

## String Functions in SQL

1. **ASCII:** Returns the ASCII code value of the leftmost character of a character expression.

**Syntax:** ASCII ( character\_expression )

**Example:** SELECT ASCII('A')

2. **CHAR:** Returns the single-byte character with the specified integer code, as defined by the character set and encoding of the default collation of the current database.

**Syntax:** CHAR ( integer\_expression )

**Example:** Select CHAR(97)

3. **LEFT():** Returns the left part of a character string with the specified number of characters.

**Syntax:** LEFT ( character\_expression , integer\_expression )

**Example:** SELECT LEFT('pandeyGuruji',3)

Select LEFT(FirstName,3) as First4Letter ,\* from DimEmployee

4. **RIGHT():** Returns the right part of a character string with the specified number of characters.

**Syntax:** RIGHT ( character\_expression , integer\_expression )

**Example:** SELECT right('PandeyGuruji',4)

Select right(FirstName,4) ,\* from DimEmployee

5. **LTRIM():** Returns a character expression after it removes leading blanks.

**Syntax:** LTRIM ( character\_expression )

**Example:** SELECT LTRIM(' PandeyGuruji')

6. **RTRIM():** Returns the right part of a character string with the specified number of characters.

**Syntax:** RIGHT ( character\_expression , integer\_expression )

**Example:** SELECT RTRIM(' PandeyGuruji ')

SELECT LTRIM(RTRIM(' PandeyGuruji '))

**7. REPLACE():** Replaces all occurrences of a specified string value with another string value.

**Syntax:** REPLACE ( string\_expression , string\_pattern , string\_replacement )

**Example:** SELECT REPLACE('My name is Mukesh','Mukesh', 'Vansh')

Select REPLACE(EmailAddress,'adventure-works.com','Graphy.com') as  
NewEmailAddress,EmailAddress, \* from DimEmployee

**8. STUFF:** The STUFF function inserts a string into another string. It deletes a specified length of characters in the first string at the start position and then inserts the second string into the first string at the start position.

**Syntax:** STUFF ( character\_expression , start , length , replaceWith\_expression )

**Example:** SELECT STUFF(Phone,3,8,'\*\*\*\*'),Phone, \* from DimEmployee

**9. REVERSE():** Returns the reverse order of a string value.

**Syntax:** REVERSE ( string\_expression )

**Example:** Select REVERSE(FirstName),\* from DimEmployee

**10.CHARINDEX:** This function searches for one character expression inside a second character expression, returning the starting position of the first expression if found.

**Syntax:** CHARINDEX ( expressionToFind , expressionToSearch [ , start\_location ] )

**Example:** SELECT CHARINDEX('SQL', 'Microsoft SQL Server')

select CHARINDEX('@',EmailAddress),EmailAddress, \* from DimEmployee  
select CHARINDEX('@',FirstName), \* from DimEmployee

**11.PATINDEX:** Returns the starting position of the first occurrence of a pattern in a specified expression, or zeros if the pattern is not found, on all valid text and character data types.

**Syntax:** PATINDEX ( '%pattern%' , expression )

**Example:** Select PATINDEX('%CD%', 'ABCDhhjhjghjgjhghj')  
Select PATINDEX('%ter%', 'interesting data')

**12.LEN:** Returns the number of characters of the specified string expression, excluding trailing spaces.

**Syntax:** LEN ( string\_expression )

**Example:** select LEN(FirstName),\* from DimEmployee  
select LEN(Title),\* from DimEmployee

**13. SUBSTRING:** Returns part of a character

**Syntax:** SUBSTRING ( expression ,start , length )

**Example:** SELECT SUBSTRING('SQL SERVER is USEFUL', 5, 3)

Select SUBSTRING(EmailAddress,1,CHARINDEX('@',EmailAddress)) as  
NTID,EmailAddress, \* from DimEmployee

**14. LOWER:** Returns a character expression after converting uppercase character data to lowercase.

**Syntax:** LOWER ( character\_expression )

**Example:** Select LOWER(FirstName),\* from DimEmployee

**15. UPPER:** Returns a character expression with lowercase character data converted to uppercase.

**Syntax:** UPPER ( character\_expression )

**Example:** Select UPPER(FirstName),\* from DimEmployee

**16. Space:** Returns a string of repeated spaces.

**Syntax:** SPACE ( integer\_expression )

**Example:** Select (FirstName + Space(1) + LastName) as FullName, \* from  
DimEmployee

**17. Concat:** This function returns a string resulting from the concatenation, or joining, of two or more string values in an end-to-end manner.

**Syntax:** CONCAT ( string\_value1, string\_value2 [, string\_valueN ] )

**Example:** Select CONCAT(FirstName,Space(1),LastName) as FullName, \* from  
DimEmployee