String Functions in SQL

■ UPPER() function use to modify all text into upper case (Capital letter)

SELECT name, UPPER(name) FROM sql_cx_live.movies;

■ LOWER() function use to modify all text into lower case (smaller letter)

SELECT name, LOWER(name) FROM sql_cx_live.movies;

CONCAT() function use to add something in a specific column or more columns together

SELECT CONCAT(name, ',director :', director) FROM sql_cx_live.movies;

CONCAT_WS() function use to add particular separation between concated columns

SELECT CONCAT WS('-', name, director) FROM sql cx live.movies;

■ SUBSTR(col, start, end) function use to extract substring from our data (column)

SELECT name, SUBSTR(name, 1, 3) FROM sql_cx_live.movies; -- extract how many letters need

■ REPLACE("Sourov's Heart", "Heart", "Hridhy") function use to replace any item by another item

SELECT REPLACE("Sourov's Heart", "Heart", "Hridhy");

SELECT name, REPLACE(name, "man", "woman") FROM sql cx live.movies;

■ REVERSE() function use to reverse strings

SELECT name FROM sql_cx_live.movies
WHERE name = REVERSE(name) -- Palindrome check
;

- LENGTH() & CHAR_LENGTH() function both are similar but there are a difference
- basically LENGTH() calculate both of character and little symbools, but CHAR LENGTH() only count characaters

SELECT name, LENGTH(name), CHAR_LENGTH(name) FROM sql_cx_live.movies

WHERE LENGTH(name) != CHAR_LENGTH(name);

■ INSERT("I love Hridhy", 6, 0, "you")

SELECT INSERT("I love Hridhy", 7, 0, "you");

■ LEFT() and RIGHT() function used to extract character from left or right side

SELECT name, LEFT(name, 3), RIGHT(name, 2) FROM sql_cx_live.movies;

- REPEAT() function repeat a particular item, for defined times SELECT REPEAT(name, 3) FROM sql cx live.movies;
 - TRIM() function use to delete unnecessary spaces

- LTRIM() left side spaces triming
- RTRIM() right side spaces triming
- SUBSTRING_INDEX("Hridhy. i love you ", ".", 1) similar to split() in pandas

SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX("Hridhy. I love you my heart", ".",1); -- output Hridhy

SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX("Hridhy. I love you my .heart", ".",-1); -- output heart

■ STRCMP() function returns an integer that indicates the relationship between the two strings

SELECT STRCMP("Sourov", "Hridhy");

■ LOCATE() function use to find the index number from where a particular word start

SELECT LOCATE("w", "hello world");

■ LPAD() & RPAD()

SELECT LPAD('01940968196',14, '+88'); -- output: +8801940968196 SELECT RPAD('01940968196',14, '+88'); -- output: 01940968196+88