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Roll No:- 27

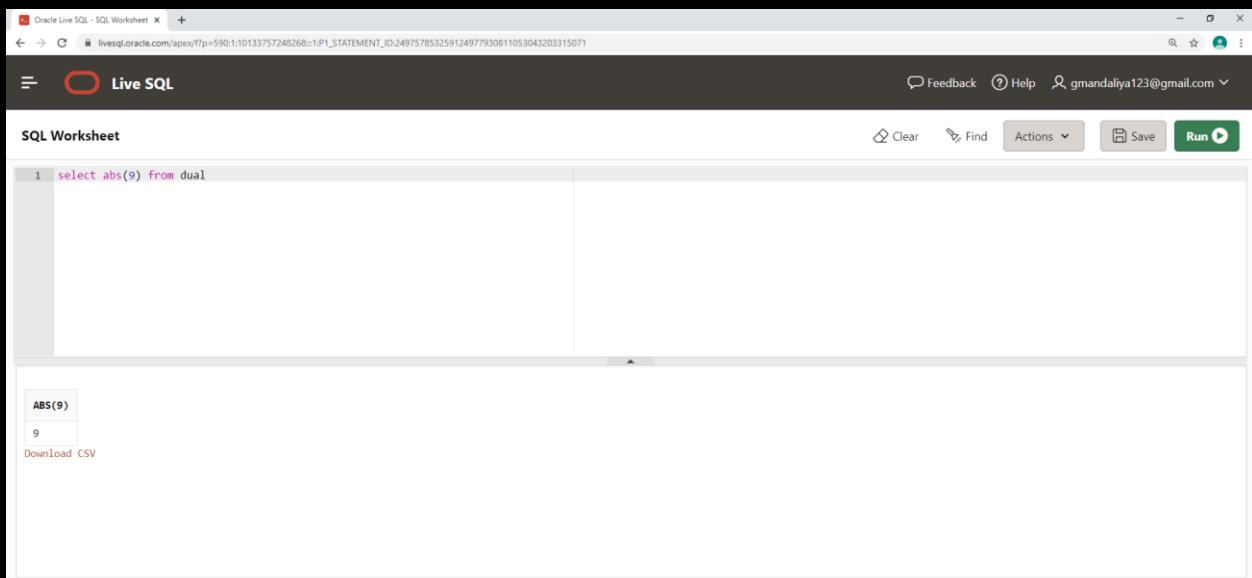
Class:-FYCS

Subject:- Data Base Management system

PRACTICAL 6:- Functions

A) NUMERIC FUNCTION:-

1. Absolute (abs):- ABS returns the absolute value of n.



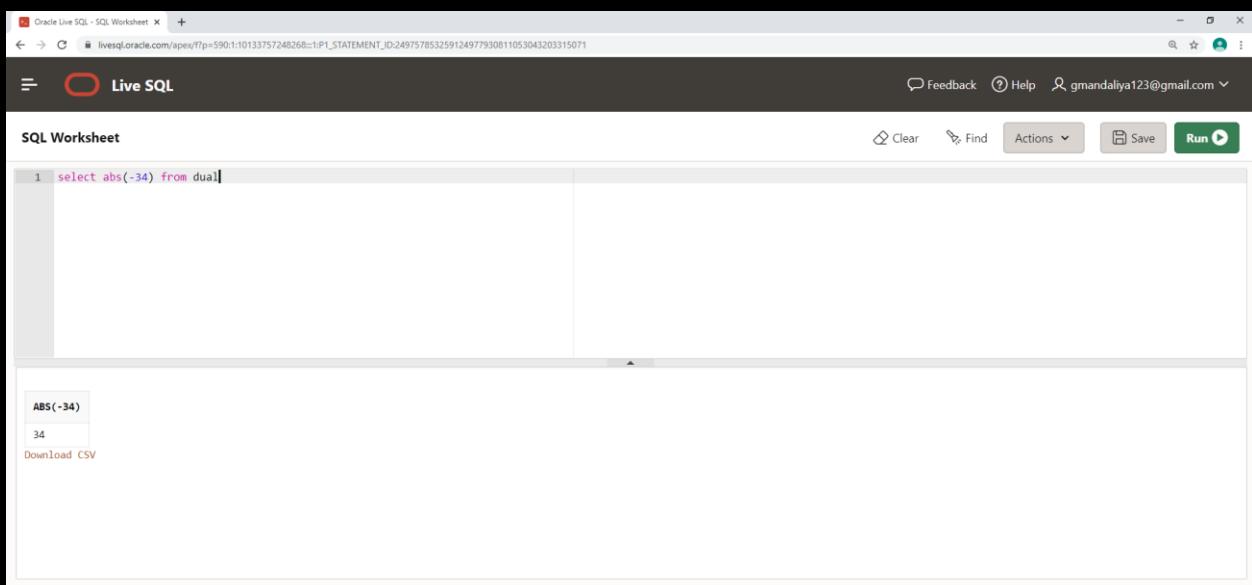
Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

```
1 select abs(9) from dual
```

ABS(9)

9

Download CSV



Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

```
1 select abs(-34) from dual
```

ABS(-34)

34

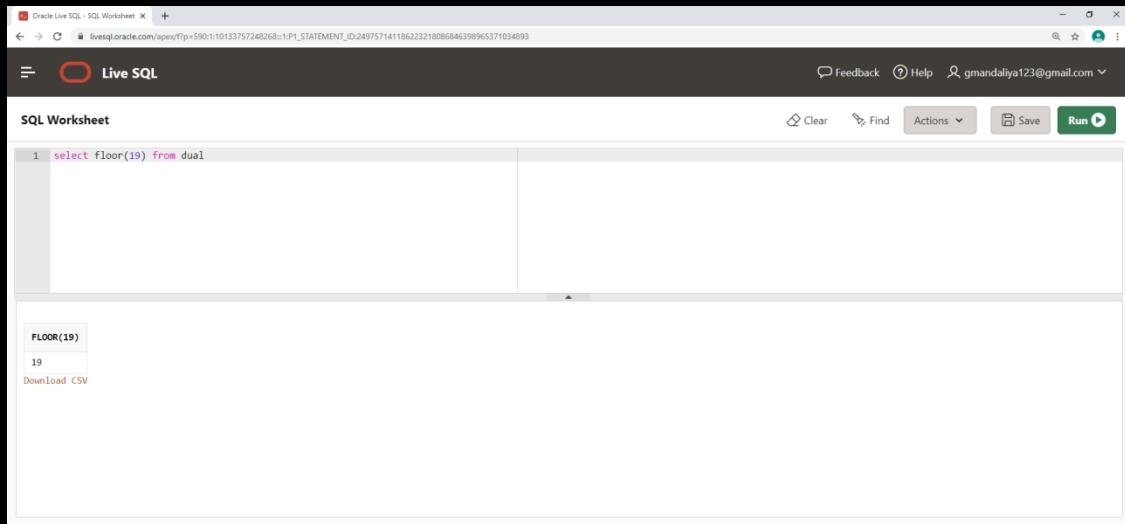
Download CSV

2. Ceiling (ceil):- CEIL returns smallest integer greater than or equal to n.

The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of the Oracle Live SQL interface. Each screenshot shows a SQL Worksheet window with a single query and its results.

- Screenshot 1:** Shows the query `select ceil(345) from dual;`. The result is displayed in a modal box: `CEIL(345)`, `345`. There is also a link to `Download CSV`.
- Screenshot 2:** Shows the query `select ceil(345.09) from dual;`. The result is displayed in a modal box: `CEIL(345.09)`, `346`. There is also a link to `Download CSV`.
- Screenshot 3:** Shows the query `select ceil(345.79) from dual;`. The result is displayed in a modal box: `CEIL(345.79)`, `346`. There is also a link to `Download CSV`.

3. Floor:- FLOOR returns largest integer equal to or less than n.



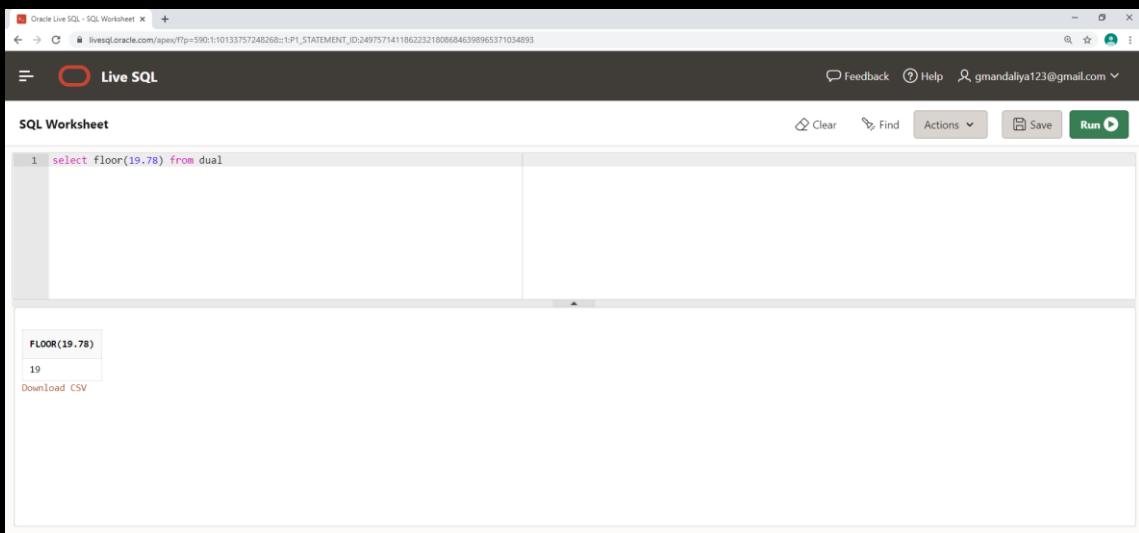
Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select floor(19) from dual
```

FLOOR(19)
19
Download CSV



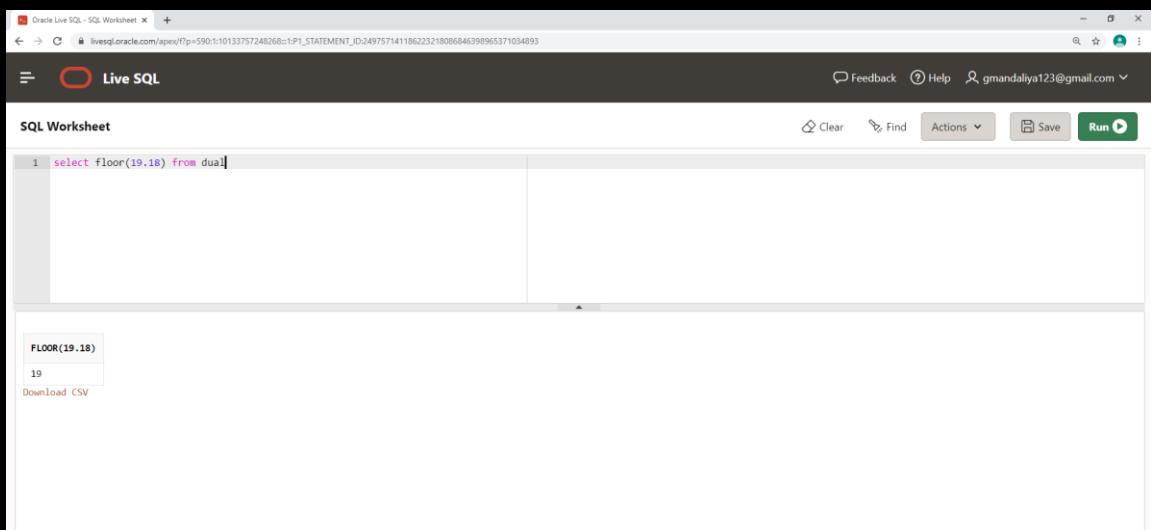
Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select floor(19.78) from dual
```

