4

Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output

Objectives

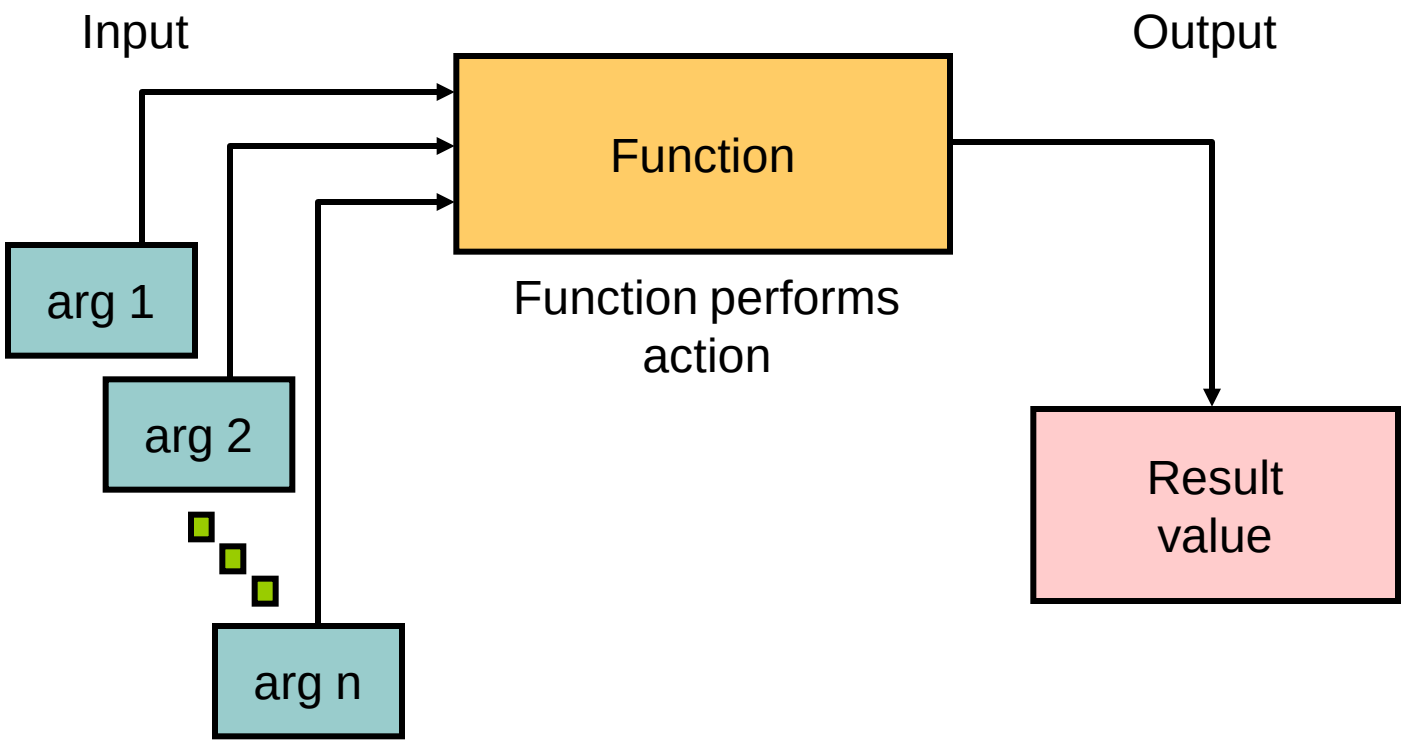
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Describe the various types of functions available in SQL
- Use the character, number, and date functions in SELECT statements

