

# Oracle SQL语句操作数字：取整、四舍五入及格式化 - IT Road - ITeye博客

用oracle sql对数字进行操作：取上取整、向下取整、保留N位小数、四舍五入、数字格式化

取整（向下取整）：

```
select floor(5.534) from dual;
```

```
select trunc(5.534) from dual;
```

上面两种用法都可以对数字5.534向下取整，结果为5.

如果要向上取整，得到结果为6，则应该用ceil

```
select ceil(5.534) from dual;
```

四舍五入：

```
SELECT round(5.534) FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT round(5.534,0) FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT round(5.534,1) FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT round(5.534,2) FROM dual;
```

结果分别为 6, 6, 5.5, 5.53

保留N位小数（不四舍五入）：

```
select trunc(5.534,0) from dual;
```

```
select trunc(5.534,1) from dual;
```

```
select trunc(5.534,2) from dual;
```

结果分别是 5, 5.5, 5.53，其中保留0位小数就相当于直接取整了。

数字格式化：

```
select to_char(12345.123,'99999999.9999') from dual;
```

结果为12345.123

```
select to_char(12345.123,'99999999.9900') from dual;
```

小数后第三第四为不足补0，结果为12345.1230

```
select to_char(0.123,'99999999.9900') from dual;
```

```
select to_char(0.123,'99999990.9900') from dual;
```

结果分别为 .123, 0.123