FLOOR(19.78)
19
Download CSV



Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

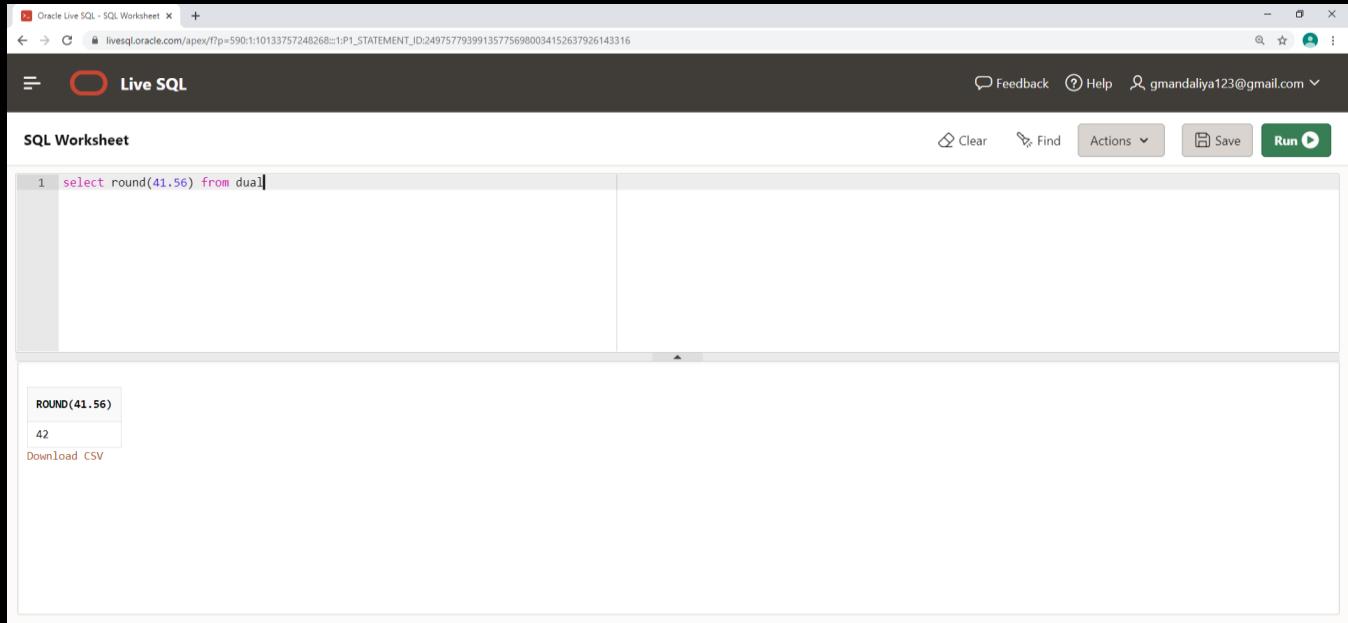
Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

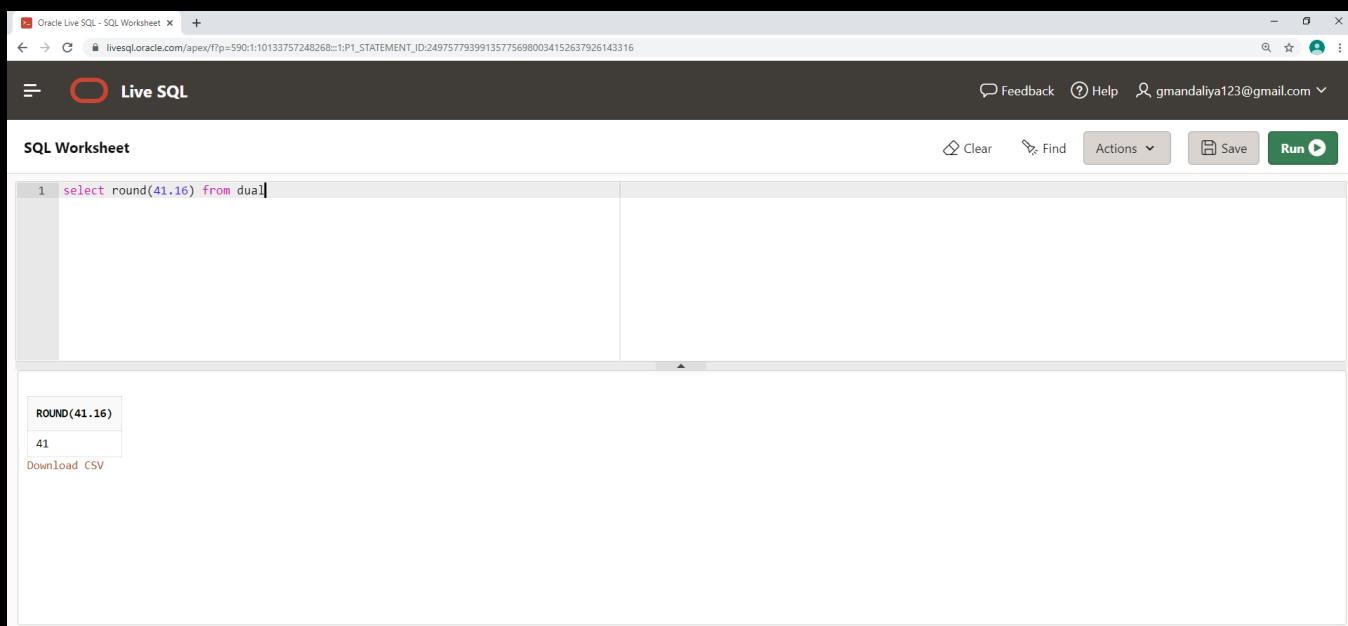
```
1 select floor(19.18) from dual
```

FLOOR(19.18)
19
Download CSV

4. Round:- ROUND returns n rounded to integer places to the right of the decimal point. If you omit integer, then n is rounded to 0 places. The argument integer can be negative to round off digits left of the decimal point.

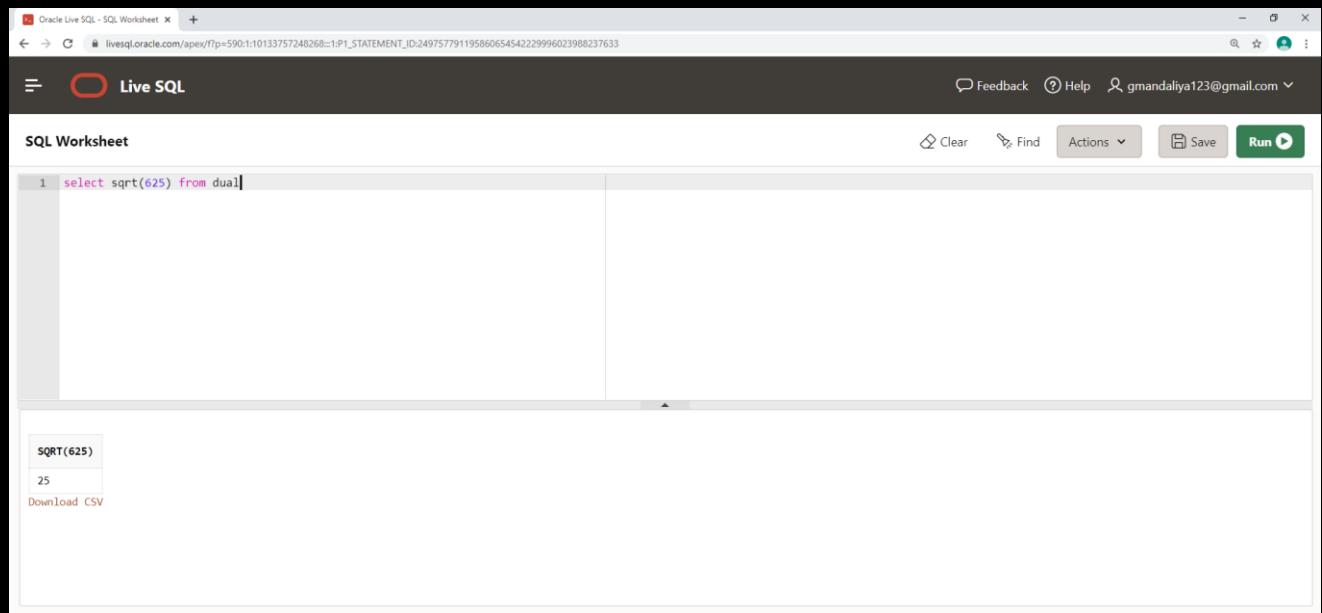


The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet pane contains the query: `select round(41.56) from dual;`. The results pane shows the output: `ROUND(41.56)` followed by the value `42`. There is also a link to `Download CSV`.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet pane contains the query: `select round(41.16) from dual;`. The results pane shows the output: `ROUND(41.16)` followed by the value `41`. There is also a link to `Download CSV`.

5. Square Root (sqrt):- SQRT returns the square root of n.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

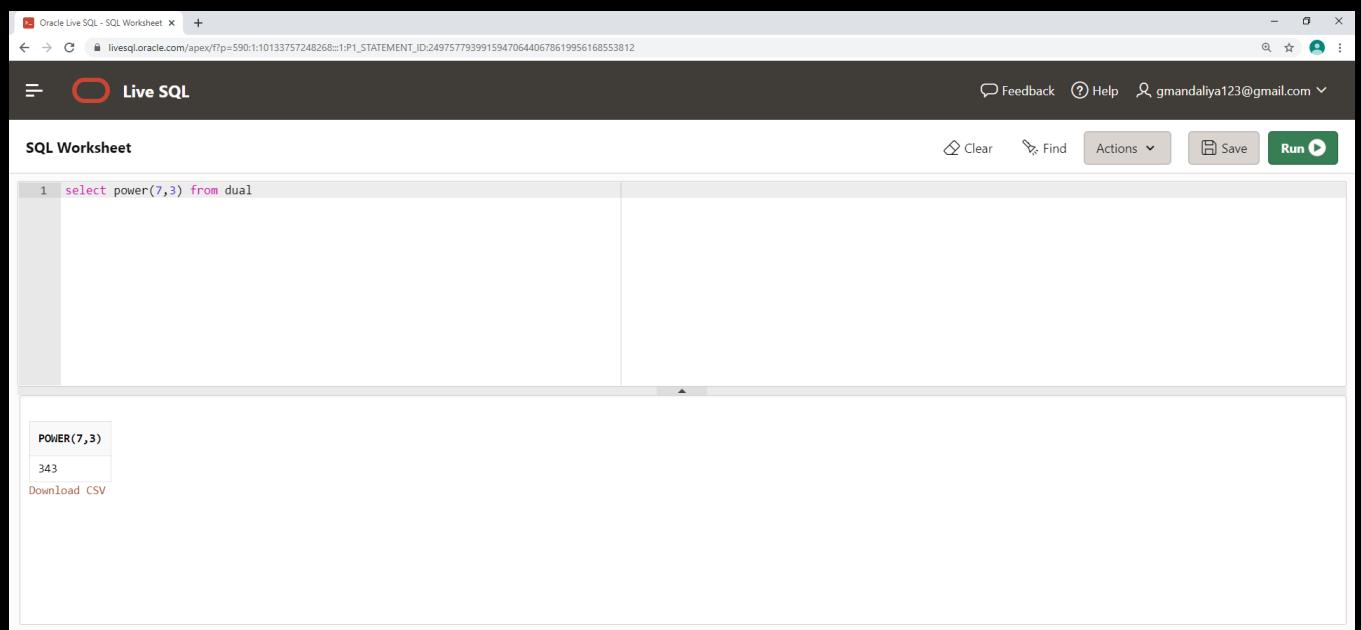
```
1 select sqrt(625) from dual;
```

The results pane displays the output:

SQRT(625)
25

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link.

