ROUND ()

Returns a number rounded to the specified decimal place.

- No 2nd Argument

The unary (one argument) version takes only one argument (the number to be rounded) and drops the decimal (non-integral) portion of the input.

ROUND (8.2) returns 8

ROUND (8.7) returns 9

- Positive second arguments correspond to the number of places that must be returned ***after*** the decimal point. For example:

ROUND (123.4567, 3) returns 123.457

- Negative second arguments correspond to the number of places that must be returned ***before*** the decimal point. For example:

ROUND (123.4, -3) returns 0

ROUND (1234.56, -3) returns 1000

FLOOR ()

Returns the largest integer value not greater than n.

SELECT FLOOR (123.45) AS x, FLOOR (32) AS y, FLOOR (-123.45) AS z

RESULT: x = 123, y = 32, z = -124

MODULO (n, m)

Modulo. Returns the remainder of **n** divided by **m**.

Mod (10,3) = 1

CEIL ()

Returns the smallest integer value not less than n.

SELECT CEIL (123.45) AS x, CEIL (32) AS y, CEIL (-123.45) AS z

RESULT: x = 124, y = 32, z = -123

ADD_MONTHS	Returns the date *d* plus *n* months
	ADD_MONTHS(Birth_Date,2)

LAST_DAY	Returns the last day of the month that contains *date* LAST_DAY(Birth_Date)
MONTHS_BETWEEN	Returns the number of months between *date1* and *date2* MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, Birth_date)

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 argument char must be a day of the week in the date language of your session, either the full name or the abbreviation.

If 17-04-2022 is Sunday

SELECT NEXT_DAY('17-Apr-2022','THURSDAY') FROM Dual;

Returns 21-Apr-2022 as it falls on THURSDAY