

## Conversion function

1) ASCII

SQL&gt; select ASCII('a') from dual;

ASCII('a')

97

SQL&gt; Select ASCII('A') from dual;

ASCII('A')

65

SQL&gt; select ASCII('1') from dual;

49

SQL&gt; select ASCII('11') from dual;

49

SQL&gt; select ASCII('UINAI') from dual

86

SQL&gt; select ASCII('AHI') from dual

97

when we pass multiple character it returns

1st character of ASCII value.

SQL&gt; select ASCII('a')+10 from dual;

97+10 = 107

⇒ select ASCII value of 1<sup>st</sup> and last character of all the number of a single numeric value.

SQL&gt; select ASCII(ename), ASCII(SUBSTR(ename,-1)) from emp;

83 72

65 78

now selected

SQL&gt; select ASCII(ename)|| ASCII(SUBSTR(ename,-1)) from emp;

8372

19 now selected

6578

2) To - Num

To - Num

numerical

SQL&gt; select +

TO - NU

etc etc come

SQL&gt; select

TO - NU

SQL&gt; select

SQL&gt; select

error

SQL&gt; select

TO - DA

X TO - DU

with

X ful gil

default

SQL&gt; select

TO -

SQL&gt; select

TO -

SQL&gt; select

TO -

SQL&gt; select

select

## 2) To\_Number

To\_Number function is used to convert a string containing numeric value to a number.

SQl> select to\_number ('10') from dual;

TO\_NUMBER ('10')

10 → it's a number

if it's come like this it's treated as character.

(a) select to\_number ('10.2') from dual;

TO\_NUMBER ('10.2') → 10.2

SQl> select to\_number ('+10') from dual;

10

SQl> select to\_number ('-10') from dual;

-10

SQl> select to\_number ('u11') from dual;

error

## To\_Date

\* To\_Date function is used to convert a given string containing valid date elements to a date.

\* the given string is always converted to date of a default pattern of dd-mm-yy

SQl> select '10-FEB-81' from dual;

10-FEB-81

SQl> select '10-FAB-81' from dual;

10-FAB-81

(a) select To\_Date ('10-Feb-81') from dual;

10-Feb-81

SQl> select To\_Date ('10-FAB-81') from dual;

error

SQL

Select TO\_DATE('10 FEB 81') from dual;

or Feb-81

ARUN'S  
PAGE NO.  
DATE / /

SQL

Select sysdate TO\_DATE('10-Feb-81') from dual;  
13467.5812

### 3) TO\_character function

A TO\_CHAR function is used to convert the given date to a string with specified format.

\* ~~format~~ out put can be given as follows:

SQL

dd → numeric day

dy → first 3 char of day

day → day in words

mn → numeric month

mon → first 3 char of month

month → month in words

yy → last 2 digits

yy4 → last 3 digits

yy4y → ~~last~~ 4 digits

year → year in words

SQL

Select TO\_CHAR(sysdate, 'dd dy day mn mn2 month'

47 444 4444 year) from dual.

or the Thursday 05 may may 19 014 2019 twenty nineteen

SQL

Select TO\_CHAR(sysdate, 'month') from dual;

MAY

<sup>T</sup> if consider upto 2 character sensitive

SQL

Select TO\_CHAR(sysdate, 'Month') from dual;

May

Assignment

=> Mr Smith you joined as clerk in ~~start~~ on December in the year "nineteen eighty one" and day ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> month May

SQL

select

SQL> select to\_date('Monday Feb 81') from dual  
Error

ARUN'S  
PAGE NO.  
DATE 01/05/19

SQL> select to\_date('12 02 81') from dual;  
Error

SQL> select to\_date('10 Feb 081') from dual;  
10-Feb-81

SQL> select to\_date('10 Feb 2081') from dual;  
10-Feb-81

SQL> select to\_date('10 Feb twenty eighty') from dual  
Error

SQL> select to\_char(to\_date('10 Feb 81'), '9999') from dual;  
1981

SQL> select to\_char(to\_date('10 Feb 820'), '9999') from dual;  
2020

SQL> select to\_char(to\_date('10 Feb 50'), '9999') from dual;  
0450

SQL> select to\_char(to\_date('10 Feb 44'), '9999') from dual;  
2044

SQL> select to\_char(to\_date('10 Feb 2081'), '9999') from dual;  
2081

SQL> select to\_date('10 Feb 81') from dual;  
10-Feb-81

SQL> select '1st', '1st', 'Wednesday' || '90th' joined col1 || '1st' ||  
10th in the month of '11 to\_char(niredate, 'Month') ||  
'of the year '11 to\_char(niredate, 'Year') || 'and the day  
was '11 to\_char(niredate, 'Day') from emp;

SQL) select \* from emp  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'Month') = 'February';

ARUN'S  
PAGE NO. 1  
DATE 2024-01-11

no rows selected

SQL) Select \* from emp  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'Month') = 'February';

if it's contains character  
it should be lower case  
space bcz the month

SQL) select \* from emp  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'mon') = 'feb';

it should be uppercase  
of month so  
it's lowercase  
it's correct  
many months  
you should  
put 6 space

SQL) select \* from emp  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'Month') = 'September';

if you write month you have to provide maximum length of month

SQL) select \* from emp and not in word mon size of month -> 'MAY-----'.  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'mon') = 'may';

2 rows selected

SQL) select \* from emp  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'Month') = 'march';

no rows selected

uppercase because in emp table

all months are uppercase only

SQL) select \* from emp  
where to\_char(hiredate, 'Month') = 'march....');

## ASCII

i) select ASCII( substr(ename, 1, 1) ) || substr(ename, 2, length(ename)-2) || ASCII( substr(ename, length(ename)) )  
from emp

83 MIT 72

65 LLE 78