6. Power:- POWER returns n_2 raised to the n_1 power. The base n_2 and the exponent n_1 can be any numbers, but if n_2 is negative, then n_1 must be an integer.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select power(7,3) from dual;
```

The results pane displays the output:

POWER(7,3)
343

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link.

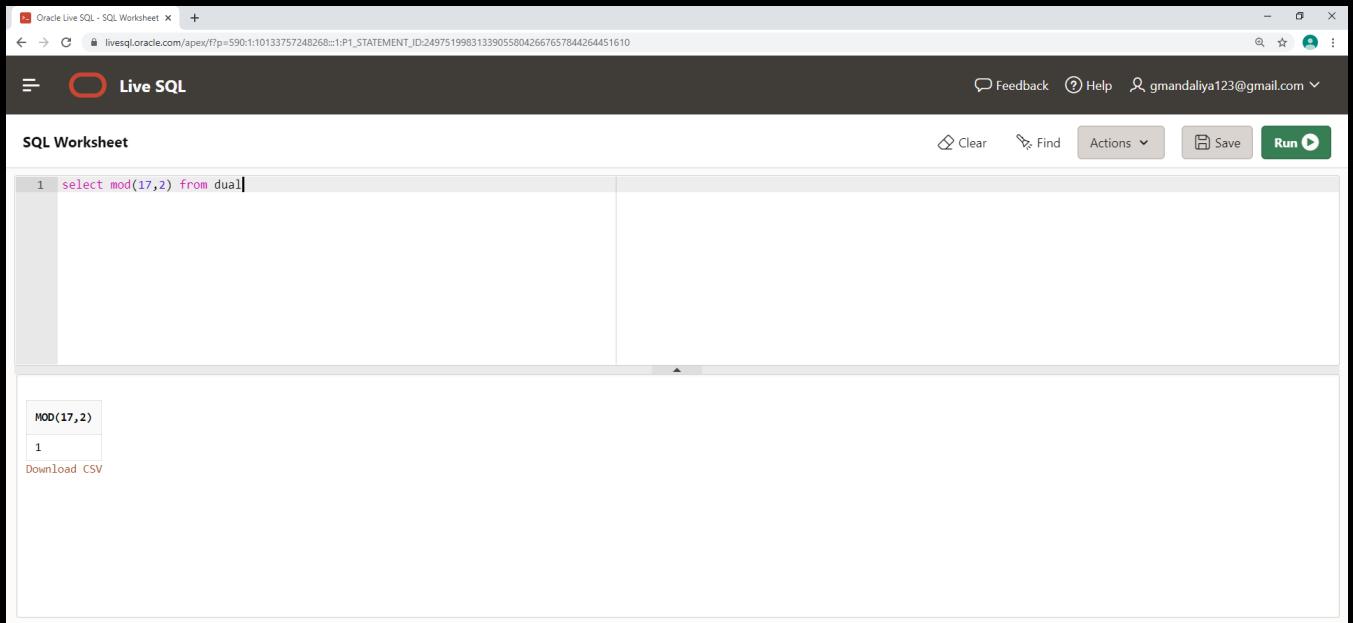
The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select power(5,4) from dual;` is run. The result is displayed in a modal window titled "POWER(5,4)" which shows the value 625. There is also a "Download CSV" link.

7. **Remainder:-** REMAINDER returns the remainder of n2 divided by n1.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select remainder(564,20) from dual;` is run. The result is displayed in a modal window titled "REMAINDER(564,20)" which shows the value 4. There is also a "Download CSV" link.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select remainder(578,70) from dual;` is run. The result is displayed in a modal window titled "REMAINDER(578,70)" which shows the value 18. There is also a "Download CSV" link.

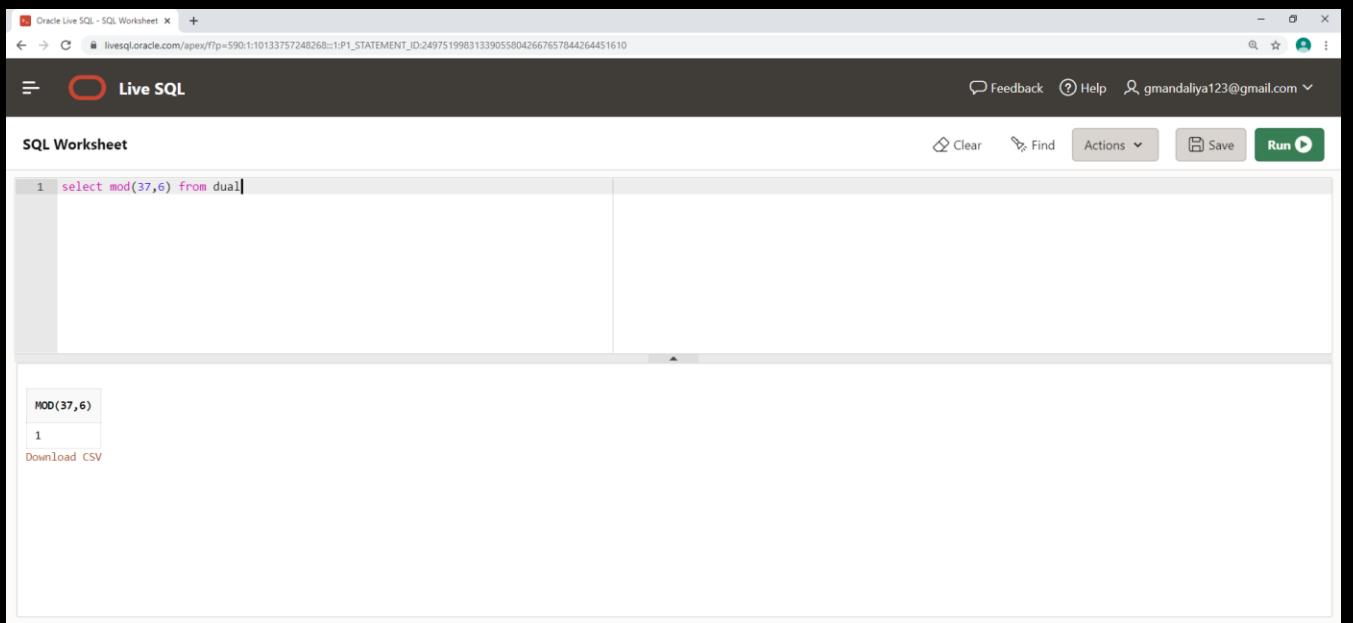
8. **Modulus:-** MOD returns the remainder of n2 divided by n1. Returns n2 if n1 is 0.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet pane, the query `select mod(17,2) from dual` is entered. The results pane displays the output:

MOD(17,2)
1

Below the table is a link "Download CSV".



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet pane, the query `select mod(37,6) from dual` is entered. The results pane displays the output:

MOD(37,6)
1

Below the table is a link "Download CSV".

9. **Trunc:-** The TRUNC (number) function returns n1 truncated to n2 decimal places. If n2 is omitted, then n1 is truncated to 0 places. n2 can be negative to truncate (make zero) n2 digits left of the decimal point.

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select trunc(12.678,1) from dual;
```

TRUNC(12.678,1)
12.6
Download CSV

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select trunc(12.678,0) from dual;
```

TRUNC(12.678,0)
12
Download CSV

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

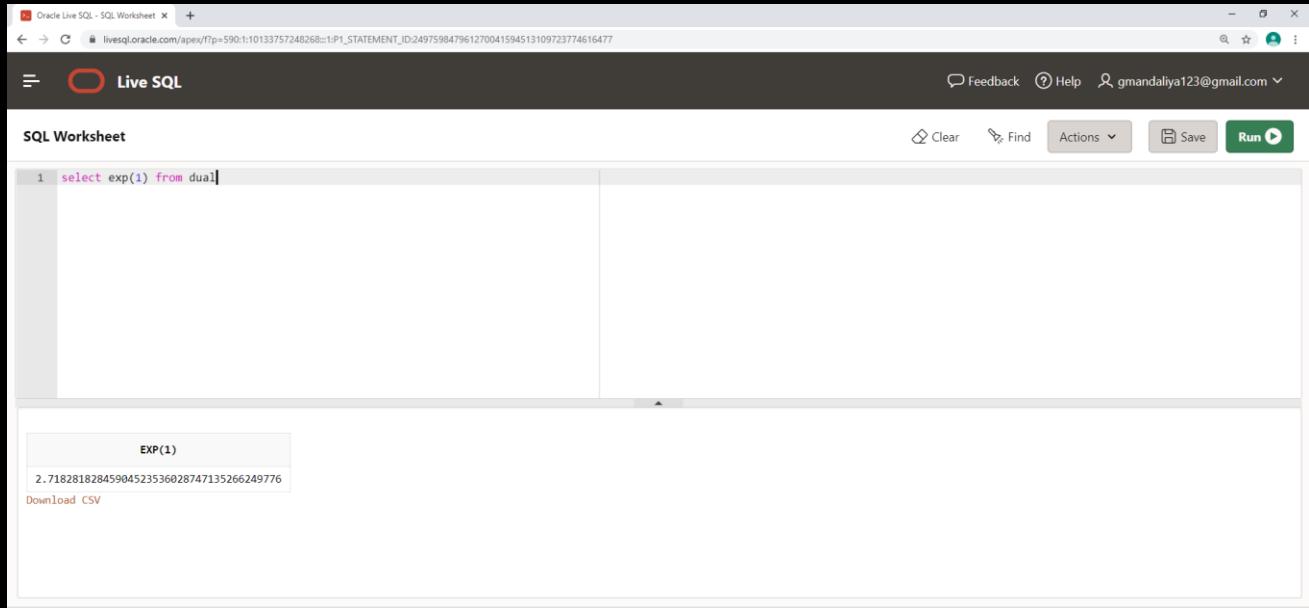
Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

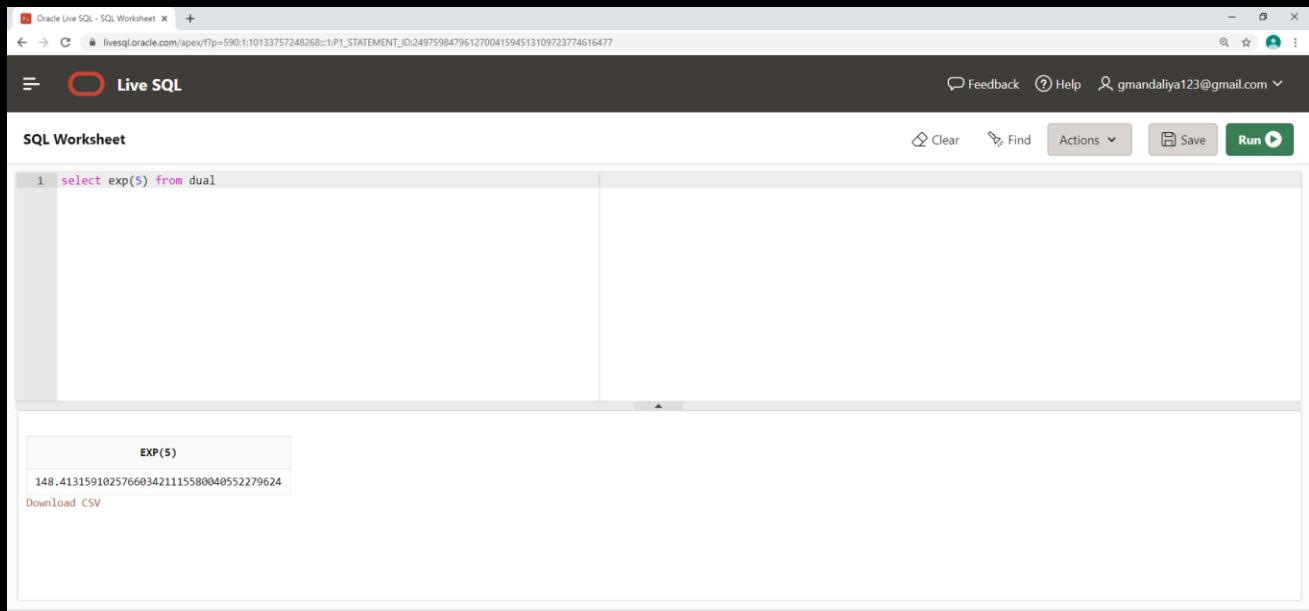
```
1 select trunc(12.678,5) from dual;
```

TRUNC(12.678,5)
12.678
Download CSV

10. Exponential (Exp):- EXP returns e raised to the nth power, where e = 2.71828183 ... The function returns a value of the same type as the argument.



A screenshot of the Oracle Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet pane contains the query: `select exp(1) from dual;`. The results pane shows the output: **EXP(1)** followed by the value `2.71828182845904523536028747135266249776`. There is also a "Download CSV" link.



A screenshot of the Oracle Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet pane contains the query: `select exp(5) from dual;`. The results pane shows the output: **EXP(5)** followed by the value `148.413159102576603421115580040552279624`. There is also a "Download CSV" link.

11. Logarithm (log):- The base by which to compute the logarithm. When you do not specify a value, the function computes the natural logarithm of the expression by using e for the base where e is equal to 2.718281828459. A numeric expression which is greater than zero. When the value is equal to or less than zero, LOG returns an NA value.

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select log(2.73,10) from dual;
```

