1. Provide an explanation of when it might be used.
2. Provide an appropriate alias for the column header in the results
3. Provide the SQL statement, run the statement, then take a screenshot of the results
4. LOCATE()
   1. LOCATE() returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string.
      1. You may want to use this to find a specific substring in a string. For example, if you are looking for a pattern in a list of websites, you can find the position of when that substring appears. From there you can replace that position or add to it for a mass replace.
   2. The alias for the column header is “MatchPosition”
   3. A screen shot of a computer

      Description automatically generated with medium confidence
5. FORMAT()
   1. FORMAT() Formats the number with commas and decimals.
      1. You may want to use this to make numbers look clean and pretty for the user.
   2. The alias for the column header is “CleanFormat”
   3. A screen shot of a computer

      Description automatically generated with medium confidence
6. LOWER()
   1. Converts a string to lower-case.
      1. You may want to use this function to turn upper-case strings into lower-case. This can help if you are trying to normalize each string for comparison
   2. The alias for the column header is “LowerCase”
   3. A screenshot of a computer program

      Description automatically generated with low confidence
      1. I don’t have a table setup, but w3resource.com has a great example below:
   4. A screenshot of a computer

      Description automatically generated with medium confidence
   5. A screenshot of a computer

      Description automatically generated with medium confidence

References:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_ref_mysql.asp>

https://www.w3resource.com/mysql/string-functions/mysql-lower-function.php