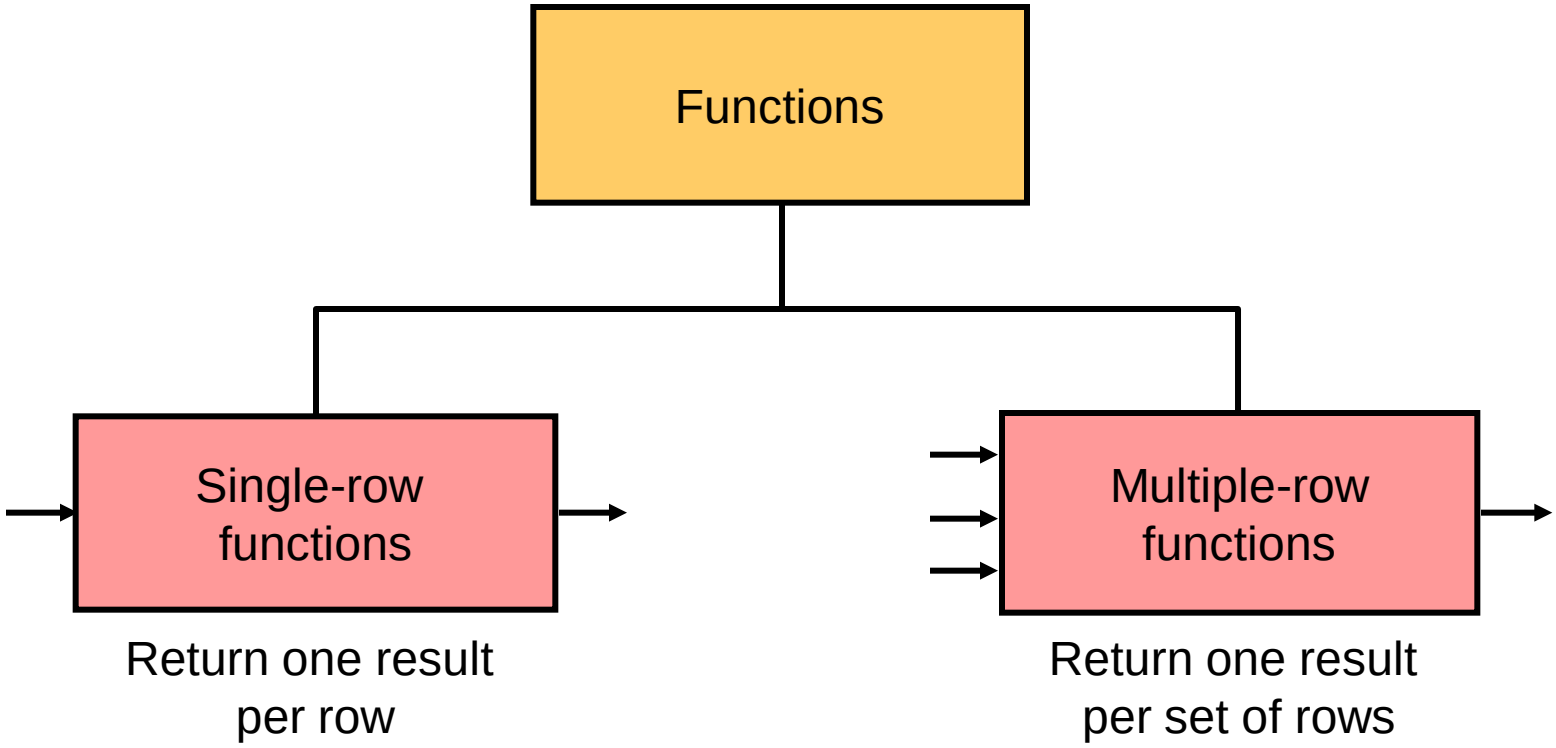
Lesson Agenda

- Single-row SQL functions
- Character functions
- Nesting functions
- Number functions
- Working with dates
- Date functions