LOG(2.73,10)
2.2972269595923859220956535674067831522
Download CSV

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select log(100000,10) from dual;
```

LOG(100000,10)
.2
Download CSV

12. Ln:- LN returns the natural logarithm of n, where n is greater than 0.

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select ln(3) from dual;
```

LN(3)
1.09861228866810969139524523692252570465
Download CSV

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select ln(9) from dual` is run. The result is displayed in a table with one row, showing the value `LN(9)` and `2.1972245773362193827904904738450514093`. Below the table, there is a link to "Download CSV". The interface includes standard navigation and search tools.

```
1 select ln(9) from dual
```

	LN(9)
	2.1972245773362193827904904738450514093

Download CSV

.....

B) CHARACTER FUNCTION:-

1. Lower:- LOWER returns char, with all letters lowercase.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select lower('WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM') from dual` is run. The result is displayed in a table with one row, showing the value `LOWER('WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM')` and `welcome, my name is gautam`. Below the table, there is a link to "Download CSV". The interface includes standard navigation and search tools.

```
1 select lower('WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM') from dual
```

	LOWER('WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM')
	welcome, my name is gautam

Download CSV

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Oracle Learning Library - Ask Tom - Dev Gym - Database Doc 19c, 18c, 12c - Follow on Twitter
Live SQL 20.4.2, running Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition - 19.8.0.0.0
Built with ❤ using Oracle APEX running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and Oracle Kubernetes Engine

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select lower('WeLCOmE, My NaMe Is GaUTAM') from dual;
```

The output window displays the result of the query:

```
LOWER('WELCOME,MYNAMEISGAUTAM')
welcome, my name is gautam
```

Below the output, there are download options for CSV and other formats.

At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including copyright, links to Oracle Learning Library, and system status indicators.

2. **Upper:-** UPPER returns char, with all letters uppercase.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select upper('WeLCOmE, My NaMe Is GaUTAM') from dual;
```

The output window displays the result of the query:

```
UPPER('WELCOME,MYNAMEISGAUTAM')
WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM
```

Below the output, there are download options for CSV and other formats.

At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including copyright, links to Oracle Learning Library, and system status indicators.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select upper('welcome, my name is gautam') from dual;` is run. The output window displays the result: `UPPER('WELCOME,MYNAMEISGAUTAM')` and `WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM`. Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

```
1 select upper('welcome, my name is gautam') from dual;
```

UPPER('WELCOME,MYNAMEISGAUTAM')
WELCOME, MY NAME IS GAUTAM
Download CSV

3. **Initcap:-** INITCAP returns char, with the first letter of each word in uppercase, all other letters in lowercase. Words are delimited by white space or characters that are not alphanumeric.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the query `select initcap('welCOMe, my name is Gautam') from dual;` is run. The output window displays the result: `INITCAP('WELCOME,MYNAMEISGAUTAM')` and `Welcome, My Name Is Gautam`. Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

```
1 select initcap('welCOMe, my name is Gautam') from dual;
```

INITCAP('WELCOME,MYNAMEISGAUTAM')
Welcome, My Name Is Gautam
Download CSV

4. Length:- The LENGTH functions return the length of char. LENGTH calculates length using characters as defined by the input character set.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select length('wELC0ME, My name is Gautam') from dual;
```

The result is displayed below the worksheet:

LENGTH('WELCOME, MYNAMEISGAUTAM')
26

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time as 23-02-2021.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

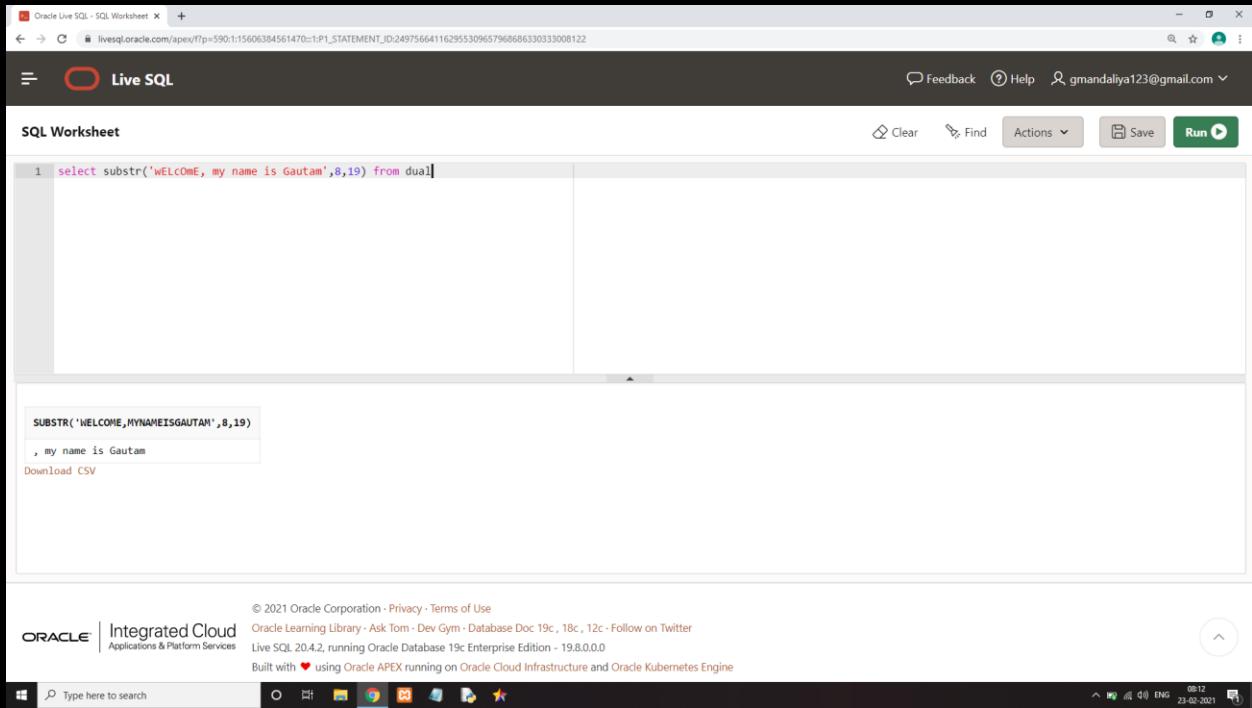
```
1 select length('wELC0ME!!! My name is Gautam mandaliya') from dual;
```

The result is displayed below the worksheet:

LENGTH('WELCOME!!! MYNAMEISGAUTAMMANDALIYA')
38

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time as 23-02-2021.

5. Substring (substr):- The SUBSTR functions return a portion of char, beginning at character position, substring_length characters long. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set.



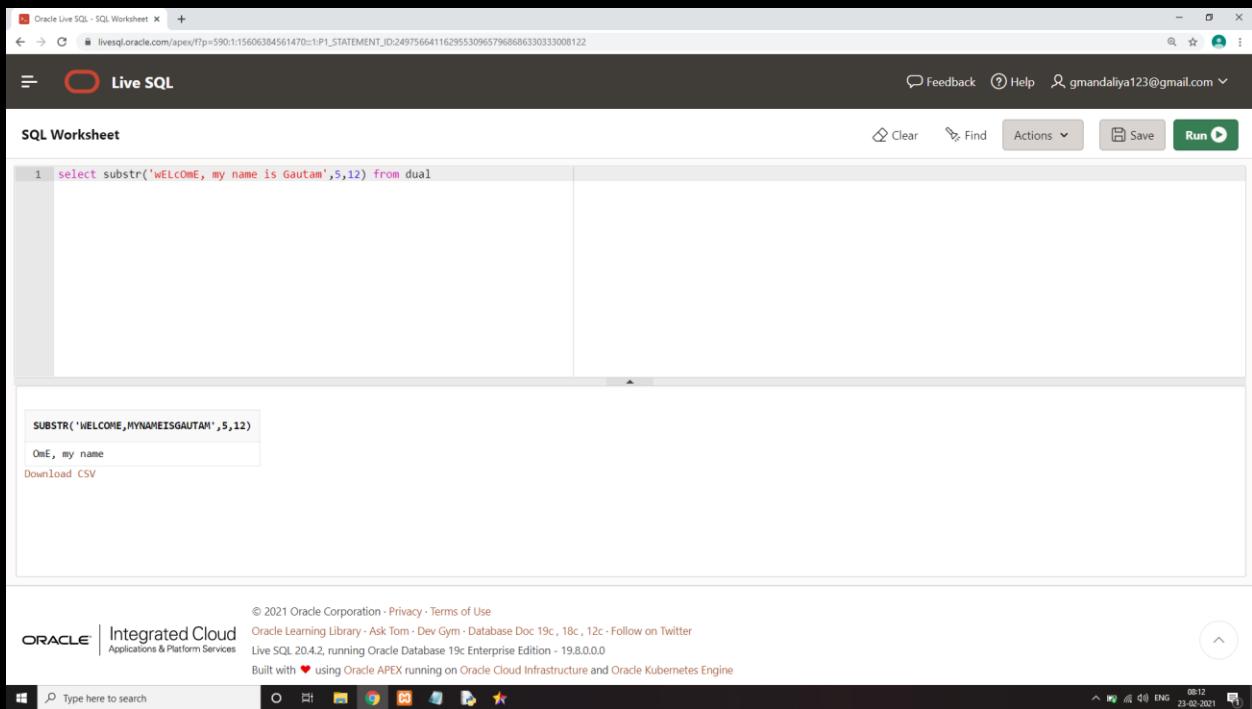
The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL statement is executed:

```
1 select substr('WELCOME, my name is Gautam',8,19) from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the output pane:

```
SUBSTR('WELCOME, my name is Gautam',8,19)
, my name is Gautam
```

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the window displays the Oracle footer and system status bar.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL statement is executed:

```
1 select substr('WELCOME, my name is Gautam',5,12) from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the output pane:

```
SUBSTR('WELCOME, my name is Gautam',5,12)
, my name is Gau
```

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the window displays the Oracle footer and system status bar.

6. Concatenate (concat):- CONCAT returns char1 concatenated with char2.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL statement is run:

```
1 select concat('wELCOME','Gautam') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

CONCAT('WELCOME','GAUTAM')
wELCOMEGautam

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons like File Explorer, Edge, and File Manager.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL statement is run:

