



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 or CHAR, VARCHAR2, Nchar or Nvarchar2 datatypes to a value of datatype.

⇒ Select to_date('NOVEMBER, 15, 2022, 11:00 A.M.',

2. MONTH dd, yyyy, H:MM.A.M',

3. 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = American')

4. FROM DUAL;

Output:

TO_CHAR(10, 'R')

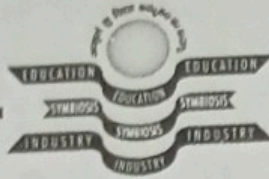
x

Output: TO_NUMBER('767362-64')
767362-64

Output:

TO DATE ('

15-NOV-22



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', 10, '#') from dual;

RPAD: - RPAD returns expr1, right-padded 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', ' ') 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('BAU', 10, '*')
Bau *****

Output:

LTR
@SEBI

Output:

RTR
CSC



⇒ 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 ('se-b') from Dual;

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

⇒ SQL> select substr ('ABCDEFGHIJ', 3, 4) from Dual;

Instr:- The INSTR function searches string from substring. The function returns an integer indicating the position of the character in string that is the first character of this occurrence.

⇒ SQL> select instr ('CORPORATE FLOOR', 'OR', 3, 2) from Dual;



⇒ 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 ('ase-b') from Dual;

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

⇒ SQL> select substr ('ABCDEFGHIJ', 3, 4) from dual;

INSTR:- The INSTR function searches string from substring. The function returns an integer indicating the position of the character in string that is the first character of this occurrence.

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

Output:

LOWER('BA

ba

Output:-

UPPER('ba

BA

Output:

LENGTH('CSE-B')

5

Output:-

SUBS

CDEF

Output: !!4

Experiment No.



Regd. No.

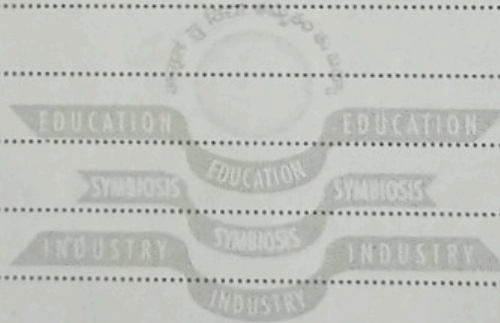
3. Data functions.

Sysdate:

⇒ SQL> select sysdate from dual;

Next-day:

⇒ SQL> select next-day (sysdate, 'wed') from dual;



output:-

Output:-

08-NOV-22

Output:-

09-NOV-22

Experiment

3.

Sys

=> SC

N

=> C