Number Formats in Oracle SQL

Element	Example	Description
Thousands separator and decimal character		
, (comma)	9,999	Returns a comma in the specified position. Can be used multiple times.
D	99D99	Returns the decimal character (NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTER). The default is a period (.). Can be used only once.
. (period)	99.99	Returns a decimal point, which is a period (.) in the specified position. Can be used only once.
G	9G999	Returns the group separator (NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTER). Can be used multiple times.
Digits		
0	0999	Returns leading zeros.
0	9990	Returns trailing zeros.
9	9999	Returns value with the specified number of digits with a leading space if positive or with a leading minus if negative. Leading zeros are blank, except for a zero value.
B	B9999	Returns blanks for the integer part of a fixed-point number when the integer part is zero.
Currency		
$	$9,999	Returns value with a leading dollar sign.
C	C999	Returns in the specified position the ISO currency symbol (NLS_ISO_CURRENCY).
L	L999	Returns in the specified position the local currency symbol (NLS_CURRENCY).
U	U9999	Returns in the specified position the Euro (or other) dual currency symbol (the current value of the NLS_DUAL_CURRENCYparameter).
Negative numbers		
MI	9999MI	Returns negative value with a trailing minus sign (-). Returns positive value with a trailing blank. It can appear only in the last position of a number format model.
PR	9999PR	Returns negative value in <angle brackets>. Returns positive value with a leading and trailing blank. It can appear only in the last position of a number format model.
S	S9999	Returns a leading minus sign (-) or plus sign (+). The S format element can appear only in the first or last position of a number format model.
Other symbols		
EEEE	9.9EEEE	Returns a value using in scientific notation.
RN/rn	RN/rn	Returns a value between 1 and 3999 as Roman numerals in uppercase or lowercase.
TM	TM	The text minimum number format model returns (in decimal output) the smallest number of characters possible. This element is case insensitive. The default is TM9, which returns the number in fixed notation unless the output exceeds 64 characters.
V	999V99	Returns a value multiplied by 10^n (and if necessary, round it up), where n is the number of 9's after the V.
X	XXXX	Returns the hexadecimal value of the specified number of digits. If the specified number is not an integer, then Oracle Database rounds it to an integer.