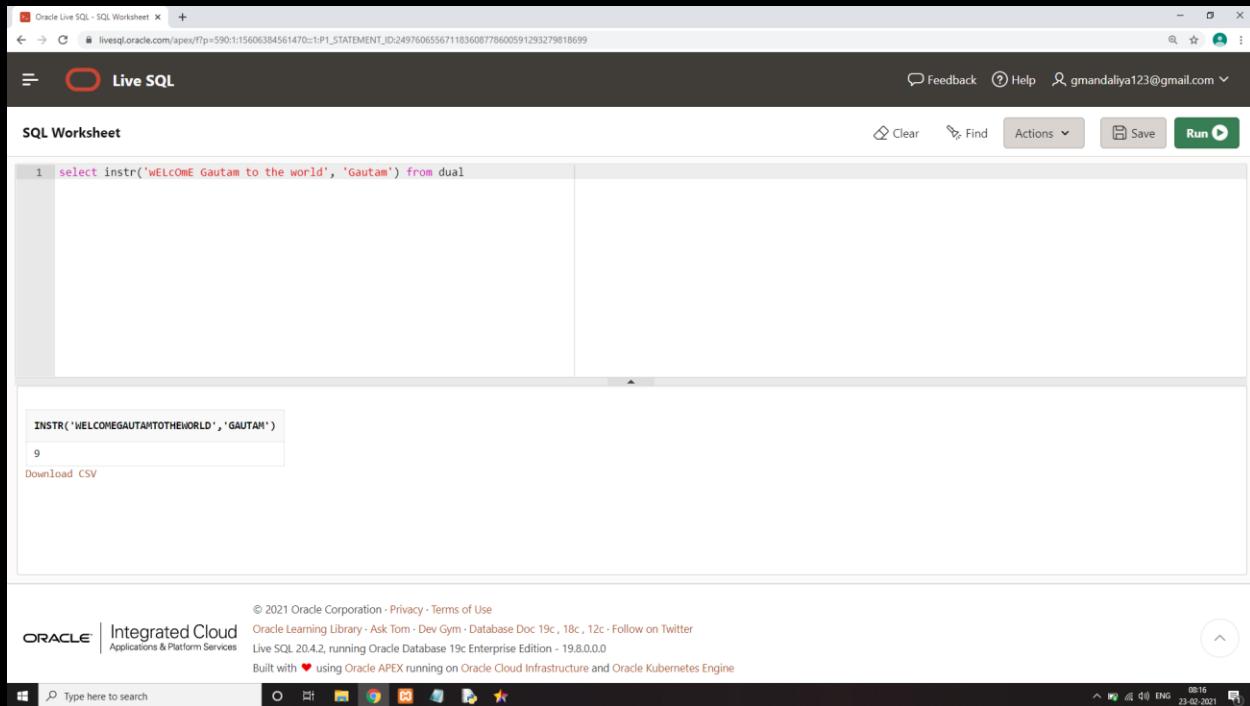
```
1 select concat('Hello!!!','Gautam') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

CONCAT('HELLO!!!','GAUTAM')
Hello!!!Gautam

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons like File Explorer, Edge, and File Manager.

7. Instr (instr):- The INSTR functions search string for substring. The function returns an integer indicating the position of the character in string that is the first character of this occurrence. INSTR calculates strings using characters as defined by the input character set.



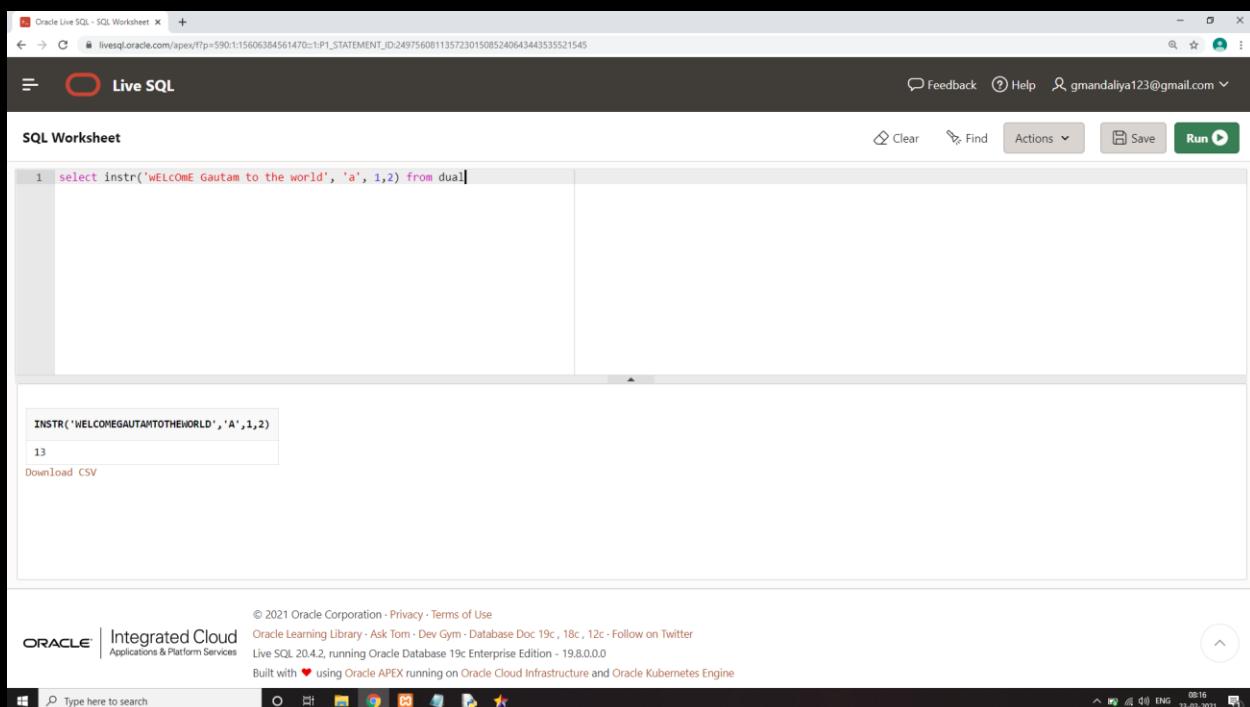
The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select instr('WELCOME Gautam to the world', 'Gautam') from dual
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

```
INSTR('WELCOME GAUTAM TO THE WORLD', 'GAUTAM')
9
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select instr('WELCOME Gautam to the world', 'a', 1,2) from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

```
INSTR('WELCOME GAUTAM TO THE WORLD', 'A',1,2)
13
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray.

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select instr('wELCOMe Gautam to the world of programming', 'm', 1,3) from dual
```

INSTR('WELCOME GAUTAM TO THE WORLD OF PROGRAMMING', 'M', 1,3)

38

Download CSV

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```
1 select instr('wELC0ME Gautam to the world a a a a a a', 'a', -1) from dual
```

INSTR('WELCOME GAUTAM TO THE WORLD A A A A A A', 'A', -1)

43

Download CSV

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

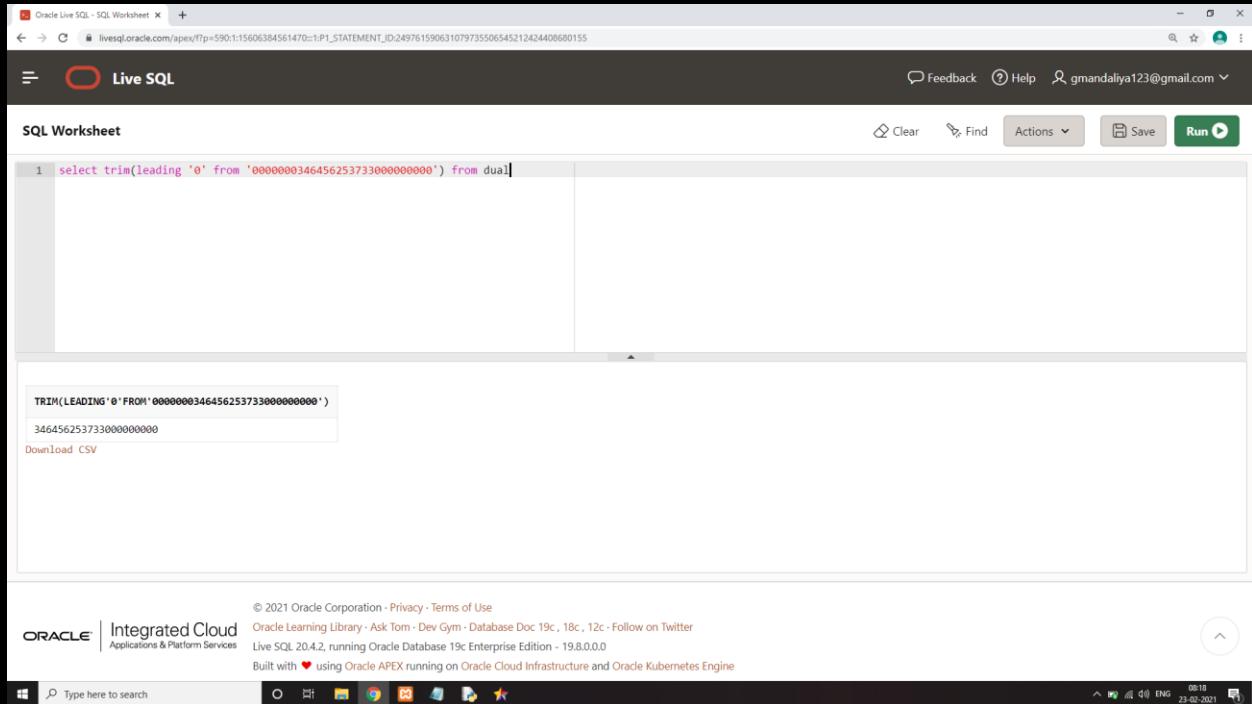
```
1 select instr('wELC0ME Gautam to the world a a a a a a', 'z') from dual
```

INSTR('WELCOME GAUTAM TO THE WORLD A A A A A A', 'Z')

0

Download CSV

8. Trim:- The INSTR functions search string for substring. The function returns an integer indicating the position of the character in string that is the first character of this occurrence. INSTR calculates strings using characters as defined by the input character set.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select trim(leading '0' from '0000000346456253733000000000') from dual;
```

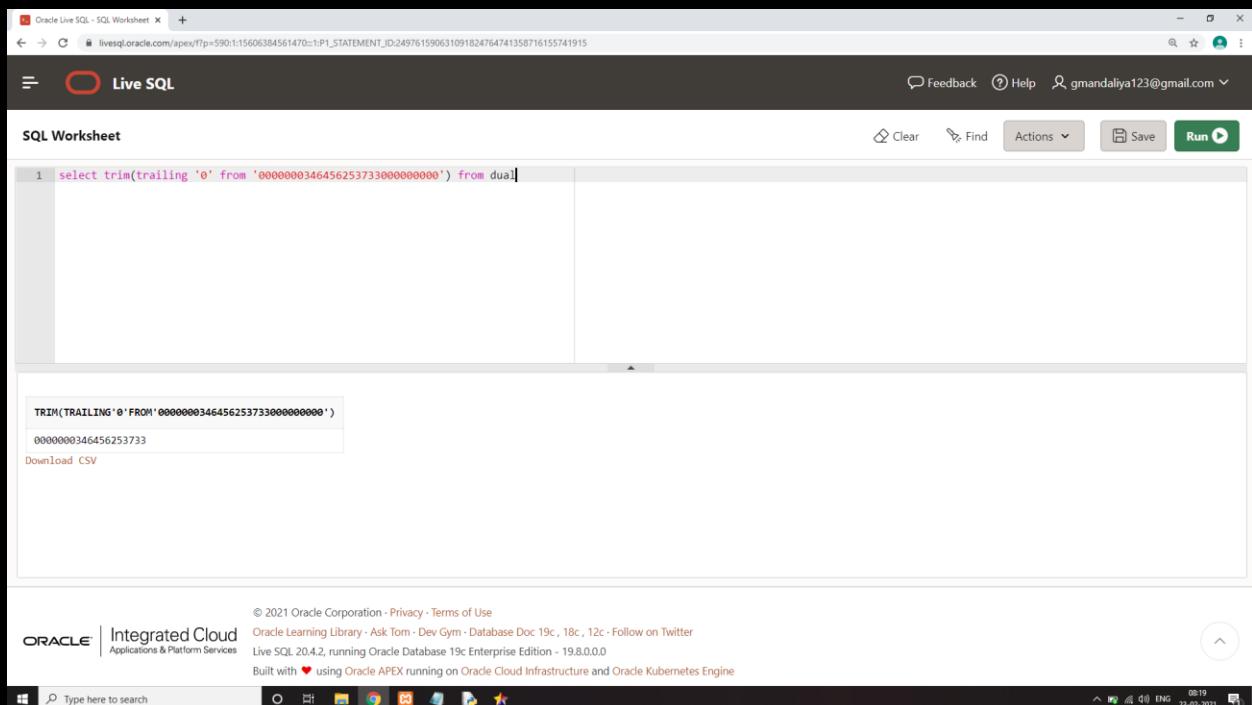
The result is displayed in the results pane:

```
TRIM.LEADING'0'FROM'0000000346456253733000000000'
```

346456253733000000000

Download CSV

At the bottom of the interface, there is a watermark for "Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services".



