DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LAB

EXPERIMENT NO: 1   DATE:

SQL Single row functions

Single row functions can be categorized into four types, single row functions are applied for each row and produces individual output for each row.

1. Number functions

2. Character functions

3. Date functions

4. Conversion functions

Dual Table: dual is a default table, created at the time of oracle installation.

Number functions

ABS (): Absolute is the measure of the magnitude of a value. This function returns absolute value is always a positive number.

CEIL (): This function returns largest integer greater than or equal to n.

FLOOR (): This function returns the smallest integer equal to or less than n.

SQRT (): This function gives the square root of the given value n.

MOD (): This function gives the remainder when m is divided by n.

POWER (): This function gives the value of m raised to the power of n.

ROUND (): This function rounds the number to the given number of digits of precision

TRUNC (): This function truncates the decimal portion. This function truncates (deletes) m decimal to n decimal places.

LEAST (): This function returns least integer from a set of integers.

GREATEST (): This function returns GREATEST integer from a set of integers.

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CHARACTER FUNCTIONS

INITCAP ( ): This function returns the string with first letter of each word in uppercase.

Syntax: **INITCAP (string1)**

LOWER ( ): This function returns the string in lower case.

Syntax: **LOWER (string1)**

UPPER ( ): This function returns the string in upper case.

Syntax: **UPPER (string1)**

CONCAT ( ): This function returns a string by appending string1 with string2.

Syntax: **CONCAT (string1, string2)**

LENGTH ( ): This function gives length of the given string.

Syntax: **LENGTH (string)**

SUBSTR ( ): This function returns a portion of a string beginning at the character position.

Syntax: SUBSTR (STRING, POSITION, OFFSET)

INSTR ( ): This function returns Nth occurrence of string2 (first character position) in string1. In string1 characters index begins from 0. This function starts searching from Mth position.

Syntax: INSTR (STRING1, STRING2, M, N)

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TRANSLATE ( ): This function returns a string after replacing some set of characters into another set.

Syntax: TRANSLATE (MAIN STRING, FROM_STRING, TO_STRING)

LPAD ( ): This function returns a string as output after padding string2 to the left side of string1 to n length.

Syntax: LPAD (STRING1, N, STRING2)

RPAD ( ): This function returns a string as output after padding string2 to the right side of string1 to n length.

Syntax: RPAD (STRING1, N, STRING2)

LTRIM ( ): This function returns a string as output after trim string2 from left side up to the string1 which is not in set.

Syntax: LTRIM (STRING1, STRING2)

RTRIM ( ): This function returns a string as output after trim string2 from right side up to the string1 which is not in set.

Syntax: RTRIM (STRING1, STRING2)

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DATE FUNCTIONS

SYSDATE: This function returns current date of system.

ADD_MONTHS (): This function returns date d plus n months, i.e adds n months to the given date d.

Syntax: ADD_MONTHS (DATE, NO_OF_MONTHS)

MONTHS_BETWEEN (): This function returns difference between given two dates.

Syntax: MONTHS_BETWEEN (DATE1, DATE2)

NEXT_DAY (): This function returns the date of the next weekday from the date specified.

Syntax: NEXT_DAY (DATE, 'WEEKDAY')

LAST_DAY (): This function returns the date of the last day of the month.
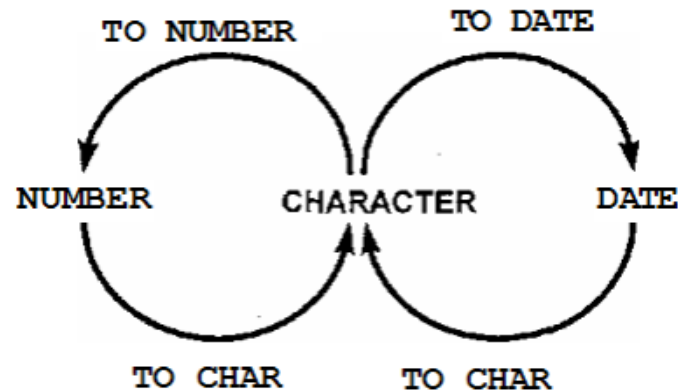
Syntax: LAST_DAY (DATE)

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CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

SQL provides three functions to convert a value from one data type to another

1. TO_CHAR (number | date [, 'fmt']): Converts a number or a date value to a VARCHAR2 character string with format model fmt.
2. TO_NUMBER (char [, 'fmt']): Converts a character string containing digits to a number with the optional format model fmt.
3. TO_DATE (char [, 'fmt']): Converts a character string representing a date to a date value according to the fmt specified (If fmt is omitted, format is DD-MONYY.)

TO_CHAR ():

TO_DATE ():

TO_NUMBER ():