# SQL CLASS – 34

# TOPICS– **SIGN INDICATOR**

**Sign Indicator – S**

* Returns Negative value with a leading Minus Sign
* Returns Positive value with a leading Plus Sign.
* Returns Negative value with trailing minus sign.
* Returns Positive value with a trailing plus sign.
* ‘S’ can appear as first or last value.

**Syntax –**

(Number, S99999 OR 99999S)

**Examples –**

SQL> SELECT 1000, TO\_CHAR (1000,'S9999'), TO\_CHAR (-1000,'S9999') FROM DUAL;

SQL>SELECT 1000, TO\_CHAR (1000,'9999S'), TO\_CHAR (-1000,'9999S') FROM DUAL;

**Group separator -**

* It returns a comma in the specified position.
* Multiple commas can be specified.

**Syntax –**

(Number, 9,999)

**Decimal indicator –**

* It returns a decimal point, at the specified position.
* Only one period can be specified in a number format model.

**Syntax –**

(Number, 99.99)

**Examples –**

CREATE TABLE Employee (Empid NUMBER,

Ename VARCHAR2 (25),

Elocation VARCHAR2 (25),

Salary Number,

Hiredate DATE);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (1, 'Sam', 'Pune', 55000, '14-Nov-2017');

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (2, 'Merry', 'UK', 66000, '24-Jan-2018');

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (3, 'Johns', 'UK', 77000, '05-May-2017');

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (4, 'Tom', 'Mumbai', 88000, '15-Aug-2016');

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (5, 'Jerry', 'Pune', 99000, '09-Sep-2017');

SELECT 20000, TO\_CHAR (20000,'99,999.99') FROM DUAL;

SELECT ENAME, Salary, TO\_CHAR (Salary, 'L99, 99.9') FROM Employee;

**Dollar indicator-** $

* Return value with a leading dollar sign.

**Syntax –**

(Number, $9999)

**Examples –**

Select 20000, TO\_CHAR (20000, '$99, 999.99') From Dual;

Select Ename, Sal, TO\_CHAR (Salary, '$99, 99.9') From Employee;

**Zero Indicator**- 0

* Returns Leading OR Trailing Zeros.

**Syntax –**

(Number, 0999 OR 9990)

**Examples –**

SELECT 1000, TO\_CHAR (1000,'0999999'),

TO\_CHAR (1000,'09999.990') FROM DUAL;

SELECT Ename, Salary, TO\_CHAR (Salary, '$099, 99.9') FROM Employee;

**Digit place maker - 9**

* Returns value with a specified number of digits with a Leading space when positive or Leading minus when Negative.

**Syntax –**

(Number, 9999)

**Examples –**

SELECT 1000, 600, TO\_CHAR (1000-600,'99999'), TO\_CHAR (600-1000,'99999'), TO\_CHAR(20.55-19,'99999'),TO\_CHAR(20.11-20,'99999') FROM DUAL;

SELECT 1000, 600,

LENGTH (TO\_CHAR (1000-600,'99999')),

TO\_CHAR (1000-600,'99999'), -- (400)

LENGTH (TO\_CHAR (600-1000,'99999')),

TO\_CHAR (600-1000,'99999'), -- (-400)

LENGTH (TO\_CHAR (20.55-19,'999999')), --1.55

LENGTH (TO\_CHAR (20.11-20,'99999')), --0.11

LENGTH (TO\_CHAR (20.11-19,'99999')), --1.11

LENGTH (TO\_CHAR (20.44-19,'99999')) -- 1.54

FROM DUAL;

**ISO Currency Indicator-** C

* Return specified position of the ISO Currency Symbol.

**Syntax –**

(Number, C9999)

**Examples –**

SELECT 1000, TO\_CHAR (1000,'C9999.99') FROM DUAL;

SELECT Ename, Salary, TO\_CHAR (Salary,'C999.99') FROM Employee;

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