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select trim(trailing '0' from '0000000346456253733000000000') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the results pane:

```
TRIM.TRAILING'0'FROM'0000000346456253733000000000'
```

0000000346456253733

Download CSV

At the bottom of the interface, there is a watermark for "Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services".

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select trim(both '0' from '000000034645625373300000000') from dual
```

The result is displayed in the results pane:

```
TRIM(BOTH'0'FROM'000000034645625373300000000')
346456253733
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link.

At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including copyright, links to Oracle Learning Library, and a note about the database version and engine used.

9. Rtrim:- RTRIM removes from the right end of char all of the characters that appear in set. This function is useful for formatting the output of a query.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select rtrim('000000034645625373300000000', '0') from dual;
```

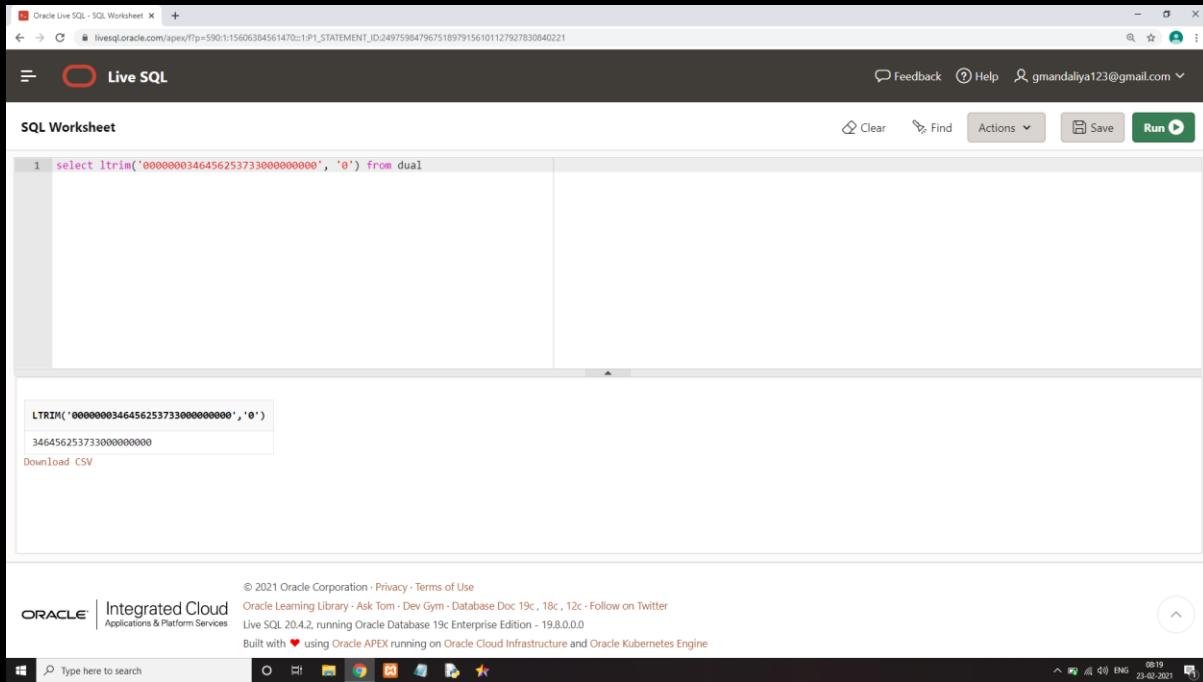
The result is displayed in the results pane:

```
RTRIM('000000034645625373300000000', '0')
0000000346456253733
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link.

At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including copyright, links to Oracle Learning Library, and a note about the database version and engine used.

10. Ltrim:- LTRIM removes from the left end of char all of the characters contained in set. If you do not specify set, it defaults to a single blank. If char is a character literal, then you must enclose it in single quotes.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

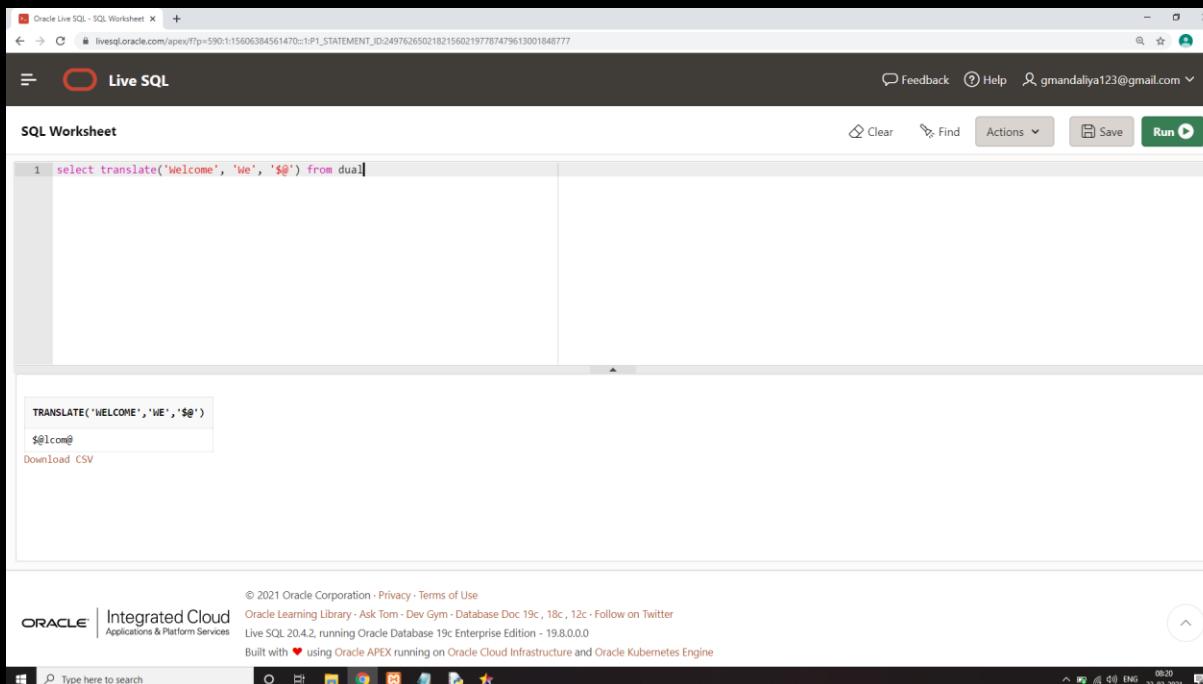
```
1 select ltrim('00000034645625373300000000', '0') from dual
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

```
LTRIM('00000034645625373300000000', '0')
34645625373300000000
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the window shows the Oracle Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services footer and the Windows taskbar.

11. Translate:- TRANSLATE returns expr with all occurrences of each character in from_string replaced by its corresponding character in to_string. Characters in expr that are not in from_string are not replaced.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select translate('Welcome', 'We', '$@') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

```
TRANSLATE('WELCOME','WE','$@')
$@lcom@
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the window shows the Oracle Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services footer and the Windows taskbar.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL query is run:

```
1 select translate('Welcome564', 'We64', '$@#^') from dual
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

```
TRANSLATE('WELCOME564','WE64','$@#^')
$@com@5#^
```

Below the results, there are download options for CSV and JSON, and a link to the original query ID.

At the bottom, the Oracle logo and Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services are visible, along with copyright and usage information.

12. Replace:- REPLACE returns char with every occurrence of search_string replaced with replacement_string. If replacement_string is omitted or null, then all occurrences of search_string are removed. If search_string is null, then char is returned.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL query is run:

```
1 select replace('Welcome564', '64', '#^') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

```
REPLACE('WELCOME564','64','#^')
Welcome5#^
```

Below the results, there are download options for CSV and JSON, and a link to the original query ID.

At the bottom, the Oracle logo and Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services are visible, along with copyright and usage information.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL query is run:

```
1 select replace('Welcome5604', '64', '#^') from dual
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

REPLACE('WELCOME5604', '64', '#^')
Welcome5#04

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL query is run:

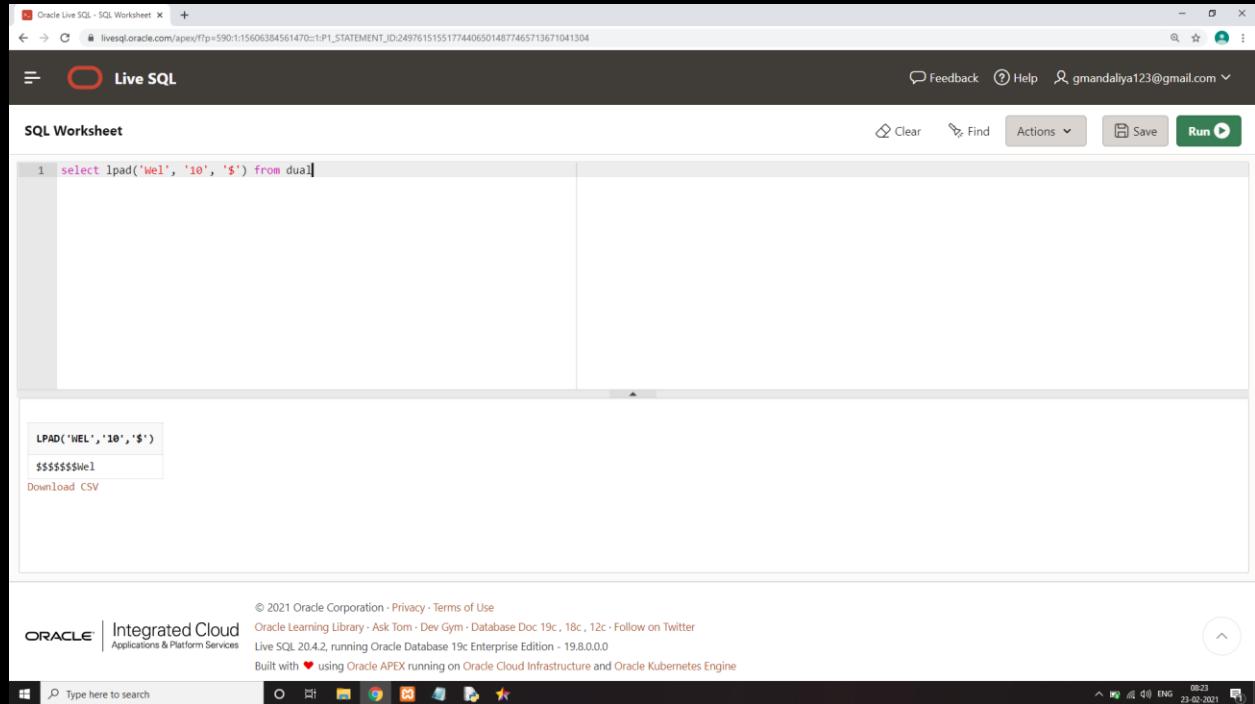
```
1 select replace('Welcome5604', '5604', '#') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in the Results pane:

REPLACE('WELCOME5604', '5604', '#')
Welcome#

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

13. Lpad:- The LPAD function returns an expression, left-padded to a specified length with the specified characters; or, when the expression to be padded is longer than the length specified after padding, only that portion of the expression that fits into the specified length.



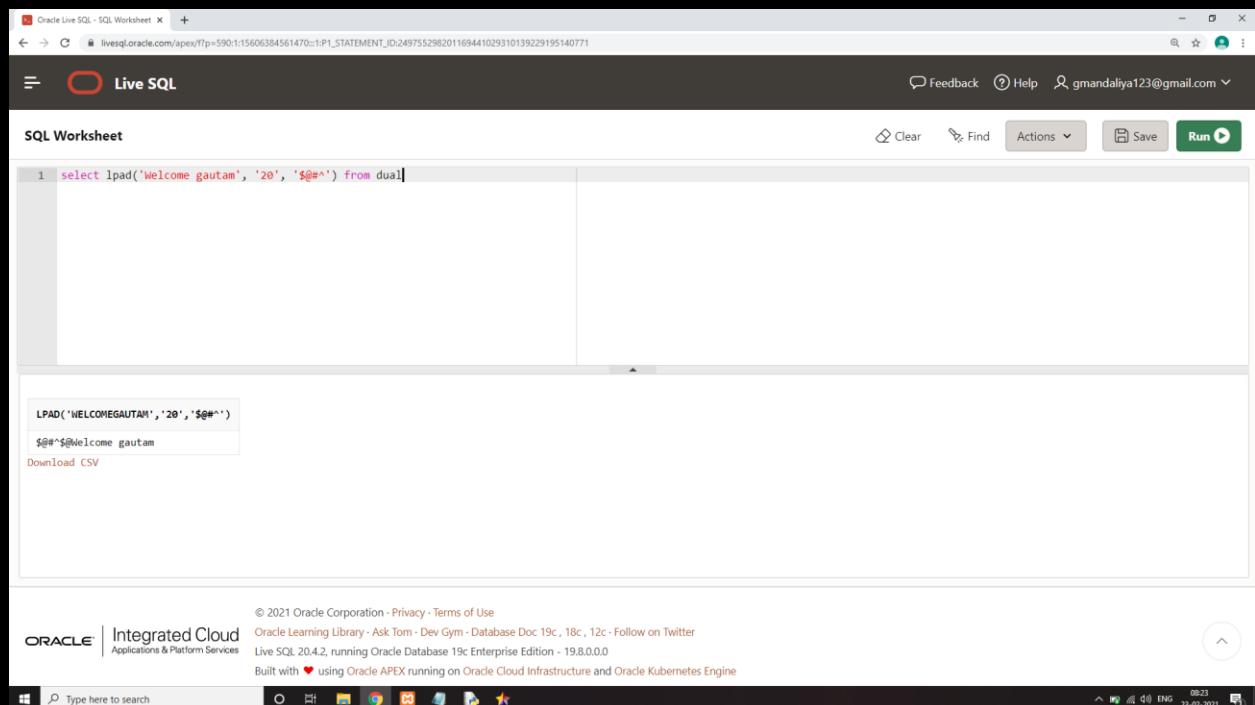
The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select lpad('We1', '10', '$') from dual;
```

