



SQL cmd: REVERSE, REPLACE, SPLIT(snowflake_function), INITCAP, RIGHT & LEFT

REVERSE

The **REVERSE** function is used to reverse a string. It takes a string as input and returns the reversed version of the string. Here's an example:

```
SELECT REVERSE('Hello') AS reversed_string;  
-- OUTPUT  
-- olleH
```

SPLIT

The **SPLIT** function is used to split a string into an array of substrings based on a delimiter. It takes two parameters: the input string and the delimiter.

The result is an array of substrings extracted from the input string.

```
SELECT SPLIT('Hello,World', ',') AS split_array;  
-- OUTPUT  
-- ['Hello', 'World']
```

SPLIT_PART

The **SPLIT_PART** function, on the other hand, is used to extract a specific part of a string after splitting it using a delimiter. It takes three parameters: the input string, the delimiter, and the index of the part to extract.

The result is a single substring extracted from the input string.

```
SELECT SPLIT_PART('Hello,World', ',', 2) AS extracted_part;
```

COMPARISON BETWEEN SPLIT & SPLIT_PART

So, while **SPLIT** splits a string into multiple parts, resulting in an array of substrings, **SPLIT_PART** extracts a specific part of the split string based on the provided index.

INITCAP - (SNOWFLAKE)

The **INITCAP** function is used to capitalize the first letter of each word in a given string while converting the remaining letters to lowercase. It is commonly used to format strings to have proper capitalization.

- **delimiters** specified as an empty string (i.e. **''**) instructs INITCAP to ignore all delimiters, including whitespace characters, in the input expression (i.e. the input expression is treated as a single, continuous word). The resulting output is a string with the **first character capitalized** (if the first character is a letter) and all other letters in lowercase.

```
INITCAP( <expr> , <delimiters> )

select initcap('this is the new Frame+work', '');

-- OUTPUT
-- This is the new frame+work

select initcap('this is the new Frame+work', ' ');

-- OUTPUT
-- This Is The New Frame+work

select initcap('iqamqinterestedqinqthisqtopic','q');

-- OUTPUT
-- IqAmqInterestedqInqThisqTopic
```

MYSQL - INITCAP

```
SELECT CONCAT(UPPER(SUBSTRING(column_name, 1, 1)),
  LOWER(SUBSTRING(column_name, 2))) AS capitalized_string
FROM your_table_name;
```

REPLACE

The **REPLACE** command in SQL is used to replace all occurrences of a specific substring within a string with a new substring. It allows you to perform a global search and replace operation.

```
REPLACE(input_string, substring_to_replace, replacement_string)
```

- **input_string**: The original string in which you want to replace substrings.
- **substring_to_replace**: The substring you want to replace.
- **replacement_string**: The new substring that will replace the occurrences of the **substring_to_replace** in the **input_string**.

```
SELECT REPLACE('Hello World', 'World', 'Universe') AS replaced_string;

-- OUTPUT
-- Hello Universe
```

RIGHT & LEFT

The **RIGHT()** function extracts a number of characters from a string (starting from right).

```
SELECT RIGHT("SQL Tutorial is cool", 4);

-- OUTPUT
-- cool
```

The **LEFT()** function extracts a number of characters from a string (starting from left).

```
SELECT LEFT("SQL Tutorial", 3);
```

```
-- OUTPUT
```

```
-- SQL
```