

What is string function?

String Functions in SQL are build-in functions that allow users to manipulate character data in various ways. These functions can perform tasks such as formatting text, extracting substrings, and searching for specific patterns within a string.

ASCII	Returns the ASCII value for the specific character
CHARACTER_LENGTH/ CHAR_LENGTH	Returns the length of a string (in characters)
CONCAT	Adds two or more expressions together
CONCAT_WS	Adds two or more expressions together with a separator
FIELD	Returns the index position of a value in a list of values
FIND_IN_SET	Returns the position of a string within a list of strings
FORMAT	Formats a number to a format like "#,###,###.##", rounded to a specified number of decimal places
INSERT	Inserts a string within a string at the specified position and for a certain number of characters
INSTR	Returns the position of the first occurrence of a string in another string
LCASE/ LOWER	Converts a string to lower-case
LEFT	Extracts a number of characters from a string (starting from left)
LENGTH	Returns the length of a string (in bytes)
LOCATE	Returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string
LPAD	Left-pads a string with another string, to a certain length
LTRIM	Removes leading spaces from a string
MID	Extracts a substring from a string (starting at any position)
POSITION	Returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string
REPEAT	Repeats a string as many times as specified
REPLACE	Replaces all occurrences of a substring within a string, with a new substring
REVERSE	Reverses a string and returns the result
RIGHT	Extracts a number of characters from a string (starting from right)
RPAD	Right-pads a string with another string, to a certain length
RTRIM	Removes trailing spaces from a string
SPACE	Returns a string of the specified number of space characters
STRCMP	Compares two strings
SUBSTR/ SUBSTRING	Extracts a substring from a string (starting at any position)
SUBSTRING_INDEX	Returns a substring of a string before a specified number of delimiter occurs
TRIM	Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string
UCASE/UPPER	Converts a string to upper-case

CONCAT

CONCAT(first_col, sec_col)

CONCAT (first_word, sec_word, ...)

```
SELECT CONCAT('Hello', ' ', 'World!');  
SELECT emp_id, CONCAT(fname, ' ', lname) AS FullName from employees;  
SELECT emp_id, CONCAT(fname, 'Name') AS FullName from employees;
```

CONCAT_WS

CONCAT_WS('-', fname, lname);

```
SELECT CONCAT_WS('-', 'Hello', 'World', 'Mario', 'Luigi');  
SELECT CONCAT_WS(':', emp_id, fname, lname, designation) FROM employees;
```

SUBSTR

```
SELECT SUBSTRING('Hello World', 1, 4);  
SELECT SUBSTRING(emp_id, 2) AS EmpID, fname FROM employees;
```

REPLACE

REPLACE(str, from_str, to_str)

```
SELECT REPLACE('Hello World', 'World', 'Mario');  
SELECT REPLACE(emp_id, 1, 1000) AS NewEmpIDs, fname FROM employees;  
SELECT REPLACE(emp_id, 1, 'EMP') AS IDs, fname FROM employees;
```

REVERSE

```
SELECT REVERSE('hello');  
SELECT emp_id, REVERSE(fname) AS rname FROM employees;
```

UPPER AND LOWER

```
SELECT UPPER('HeLIO WoRID');  
SELECT LOWER('HeLIO WoRID');  
SELECT UCASE('HeLIO WoRID');  
SELECT LCASE('HeLIO WoRID');  
SELECT emp_id, UPPER(fname) FROM employees;  
SELECT emp_id, LOWER(fname) FROM employees;
```

CHARLENGTH

```
SELECT CHAR_LENGTH('Hello World');  
SELECT fname, CHAR_LENGTH(fname) AS nameLength FROM employees;  
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE CHAR_LENGTH(fname) > 5;
```

LEFT

```
SELECT LEFT('Adminpanel', 3);
```

RIGHT

```
SELECT RIGHT(' Adminpanel ', 3);
```

REPEAT

```
SELECT REPEAT('w', 7);
```

TRIM

```
SELECT TRIM('          Mario         ');
```

INSERT

```
SELECT INSERT('Hey there', 6, 0, 'Mario');
```