SQL Functions



Two Types of SQL Functions



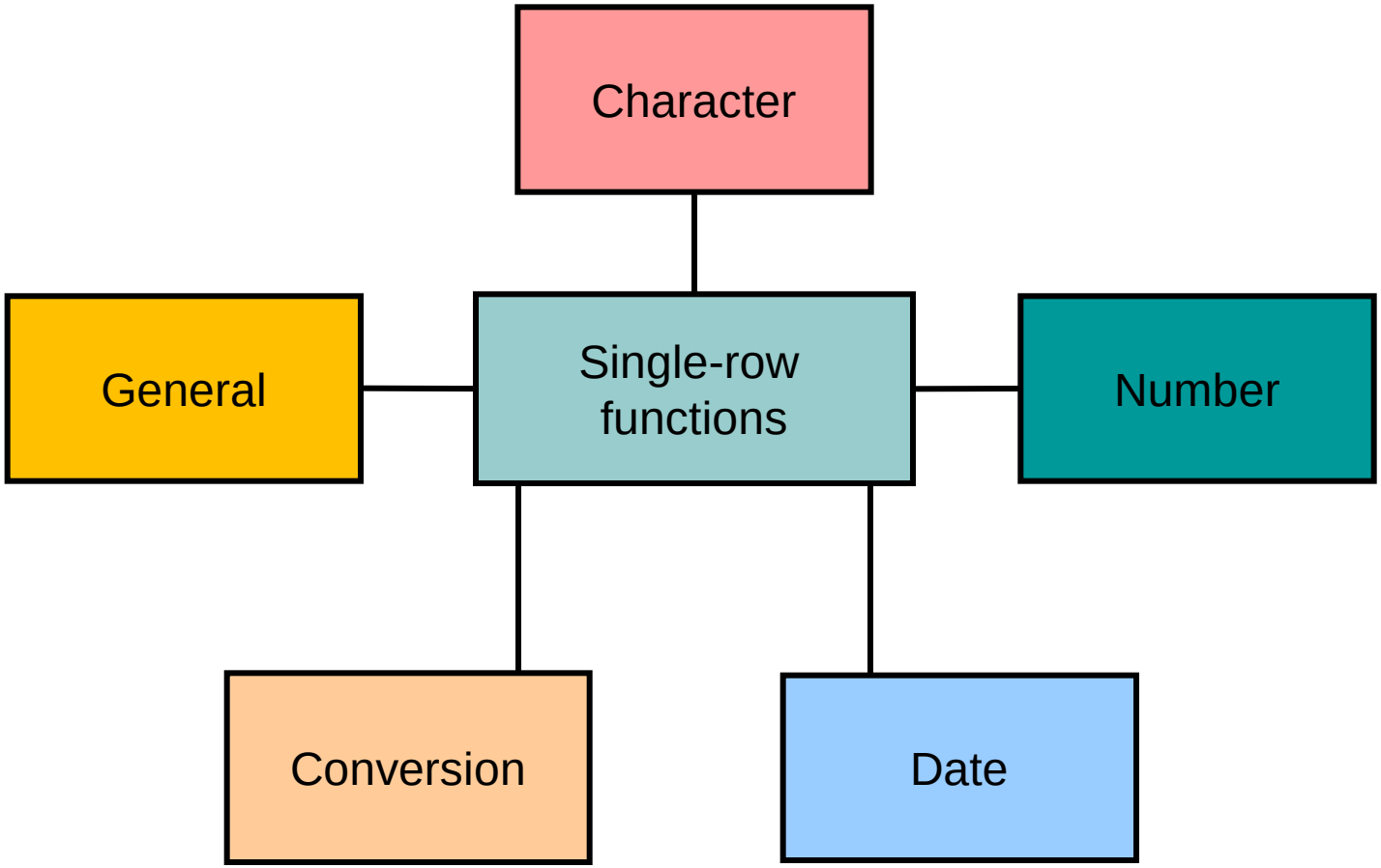
Single-Row Functions

Single-row functions:

- Manipulate data items
- Accept arguments and return one value
- Act on each row that is returned
- Return one result per row
- May modify the data type
- Can be nested
- Accept arguments that can be a column or an expression

```
function_name [(arg1, arg2,...)]
```

Single-Row Functions



Lesson Agenda

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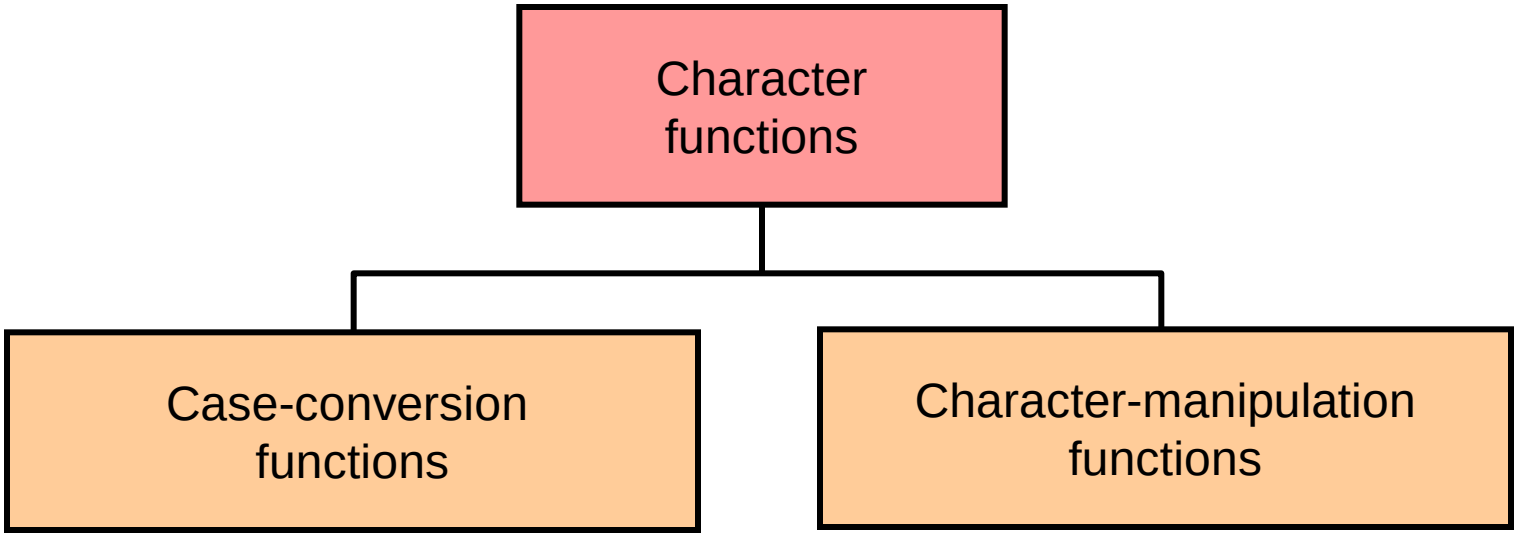
Character Functions



