

08-06-2024

## Implicit Data-Type Conversion

| From             | To       |
|------------------|----------|
| VARCHAR2 or CHAR | NUMBER   |
| VARCHAR2 or CHAR | DATE     |
| NUMBER           | VARCHAR2 |
| DATE             | VARCHAR2 |

### Using the TO\_CHAR Function with Dates

1.SELECT employee\_id, TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'MM/YY')Month\_Hired FROM employee7  
WHERE last\_name = 'Gagan';

## Elements of the Date Format Model

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| YYYY  | Full year in numbers                             |
| YEAR  | Year spelled out                                 |
| MM    | Two-digit value for month                        |
| MONTH | Full name of the month                           |
| MON   | Three-letter abbreviation of the month           |
| DY    | Three-letter abbreviation of the day of the week |
| DAY   | Full name of the day of the week                 |
| DD    | Numeric day of the month                         |

### Using the TO\_CHAR Function with Dates

2.SELECT last\_name, TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'fmDD Month YYYY') HIREDATE 2FROM  
employee7;

### **Using the TO\_CHAR Function with Numbers**

3. SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '\$99,999.00') SALARY FROM employee7 WHERE last\_name = 'Ernst';

### **Using the TO\_NUMBER and TO\_DATE Functions**

4. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date FROM employee7 WHERE hire\_date = TO\_DATE('May 24, 1999', 'fxMonth DD, YYYY');

### **Date Format**

5. SELECT last\_name, TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'DD-Mon-YYYY') FROM employee7 WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01-Jan-90', 'DD-Mon-RR');

### **Nesting Functions**

6. SELECT last\_name, NVL(TO\_CHAR(manager\_id), 'No Manager') FROM employees WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;

7. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), 'FRIDAY'), 'fmDay, Month DDth, YYYY') "Next 6 Month Review" FROM employee7 ORDER BY hire\_date;

### **Using the NVL Function**

7. SELECT last\_name, salary, NVL(commission\_pct, 0), (salary\*12) + (salary\*12\*NVL(commission\_pct, 0)) AN\_SAL FROM employees7

### **Using the NVL2 Function**

8. SELECT last\_name, salary, commission\_pct, NVL2(commission\_pct, SAL+COMM, 'SAL') income FROM employee7 WHERE department\_id IN (50, 80);

### **Using the NULLIF Function**

9. SELECT first\_name, LENGTH(first\_name) "expr1", last\_name, LENGTH(last\_name) "expr2", NULLIF(LENGTH(first\_name), LENGTH(last\_name)) result FROM employee7

### **Using the CASE Expression**

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

10. SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary,  
CASE job\_id WHEN 'IT\_PROG' THEN 1.10\*salary  
WHEN 'ST\_CLERK' THEN 1.15\*salary  
WHEN 'SA\_REP' THEN 1.20\*salary  
ELSE salary END "REVISED\_SALARY" from employee7;

