1. CHAR – Used for text and character data of fixed length, including numbers, dashes, and special characters.
2. TRIM – Used to remove padded blanks or to suppress leading zeros.
3. Conversion Functions – Functions that convert a value from one datatype to another.
4. NUMBER – Used to store variable-length numeric data.
5. VARCHAR – Used for character data of variable length, including numbers, special characters, and dashes.
6. DATE – Used for date and time values.
7. TO_CHAR – Converts dates or numbers to character strings with optional formatting.
8. RR – Century value depends on the specified year and the last two digits of the current year.
9. TO_NUMBER – Converts a character string containing digits to a number with optional formatting.
10. DAY – Numeric day of the month.
11. TO_DATE – Converts a character string representing a date to a date value with optional formatting.

1. SELECT last_name, TO_CHAR(birthdate, 'Month DD, YYYY') AS birthday
   FROM employees;
2. SELECT TO_DATE('January 3, 04', 'Month DD, RR') FROM dual;
3. SELECT 'The promotion began on the ' || TO_CHAR(start_date, 'fmDDth "of" Month YYYY')
   FROM f_promotional_menus
   WHERE promo_code = 110;
4. SELECT 'Today is the ' || TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'fmDDth "of" Month, Year')
   FROM dual;
5. SELECT employee_id, first_name || ' ' || last_name AS name, TO_CHAR(salary, '$999,999.99') AS salary
   FROM employees;
6. SELECT first_name, last_name, TO_CHAR(salary, '$999,999.99') AS current_salary, TO_CHAR(salary + 2000, '$999,999.99') AS "New Salary"
   FROM employees
   WHERE first_name = 'Ellen' AND last_name = 'Abel';
7. SELECT TO_CHAR(start_date, 'Day, DDth Month YYYY') AS start_date
   FROM f_promotional_menus
   WHERE promo_code = 110;
8. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('25-Dec-2004', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Month DDth, YYYY') AS "December 25th, 2004",
   TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('25-Dec-2004', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'MONTH DDth, YYYY') AS "DECEMBER 25TH, 2004",
   TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('25-Dec-2004', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'DDth month, YYYY') AS "25th december, 2004"
   FROM dual;

9. SELECT TO_CHAR(low_range, '$999,999.99') AS low_range, TO_CHAR(high_range, '$999,999.99') AS high_range
   FROM d_packages;
10. SELECT TO_DATE('JUNE192004', 'fxMonthDDYYYY') FROM dual;