Case-Conversion Functions

These functions convert the case for character strings:

Function	Result
`LOWER('SQL Course')`	`sql course`
`UPPER('SQL Course')`	`SQL COURSE`
`INITCAP('SQL Course')`	`Sql Course`

Using Case-Conversion Functions

Display the employee number, name, and department number for employee Higgins:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  last_name = 'higgins';
```

```
0 rows selected
```

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  LOWER(last_name) = 'higgins';
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	205	Higgins	110

Character-Manipulation Functions

These functions manipulate character strings:

Function	Result
`CONCAT('Hello', 'World')`	`HelloWorld`
`SUBSTR('HelloWorld',1,5)`	`Hello`
`LENGTH('HelloWorld')`	`10`
`INSTR('HelloWorld', 'W')`	`6`
`LPAD(last_name,12,'-')`	`*****24000`
`RPAD(first_name, 12, '-')`	`24000*****`

Using Character-Manipulation Functions

1

```
SELECT CONCAT(CONCAT(last_name, '''s job category is '), job_id)
"Job" FROM   employees
WHERE  SUBSTR(job_id, 4) = 'REP';
```

	Job
1	Abel's job category is SA_REP
2	Fay's job category is MK_REP
3	Grant's job category is SA_REP
4	Taylor's job category is SA_REP

2

```
SELECT employee_id, CONCAT(first_name, last_name) NAME,
LENGTH (last_name), INSTR(last_name, 'a') "Contains 'a'?"
FROM   employees
WHERE  SUBSTR(last_name, -1, 1) = 'n';
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	LENGTH(LAST_NAME)	Contains 'a'?
1	102	LexDe Haan	7	5
2	200	JenniferWhalen	6	3
3	201	MichaelHartstein	9	2