The output in the results pane is:

```
LPAD('We1','10','$')
$$$$$We1
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" button. At the bottom of the interface, there is footer information including the Oracle logo, Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services, and copyright details for 2021.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

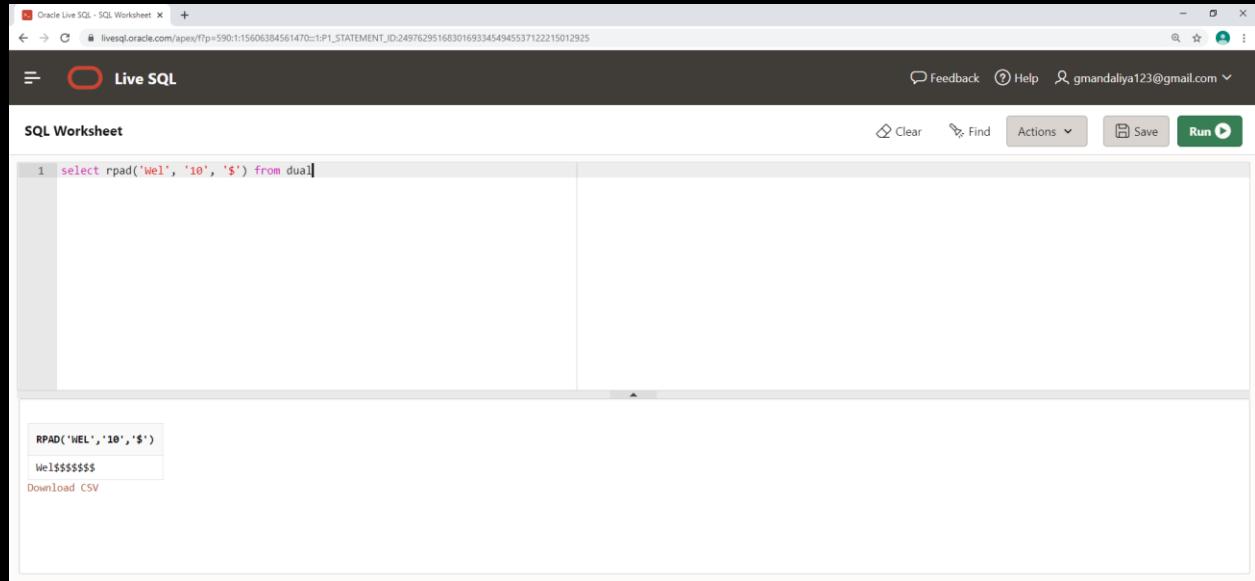
```
1 select lpad('Welcome gautam', '20', '$@#^') from dual;
```

The output in the results pane is:

```
LPAD('WELCOMEAUTAM','20','$@#^')
$@#^$@Welcome gautam
```

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" button. At the bottom of the interface, there is footer information including the Oracle logo, Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services, and copyright details for 2021.

14. Rpad:- The RPAD function returns an expression, right-padded to a specified length with the specified characters; or, when the expression to be padded is longer than the length specified after padding, only that portion of the expression that fits into the specified length.



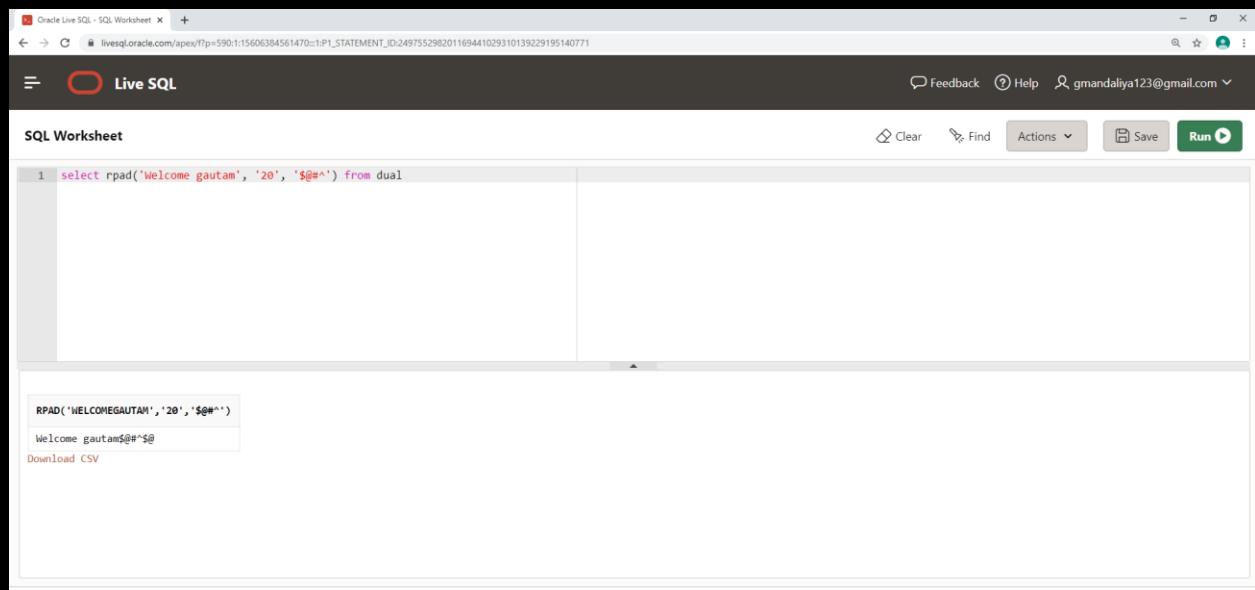
The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select rpad('We1', '10', '$') from dual;
```

The result is displayed in a modal window:

RPAD('We1','10','\$')
We1\$\$\$\$\$\$

[Download CSV](#)



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select rpad('Welcome gautam', '20', '$@#^') from dual;
```

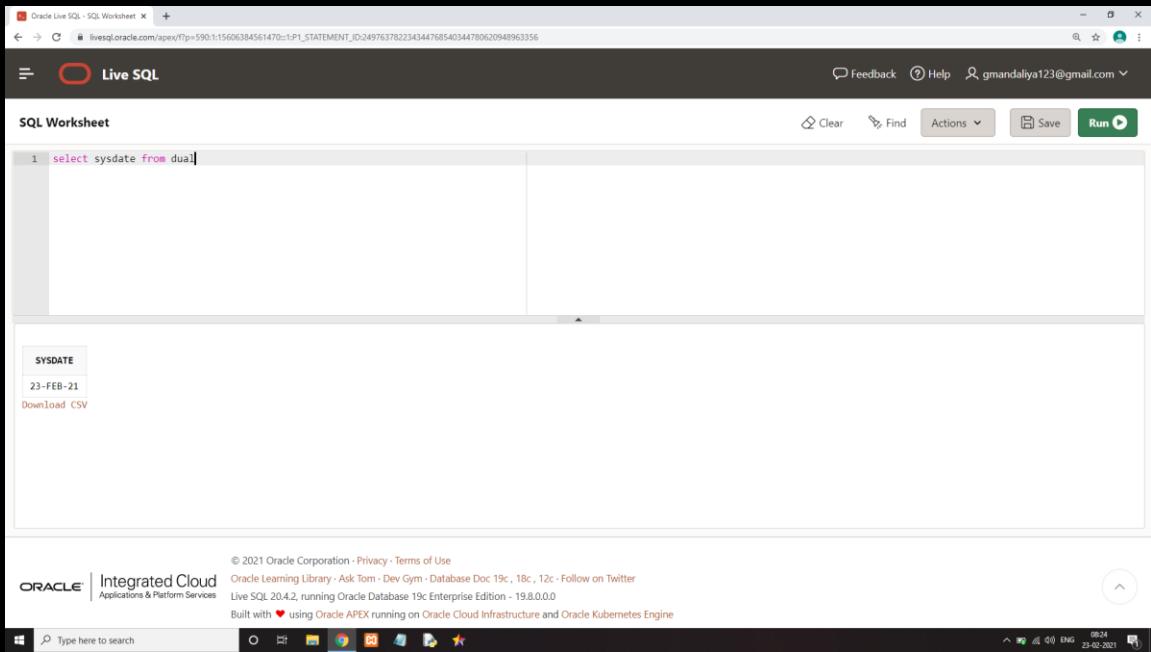
The result is displayed in a modal window:

RPAD('WELCOMEGAUTAM','20','\$@#^')
Welcome gautam\$@#^\$@

[Download CSV](#)

C) DATE FUNCTION:-

1. **Sysdate**:- SYSDATE returns the current date and time set for the operating system on which the database resides. The datatype of the returned value is DATE, and the format returned depends on the value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT initialization parameter. The function requires no arguments.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

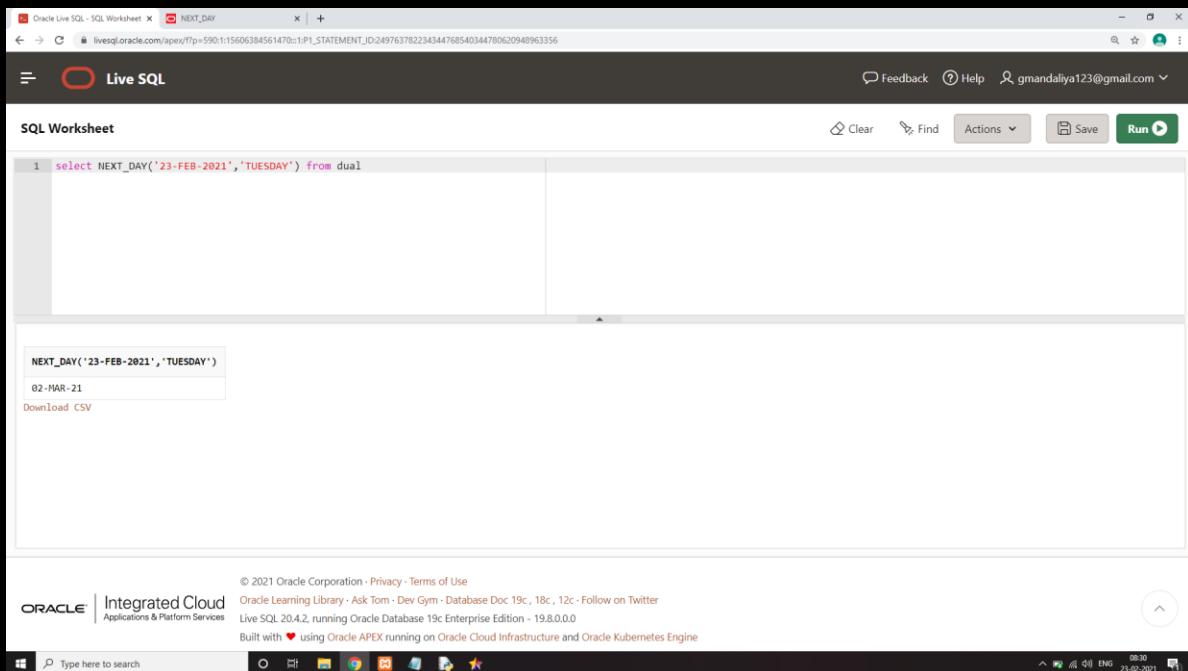
```
1 select sysdate from dual
```

The result is displayed in a table:

SYSDATE
23-FEB-21

Below the result, there is a note: "Download CSV". At the bottom of the interface, it says "Live SQL 20.4.2, running Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition - 19.8.0.0.0".

2. **Next_Day**:- NEXT_DAY returns the date of the first weekday named by char that is later than the date date. The return type is always DATE, regardless of the datatype of date.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select NEXT_DAY('23-FEB-2021', 'TUESDAY') from dual
```

