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Database Development and Use

Module 5.2 MySQL Functions

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- MySQL INSERT() Function
 - This function inserts a string within a string to a specific position and for a specific number of characters. There are four different parameter values in this function. These parameters include the string, position, number, and the second string. The first string is the one that will be modified, while the second string is the new string that will be inserted. The position is where you will enter the new string, and the number is how many characters are to be replaced.
 - The syntax for the INSERT FUNCTION is:
 - INSERT(string, position, number, string2

```
mysql> SELECT INSERT("My name is Sarah", 12, 5, "Kendall") as NameStatement;
+-----+
| NameStatement |
+-----+
| My name is Kendall |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

- MySQL CHARACTER_LENGTH() Function
 - The CHARACTER LENGTH function returns the length of a string. This will tell you how long a specific string is in characters. It is the same as the CHAR_LENGTH() Function.
 - The syntax for the CHARACTER LENGTH function is:
 - CHARACTER_LENGTH(string)

```
mysql> SELECT CHARACTER_LENGTH("My name is Kendall") as StringLength;
+-----+
| StringLength |
+-----+
|          18 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

- MySQL LCASE() Function

- The LCASE function converts the entire string of text to lower-case. You can use LCASE() or LOWER() to produce the same results.
- The syntax for the LCASE function is:
 - LCASE(text)

```
mysql> SELECT LCASE("My name is Kendall") as Lower;  
+-----+  
| Lower |  
+-----+  
| my name is kendall |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```