Lesson Agenda

- Single-row SQL functions
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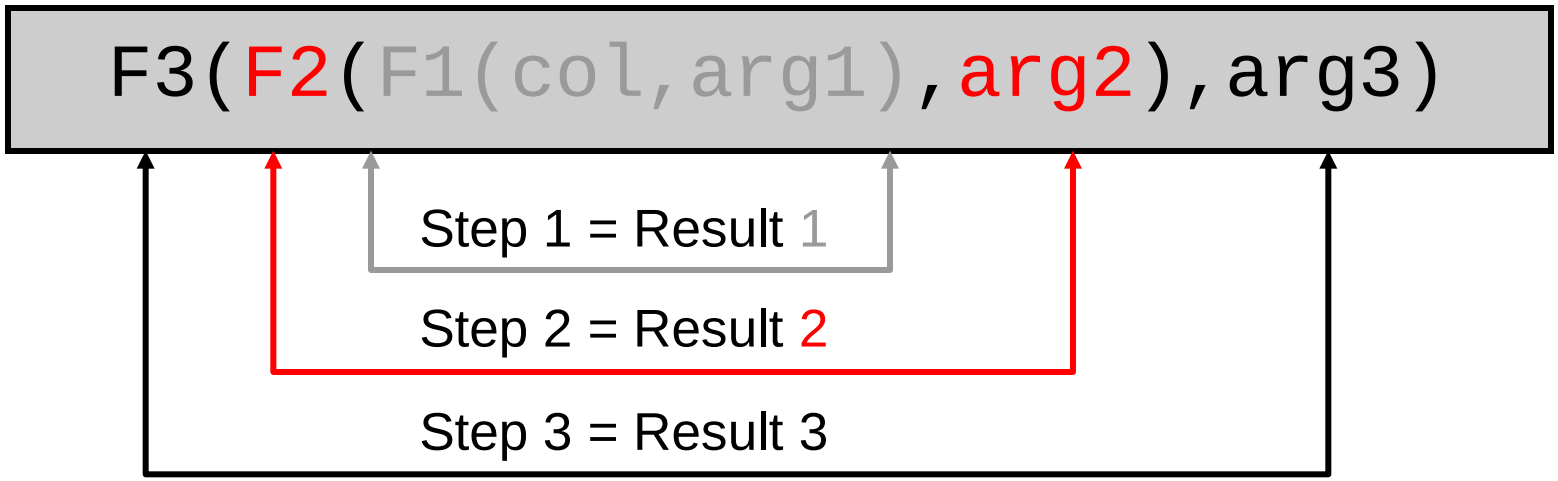
Nesting Functions

- Single-row functions can be nested to any level.
- Nested functions are evaluated from the deepest level to the least deep level.



Nesting Functions: Example

```
SELECT last_name,
  UPPER(CONCAT(SUBSTR (LAST_NAME, 1, 8), '_US'))
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 60;
```

	LAST_NAME	UPPER(CONCAT(SUBSTR(LAST_NAME,1,8),'_US'))
1	Hunold	HUNOLD_US
2	Ernst	ERNST_US
3	Lorentz	LORENTZ_US

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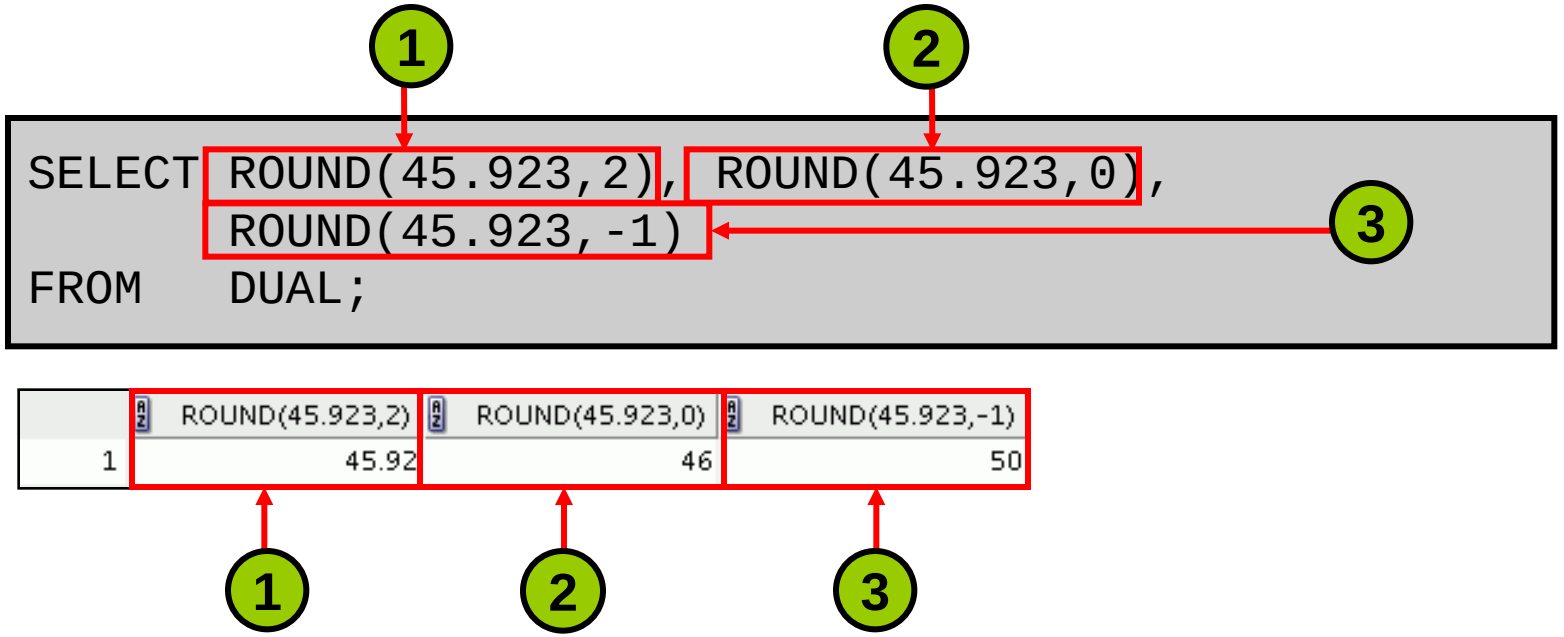
Numeric Functions