The result is displayed in a table:

NEXT_DAY('23-FEB-2021', 'TUESDAY')
02-MAR-21

Below the result, there is a note: "Download CSV". At the bottom of the interface, it says "Live SQL 20.4.2, running Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition - 19.8.0.0.0".

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL query is executed:

```
1 select NEXT_DAY('02-APR-2011','TUESDAY') from dual
```

The result is displayed in a table:

NEXT_DAY('02-APR-2011', 'TUESDAY')
05-APR-11

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link.

At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including copyright, links to Oracle Learning Library, Ask Tom, Dev Gym, Database Doc 19c, 18c, 12c, and social media links. The status bar at the bottom right shows the date as 23-02-2021 and time as 08:39.

3. Last_Day:- LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month that contains date.
The return type is always DATE, regardless of the datatype of date.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following SQL query is executed:

```
1 SELECT SYSDATE, LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), LAST_DAY(SYSDATE) - SYSDATE FROM DUAL
```

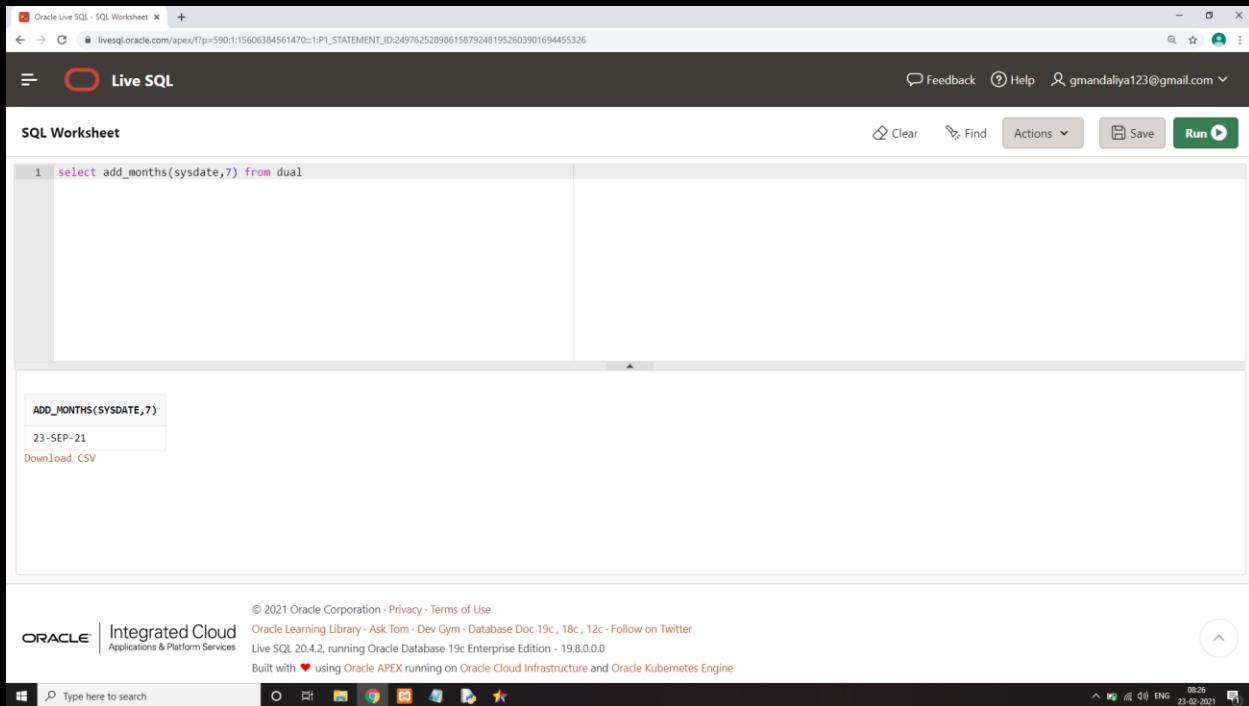
The result is displayed in a table:

SYSDATE	LAST_DAY(SYSDATE)	LAST_DAY(SYSDATE)-SYSDATE
23-FEB-21	28-FEB-21	5

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link.

At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including copyright, links to Oracle Learning Library, Ask Tom, Dev Gym, Database Doc 19c, 18c, 12c, and social media links. The status bar at the bottom right shows the date as 23-02-2021 and time as 08:43.

4. Add_Months:- ADD_MONTHS returns the date date plus integer months.



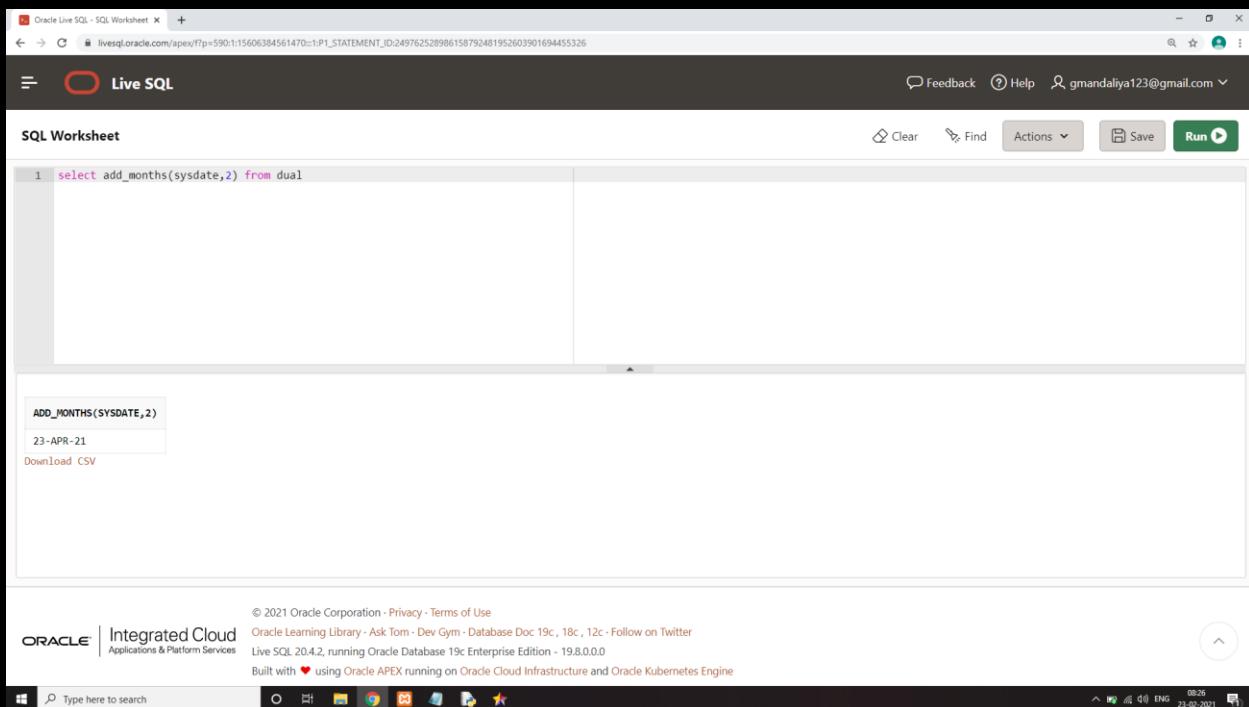
The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select add_months(sysdate,7) from dual
```

The result is displayed in a modal window:

ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,7)
23-SEP-21

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The interface includes standard navigation and search bars at the top and bottom.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet, the following query is run:

```
1 select add_months(sysdate,2) from dual
```

The result is displayed in a modal window:

ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,2)
23-APR-21

Below the result, there is a "Download CSV" link. The interface includes standard navigation and search bars at the top and bottom.

5. Months_Between:- MONTHS_BETWEEN returns number of months between dates date1 and date2.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet pane contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN (TO_DATE('02-02-2021','MM-DD-YYYY'), TO_DATE('01-01-2021','MM-DD-YYYY')) FROM DUAL;
```

The results pane displays the output of the query:

MONTHS_BETWEEN(TO_DATE('02-02-2021','MM-DD-YYYY'),TO_DATE('01-01-2021','MM-DD-YYYY'))
1.03225806451612903225806451612903225806

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the window shows the Oracle logo, the text "Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services", and copyright information for Oracle Corporation, along with a footer bar containing various icons and the date "23-02-2021".

6. Systimestamp:- SYSTIMESTAMP returns the system date, including fractional seconds and time zone, of the system on which the database resides. The return type is TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet pane contains the following query:

```
1 select systimestamp from dual;
```

The results pane displays the output of the query:

SYSTIMESTAMP
23-FEB-21 02.58.05.967958 AM +00:00

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. The bottom of the window shows the Oracle logo, the text "Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services", and copyright information for Oracle Corporation, along with a footer bar containing various icons and the date "23-02-2021".

7. Current_Date:- CURRENT_DATE returns the current date in the session time zone, in a value in the Gregorian calendar of datatype DATE.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL interface. In the SQL Worksheet pane, the following SQL code is entered:

```
1 select current_date from dual
```

The results pane displays the output of the query:

CURRENT_DATE
22-FEB-21

Below the results, there is a "Download CSV" link. At the bottom of the page, there is footer information including the Oracle logo, copyright notice (© 2021 Oracle Corporation), and various links.

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