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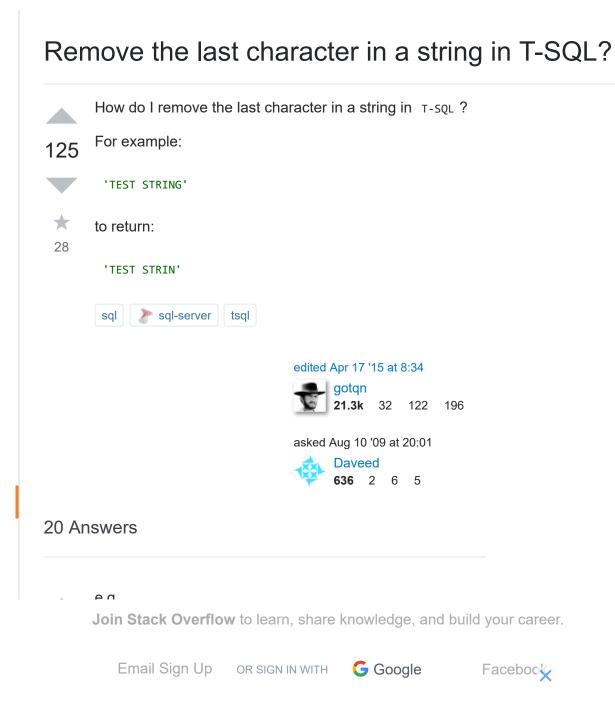
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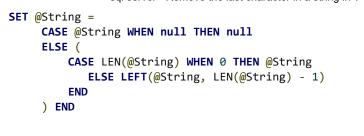
Johs

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edited Jul 9 '16 at 1:25



Shiroy

502 1 5 16

answered Aug 10 '09 at 20:02



AdaTheDev

109k 23 168 179

- 59 Alternatively: SELECT LEFT(YourColumnName, LEN(YourColumnName) 1) FROM YourTable Kyle Ballard Aug 10 '09 at 20:05
- 7 Note, this throws an error if your string is empty. gregmac Jan 4 '13 at 21:33
- 3 Thanks for the null catch ISNULL(LEFT(@String, LEN(@String) - 1), 'ErrMsg') will solve - Volvox Apr 18 '13 at 22:57
- This also works set @String = STUFF(@String,1,1,'') BornToCode Nov 12 '13 at 13:27
- 2 @Volvox it will still throw exception if the string is Empty String, i am modifying your answer to handle this scenario. – Imran Rizvi Oct 14 '15 at 14:03

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SELECT @String

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95



causes you to have to repeat the same logic in the len() function. Duplicating the same logic becomes a mess. If this is the case then this is a solution worth noting. This example gets rid of the last unwanted comma. I finally found a use for the REVERSE function.

select reverse(stuff(reverse('a,b,c,d,'), 1, 1, ''))

answered Feb 2 '12 at 1:15



Bill Hoenig

- Note that this code returns NULL if passed a string that is shorter than the delete range specified for STUFF. Wrap it in an ISNULL to get a different output value for the empty string case. - Rozwel May 2 '12 at 14:18
- 11 Nice, using this with an outer apply, with a for xml path(") to eliminate a trailing comma. awseome - Tracker1 Sep 27 '12 at 19:02

Also the same way as @Tracker1. Unlike anything involving LEN() this gracefully works (without repeating anything) for empty string (especially wrapped in ISNULL()) - gregmac Jan 4 '13 at 21:32

It is really remarkable how brutal SQL can be sometimes. This is incredible. - eouw0o83hf Apr 1 '13 at 21:10

Thanks, it helped me, in my case i had a last space so the first index is 2 select reverse(stuff(reverse('a,b,c,d,'), 2, 1, '')) - Arngue Jul 18 '18 at 7:55

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answered Aug 10 '09 at 20:03



@Adrien any idea why this seems to give the same result as select substring('test string', 0, len('test string'))? - Louis Jan 23'13 at 6:37

@Louis, the substring syntax is as follows: SUBSTRING (expression ,start , length) . Now, both queries return the same because the numbering is 1 based, meaning that the first character in the expression is 1. If start is less than 1, the returned expression will begin at the first character that is specified in expression. Source – JS5 Feb 12 at 17:58



If your string is empty,

23

```
DECLARE @String VARCHAR(100)
SET @String = ''
SELECT LEFT(@String, LEN(@String) - 1)
```



then this code will cause error message 'Invalid length parameter passed to the substring function.'