- ROUND: Rounds value to a specified decimal
- TRUNC: Truncates value to a specified decimal
- CEIL: Returns the smallest whole number greater than or equal to a specified number
- FLOOR: Returns the largest whole number equal to or less than a specified number
- MOD: Returns remainder of division

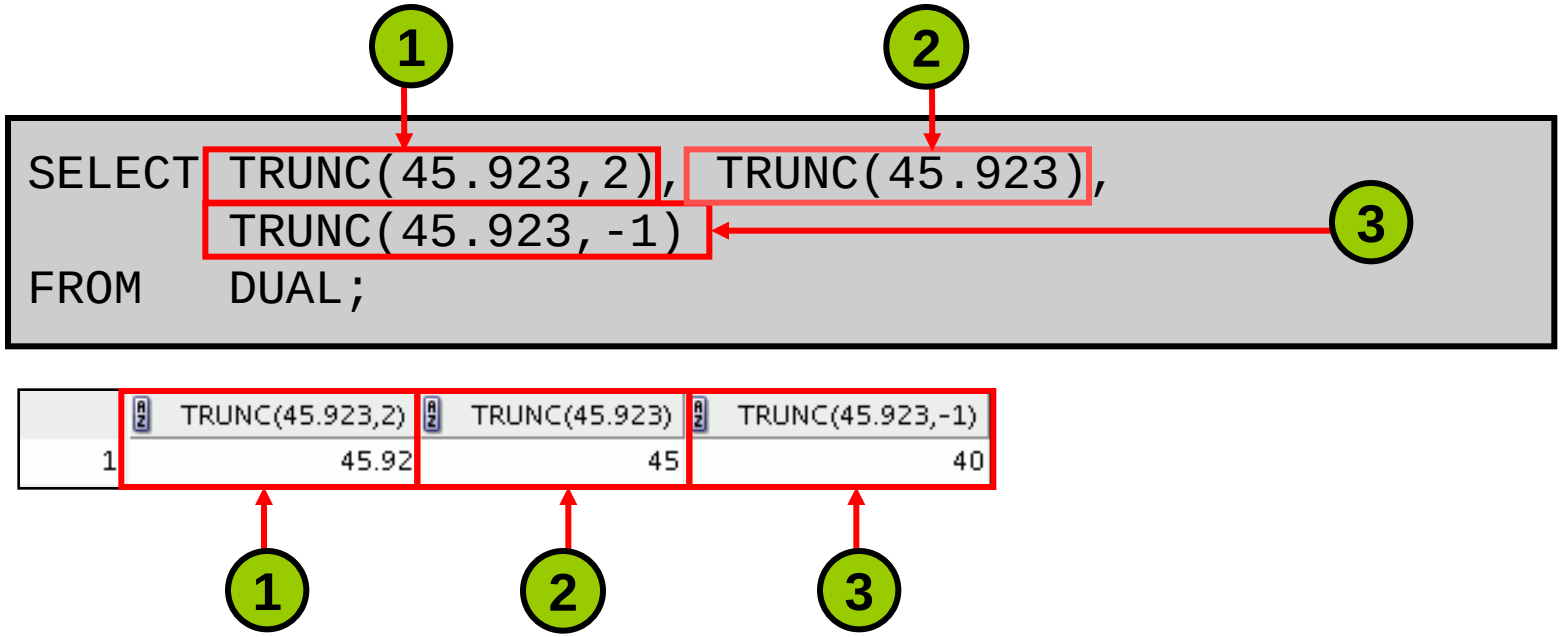
Function	Result
ROUND(45.926, 2)	45.93
TRUNC(45.926, 2)	45.92
CEIL (2.83)	3
FLOOR (2.83)	2
MOD (1600, 300)	100

Using the ROUND Function



DUAL is a public table that you can use to view results from functions and calculations.

