Experiment No. 6. Regd. No. .

Queries to facilitate acquaintance of built-in-functions String functions, Numeric functions, Date functions and Conversion functions

1) CONVERSION FUNCTIONS:-

To-char: To_char(number) converts n to a value of varchar2 datatype, using the optional number format fmt. The value n can be of type number, Binary float, or Binary_double

Select to_char(10,'RN') from dual;

Select to_char(sysdate,'month-dd-yyyy') from dual;

To_number: TO_NUMBER converts expr to a value of a NUMBER datatype:

Select to_number('7687362.64') from Dual;

To_date: TO_DATE converts char of CHAR, VARCHAR2, Nchar or Nvarchar2 datatypes to a value of datatype

⇒ Select to_date('NOVEMBER, 11, 2022, 11:00 A.M',
2. 'MONTH dd, YYYY, H:MI. A.M',
3. 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = American')
4. FROM DUAL;

Output:

```
TO_CHAR(10,'R'
---------------
X
```

Output:

```
TO_NUMBER('76 7362-64')
-----------------------
76 7362-64
```

Output:

```
TO DATE('
---------
15-NOV-22
```

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2 String functions:

Concat:- CONCAT returns char concatenated with char2. Both char1 and char2 can be any of the data types.

⇒ SQL> Select Concat ('Computer Science', 'engineering') from dual;

LPAD:- LPAD returns expr1, left-padded to length n characters with the sequence of characters in expr2,

⇒ SQL> Select lpad ('CSE-B', 08, '#') from dual;

RPAD:- RPAD returns expr1, right-passed to length n characters with expr2, replicated as many times as necessary.

⇒ SQL> select rpad ("Balu", 10 "*") from dual;

LTRIM:- Returns a character expression after removing leading blanks.

⇒ SQL> Select LTRIM ('CSE-B', 'B') from dual;

RTRIM:- Returns a character string after truncating all trailing blanks.

⇒ SQL> Select RTRIM ('cse.b', 'b') from dual;

Lower:- Returns a character expression after converting upper case character data to lowercase:

Output:

CONCAT('COMPUTER SCIENCE' 'ENG

Computer science engineering

Output:

LPAD('CSE-B', 8)

####CSE-B

Output:

RPAD('BALU', 10,

Balu*********

Output:

LTR

CSEBII

output:

RTR

CSC

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⇒ SQL> Select lower ("BALU") from Dual;

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

⇒ SQL> Select upper ('balu') from Dual;

Length:- Returns the no. of characters, rather than the no. of bytes of the given string expression, excluding trailing blanks.

⇒ SQL> Select length('ese-b') from Dual;

Substr:- Returns part of a character, binary, text or image expression.

⇒ SQL> Select Substr ('ABCEFGHIJ', 3,4) from dual;

Instr:- The INSTR functions search string from Substring. The function returns an integer indicating the position of the character in string that is the first character of this occurance.

⇒ SQL> Select instr ("CORPORATE FLOOR", 'OR', 3,2) from dual;

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⇒ SQL> Select lower ('BALU') from Dual;

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

⇒ SQL> Select upper ('balu') from Dual;

Length:- Returns the no. of characters, rather than the no. of bytes of the given string expression, excluding trailing blanks.

⇒ SQL> Select length('sse-b') from Dual;

Substr:- Returns part of a character, binary, text or image expression.

⇒ SQL> Select Substr ('ABCEFGHIJ', 3,4) from dual;

Instr:- The INSTR functions search string from Substring The function returns an integer indicating the position. of the characters in string that is the first character of this occurance.

⇒ SQL> Select instr ('CORPORATE FLOOR', 'OR', 3,2) from dual;

Output:

LOWER('BA

balu

Output:-

UPPER('ba

BALU

Output:

LENGTH('ESE-B')

5

Output:-

SUBS

CDEF

output: 114

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3. Data functions.

Sys date :

=) SQL> Select sysdate from dual;

Next_day :

=) SQL> Select next_day (sysdate, 'wed') from dual;

Output :-

Output :
08-NOV-22

Output :
09-NOV-22