You can handle it this way:

```
SELECT LEFT(@String, NULLIF(LEN(@String)-1,-1))
```

It will always return result, and NULL in case of empty string.

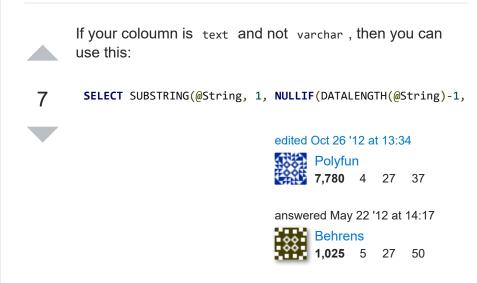
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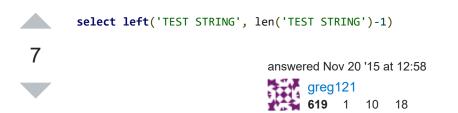
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If you want to do this in two steps, rather than the three of REVERSE-STUFF-REVERSE, you can have your list separator be one or two spaces. Then use RTRIM to trim

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However, this is not a good idea if your original string can contain internal spaces.

Not sure about performance. Each REVERSE creates a new copy of the string, but STUFF is a third faster than REPLACE.

also see this



answered Oct 2 '12 at 13:19



Daryl **51** 1



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5



from t;

SQL Server Fiddle Demo

edited Apr 17 at 12:15

answered Aug 15 '17 at 6:53





you can create function

```
CREATE FUNCTION [dbo].[TRUNCRIGHT] (@string NVARCHAR(max),
RETURNS NVARCHAR (max)
AS
BEGIN
    IF LEN(@string)<@len</pre>
        RETURN ''
    RETURN LEFT(@string, LEN(@string) - @len)
END
```

answered Apr 18 '15 at 22:39



Mihail Katrikh

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G Google Facebook



answered Oct 19 '16 at 5:51



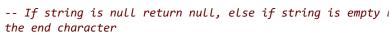


My answer is similar to the accepted answer, but it also check for Null and Empty String.



DECLARE @String VARCHAR(100)

```
SET @String = 'asdfsdf1'
```



SET @String = Case @String when null then null else (case | @String else LEFT(@String, LEN(@String) - 1) end) end

SELECT @String

answered Oct 14 '15 at 13:59





Get the last character

Right(@string, len(@String) - (len(@String) - 1))

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I don't think this is what he was asking, though -- this might be useful to put in a comment, however. – jimwise Jan 24 '13 at 17:02

3 just Right(@string, 1). - GoalBased Apr 10 '14 at 21:14



The source text/var can be null or empty:

1 SELECT REVERSE(SUBSTRING(REVERSE(@a), 2, 9999))



answered May 2 at 13:36



David Roach **21** 4



I love @bill-hoenig 's answer; however, I was using a subquery and I got caught up because the REVERSE function needed two sets of parentheses. Took me a while to figure that one out!



SELECT

```
-- Return comma delimited list of all payment reasons for REVERSE(STUFF(REVERSE((

SELECT DISTINCT

CAST(CONVERT(varchar, r1.CodeID) + ' - ' + or FROM VisitReason r1

LEFT JOIN ReasonCode c ON c.ID = r1.Reason
```

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answered Sep 11 '12 at 16:18



hurleystylee **432** 1 9 17

You may want to use an outer/cross apply for the composite portion of the query. I'm using this to get a set of flags for a parent item. - Tracker1 Jan 4 '13 at 23:01



To update the record by trimming the last N characters of a particular column:





UPDATE tablename SET columnName = LEFT(columnName , LEN(columnName)

edited Oct 27 '15 at 6:34



Azik Abdullah

6,768 13 65 112

answered Oct 27 '15 at 6:16



Manvendra_0611



Try It:



DECLARE @String NVARCHAR(100) **SET** @String = '12354851' SELECT LEFT(@String, NULLIF(LEN(@String)-1,-1))

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declare @string varchar(20)= 'TEST STRING' Select left(@string, len(@string)-1) as Tada

0



output:

Tada

TEST STRIN

answered Oct 27 '15 at 7:38



Migo



Try this,



DECLARE @name NVARCHAR(MAX) SET @name='xxxxTHAMIZHMANI**** (len(@name)-8)) as UserNames



And the output will be like, THAMIZHMANI

answered May 7 '17 at 11:03



Thamizhmani

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Aug 15 '13 at 2:16

