

Database Programming with SQL

5-1: Conversion Functions

Practice Activities

Objectives

- Provide an example of an explicit data-type conversion and an implicit data-type conversion
- Explain why it is important, from a business perspective, for a language to have built-in data-conversion capabilities
- Construct a SQL query that correctly applies TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE single-row functions to produce a desired result
- Apply the appropriate date and/or character format model to produce a desired output
- Explain and apply the use of YY and RR to return the correct year as stored in the database

Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

CHAR	Used for text and character data of fixed length, including numbers, dashes, and special characters.
fm	Used to remove padded blanks or to suppress leading zeros
conversion function	Functions that convert a value from one datatype to another.
NUMBER	Used to store variable-length numeric data.
VARCHAR2	Used for character data of variable length, including numbers, special characters, and dashes.
DATE	Used for date and time values.
TO_CHAR	Converts dates or numbers to character strings with optional formatting
RR	Century value depends on the specified year and the last two digits of the current year
TO_NUMBER	Converts a character string containing digits to a number with optional formatting
DD	Numeric day of the month
TO_DATE	Converts a character string representing a date to a date value with optional formatting

Try It / Solve It

In each of the following exercises, feel free to use labels for the converted column to make the output more readable.

1. List the last names and birthdays of Global Fast Food Employees. Convert the birth dates to character data in the Month DD, YYYY format. Suppress any leading zeros.

```
SELECT last_name,TO_CHAR( birthdate, 'Month DD, YYYY')
FROM f_staffs
```

2. Convert January 3, 04, to the default date format 03-Jan-2004.

```
SELECT TO_DATE('January 3, 04','Month DD YYYY')
FROM DUAL
```

3. Format a query from the Global Fast Foods f_promotional_menus table to print out the start_date of promotional code 110 as: The promotion began on the tenth of February 2004.

```
SELECT 'start date ' || TO_CHAR(start_date, 'ddthsp "of" Month YYYY') as output      ddth <-day ending in th
FROM f_promotional_menus                                                         sp <- spell out number
WHERE code = 110;
```

4. Convert today's date to a format such as: "Today is the Twentieth of March, Two Thousand Four"

```
SELECT 'Today is the ' || TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'fmddsp "of" Month Year") as output
FROM DUAL
```

5. List the ID, name, and salary for all Global Fast Foods employees. Display salary with a \$ sign and two decimal places.

```
SELECT id, first_name ,last_name, TO_CHAR( salary, '$999999.99') as salary
FROM f_staffs;
```

6. Ellen Abel is an employee who has received a \$2,000 raise. Display her first name and last name, her current salary, and her new salary. Display both salaries with a \$ and two decimal places. Label her new salary column AS New Salary.

```
7.SELECT TO_CHAR(start_date, 'fmdd-Mon-YYYY (Day)') as startdat FROM f_promotional_menus
WHERE code = 110
```

7. On what day of the week and date did Global Fast Foods' promotional code 110 Valentine's Special begin?

8. Create one query that will convert 25-Dec-2004 into each of the following (you will have to convert 25-Dec-2004 to a date and then to character data):

```
December 25th, 2004
DECEMBER 25TH, 2004
25th december, 2004
```

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE
('25-Dec-2004', 'dd-Mon-yyyy'), 'MONTH DDth, yyyy') as
changeddate
FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE
('25-Dec-2004', 'dd-Mon-yyyy'), 'Month ddth, yyyy') as data_convert
```

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE
('25-Dec-2004', 'dd-Mon-yyyy'), 'fmddth month, yyyy') as
data_convert
```

9. Create a query that will format the DJs on Demand d_packages columns, low-range and high-range package costs, in the format \$2500.00.

```
SELECT code, TO_CHAR(low_range,$999999.99'), TO_CHAR
(high_range,$999999.99')
FROM d_packages ;
```

10. Convert JUNE192004 to a date using the fx format model.

```
SELECT TO_DATE('JUNE192004','fxfmMONTHddyyyy') as changeddate
FROM dual;
```

11. What is the distinction between implicit and explicit datatype conversion? Give an example of each.

let the default format be used without saying it, or use it explicitly by typing TO_*FORMAT*()

12. Why is it important from a business perspective to have datatype conversions?

```
6.SELECT first_name last_name TO_CHAR( salary, '$99999.99') as "old salary" TO_CHAR( salary + 2000, '$99999.99') as "
new salary"
FROM employees
WHERE first_name = 'Ellen' AND last_name = 'Abel' ;
```