumar") as new_sr;
select trim(both "r" from "rajendra      kumar") as new_sr;
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-- 7. locate() and instr() := instr() functionka use kiya jata he ki givan
string me kisi charactor ki position ka janne ke liye yeh hamesha
starting se search karte he
--
-- locate() function ka use kiya jata he givan
string me kisi charactor ki position ka janane ke liye but isme ham
starting position apne hisab se start kar sakte he
select instr("rajendra","r") as new_str;
select locate("r","rajendra",2) as new_ster ;
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-- 8.upper() and lower() := this function is use for convert the givan
string into the lower case and upper case
select upper(Name) as new_str from city;
select lower(Name) as new_str from city;
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-- 9 lpad() or rpad() := this function is used to padding and represent
new string
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select lpad("rajendra",10,"@");
select lpad("rajendra",5,"@");
select rpad("rajendra",10,"@");
select rpad("rajendra",5,"@");
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-- 10 reverse() := this function is use to reverse the given string
select reverse("hello");
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-- 11. concat_ws := is function me hame kissi bi seperator ki help se  
concat kar sakte he  
select concat_ws("-", "hello", "my", "name", "rajendra") as new_string ;
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