**TO\_CHAR:**

**TO\_CHAR function** converts a number or date to a string.

Example 1:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'mm-dd-yy') from sales\_order;

TO\_CHAR(

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08-30-93

01-10-93

11-22-92

03-24-13

Example 2:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'dd-mon-yy') from sales\_order;

TO\_CHAR(O

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30-aug-93

10-jan-93

22-nov-92

24-mar-13

Example 3:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'dd-mm-yy') from sales\_order;

TO\_CHAR(

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30-08-93

10-01-93

22-11-92

24-03-13

Example 4:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'d') from sales\_order;

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Example 5:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'dd') from sales\_order;

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22

24

Example 6:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'ddd') from sales\_order;

TO\_

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082

083

Example 7:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'yy') from sales\_order;

TO

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93

93

92

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Example 8:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'yyyy') from sales\_order;

TO\_C

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1993

2093

2092

2013

Example 9:

select TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'rr') from sales\_order;

TO

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93

93

92

13

Example 10:

select TO\_CHAR(17145,'$009,999') from dual;

TO\_CHAR(1

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$017,145

Example 11:

select TO\_CHAR(17145,'$999,999') from dual;

TO\_CHAR(1

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$17,145

**TO\_DATE:**

The **TO\_DATE function** converts a string to a date.

Example:

insert into dte(dob) values(TO\_DATE('30-sep-1996 10:55 AM','DD-Mon-YYYY HH:MI AM'));

1 row created.

**TO\_NUMBER:**

The **TO\_NUMBER function** converts a string to a number.

Example:

Update employees set salary = salary + TO\_NUMBER(‘100.00’, ‘9G999D99’);