Using the TRUNC Function



Using the MOD Function

Display the employee records where the employee_id is an even number.

```
SELECT employee_id as "Even Numbers", last_name
FROM employees
WHERE MOD(employee_id,2) = 0;
```

	Even Numbers	LAST_NAME
1	174	Abel
2	142	Davies
3	102	De Haan
4	104	Ernst
5	202	Fay
6	206	Gietz
7	178	Grant
8	100	King
9	124	Mourgos
10	176	Taylor
11	144	Vargas
12	200	Whalen

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Working with Dates

- The Oracle Database stores dates in an internal numeric format: century, year, month, day, hours, minutes, and seconds.
- The default date display format is `DD-MON-RR`.
  - Enables you to store 21st-century dates in the 20th century by specifying only the last two digits of the year
  - Enables you to store 20th-century dates in the 21st century in the same way

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date
FROM   employees
WHERE  hire_date < '01-FEB-2008';
```

	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
1	King	17-JUN-03
2	Kochhar	21-SEP-05

...

RR Date Format

Current Year	Specified Date	RR Format	YY Format
1995	27-OCT-95	1995	1995
1995	27-OCT-17	2017	1917
2001	27-OCT-17	2017	2017
2001	27-OCT-95	1995	2095

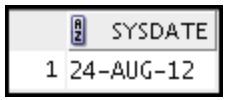
		If the specified two-digit year is:	
		0–49	50–99
If two digits of the current year are:	0–49	The return date is in the current century	The return date is in the century before the current one
	50–99	The return date is in the century after the current one	The return date is in the current century

Using the SYSDATE Function

SYSDATE is a function that returns:

- Date
- Time

```
SELECT sysdate
FROM   dual;
```



	SYSDATE
1	24-AUG-12

Using the CURRENT_DATE and CURRENT_TIMESTAMP Functions

- CURRENT_DATE returns the current date from the user session.

```
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, CURRENT_DATE FROM DUAL;
```

	SESSIONTIMEZONE	CURRENT_DATE
1	Etc/Universal	26-MAY-14

- CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the current date and time from the user session.

```
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP FROM DUAL;
```

	SESSIONTIMEZONE	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
1	Etc/Universal	26-MAY-14 12.25.34.401622000 AM ETC/UNIVERSAL

Arithmetic with Dates

- Add to or subtract a number from a date for a resultant date value.
- Subtract two dates to find the number of days between those dates.
- Add hours to a date by dividing the number of hours by 24.

Using Arithmetic Operators with Dates

```
SELECT last_name, (SYSDATE-hire_date)/7 AS WEEKS
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 90;
```

	LAST_NAME	WEEKS
1	King	478.871917989417989417989417989417989418
2	Kochhar	360.729060846560846560846560846560846561
3	De Haan	605.300489417989417989417989417989417989

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Date-Manipulation Functions

Function	Result
MONTHS_BETWEEN	Number of months between two dates
ADD_MONTHS	Add calendar months to date
NEXT_DAY	Week day of the date specified
LAST_DAY	Last day of the month
ROUND	Round date
TRUNC	Truncate date

Using Date Functions

Function	Result
MONTHS_BETWEEN ('01-SEP-05','11-JAN-04')	19.6774194
ADD_MONTHS ('31-JAN-04',1)	'29-FEB-04'
NEXT_DAY ('01-SEP-05','FRIDAY')	'08-SEP-05'
LAST_DAY ('01-FEB-05')	'28-FEB-05'

Using ROUND and TRUNC Functions with Dates

Function	Result
ROUND(SYSDATE,'MONTH')	01-AUG-03
ROUND(SYSDATE ,'YEAR')	01-JAN-04
TRUNC(SYSDATE ,'MONTH')	01-JUL-03
TRUNC(SYSDATE ,'YEAR')	01-JAN-03

Quiz

Which four of the following statements are true about single-row functions?

a. Manipulate data items
b. Accept arguments and return one value per argument
c. Act on each row that is returned
d. Return one result per set of rows
e. Never modifies the data type
f. Can be nested
g. Accept arguments that can be a column or an expression

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Use the various types of functions available in SQL
- Use the character, number, and date functions in SELECT statements

Practice 4: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- Writing a query that displays the SYSDATE
- Creating queries that require the use of numeric, character, and date functions
- Performing calculations of years and months of service for an employee