

4. Ltrim(string-value, 'trim-text') :-

Ltrim(string-value, 'trim-text') is also one of the string functions which trims/removes all the occurrences of 'trim-text' from the left of the 'string-value'.

Examples

① select ltrim('harika', 'h') from dual;

LTRIM

arika

② select * ltrim(sname, 'r') from sailors;

SNAME LTRIM(SNAME, 'R')

RAVI AVI

RAJU AJU

RAM AM

RAJESH AJESH

4 rows selected.

5. Rtrim(string-value, 'trim-text') :-

Rtrim(string-value, 'trim-text') is also one of the string functions which trims/removes all the occurrences of 'trim-text' from the right of the 'string-value'.

Examples

① select rtrim('harika', 'a') from dual;

RTRIM

harik

② select sname, rtrim(sname, 'h') from sailors;

SNAME RTRIM(SNAME, 'H')

Ravi Ravi

Raju Raju

Ram Ram

Rajesh Rajes

4 rows selected.

6. Trim(string-value, 'string-text') :-

Trim(string-value, 'string-text') is also one of the string functions which trims/ removes the 'string-text' from both left and right of the 'string-value'.

Examples

① select trim('Pradeep', 'P') from dual;

```
TRIM
-----
radee
```

② select sname, trim(sname, 'r') from sailors;

```
SNAME, TRIM(SNAME, 'R')
-----
Ravi      avi
Raju      aju
Ram       am
Rajesh    ajesh
```

4 rows selected.

7. Substr(string-value, m, n) :-

substr(string-value, m, n) is also one of the string functions which returns 'n' number of characters from string-value starting from the 'm' position.

Examples :-

① select substr('harika', 2, 4) from dual;

```
SUBSTR
-----
orik
```

② select substr('harika', 2) from dual;

```
SUBSTR
-----
arika
```

③ select x substr(sname, 2, 2) from sailors;

```
SNAME SUBSTR(SNAME, 2, 2)
-----
Ravi   av
Raju   aj
Ram    am
Rajesh aj
```

<u>SNAME</u>	<u>SUBSTR(SNAME, 2)</u>
Ravi	avi
Raju	aju
Ram	am
Rajesh	ajesh

4 rows selected.

8. Length(string-value) :-

length(string-value) is also one of the string functions which returns the number of characters in string-value.

Examples

① select ~~name~~ length('harika') from dual;

<u>LENGTH('HARIKA')</u>
6

② select sname, length(sname) from sailors;

<u>SNAME</u>	<u>LENGTH(SNAME)</u>
Raji	4
Raju	4
Ram	3
Rajesh	6

4 rows selected.

9. Lpad(string-value, n, pad-value) :-

Lpad(string-value, n, pad-value) is also one of the string function that returns string-value left padded with 'pad-value'. The length of the whole string will be of 'n' characters.

Examples

① select lpad('harika', 15, '*') from dual;

LPAD('HARIKA', 15, '*')

*****harika

② select lpad(sname, 10, '*') , ~~from~~ sname from sailors;

<u>LPAD(SNAME, 10, '*')</u>	<u>SNAME</u>
*****Ravi	Ravi
*****Raju	Raju
*****Ram	Ram
*****Rajesh	Rajesh

4 rows selected.

10. Rpad(string-value, n, Pad-text) :-

Rpad(string-value, n, pad-text) is also one of the string functions that returns string-value right-padded with pad-text. The length of the whole string will be 'n' characters.

Examples

① select rpad('harika', 15, '*') from dual;

RPAD('HARIKA', 15, '*')

harika*****

② select ~~rpad~~ sname, rpad(sname, 10, '*') from sailors;

<u>SNAME</u>	<u>RPAD(SNAME, 10, '*')</u>
Ravi	Ravi*****
Raju	Raju*****
Ram	Ram*****
Rajesh	Rajesh****

4 rows selected.

Concat(string-value1, string-value2) is also one of the string ^{function} used to Concatenation purpose. i.e. it concatenates string-value1 and string-value2.

Examples

① select concat('harika', 'ravuri') from dual;

CONCAT('HARIKA', 'RAVURI')

harikaravuri

② select sname, sid, concat(sname, sid) from sailors;

<u>SNAME</u>	<u>SID</u>	<u>CONCAT(SNAME, SID)</u>
ravi	501	ravi501
raju	502	raju502
ram	503	ram503
rajesh	504	rajesh504

4 rows selected.

12. Instr(string-value, symbol) :-

instr(string-value, symbol) is also one of the string function which returns the ^{first} index value of the symbol in the string-value.

Examples :-

① select instr('harika', 'a') from dual;

INSTR('HARIKA', 'A')

2

② select instr(sname, 'j'), sname from sailors;

<u>INSTR(SNAME, 'J')</u>	<u>SNAME</u>
0	ravi
3	raju
0	ram
3	rajesh

Conversion functions :-

These are the functions that help us to convert a value in one form to another form. For example, a null value into an actual value, or a value from one datatype to another datatype.

1. To-char() :-

to-char() function converts a number or date to a string & returns a string.
Syntax :-

to-char(value [, format-mask] [, nls-language])

where

value → a number or date that will be converted to a string.

format-mask → optional. This is the format that will be used to convert a value to a string.

nls-language → optional. This is the nls language used to convert value to a string.

Examples with numbers :-

① select to-char(1210.73, '9999.9') from dual;

```
TO_CHAR(1210.73, '9999.9')
-----
'1210.7'
```

② select to-char(1210.73, '9,999.99') from dual;

```
TO_CHAR(1210.73, '9,999.99')
-----
'1,210.73'
```

③ select to-char(1210.73, '\$9,999.00') from dual;

```
TO_CHAR(1210.73, '$9,999.00')
-----
'$1,210.73'
```

TO-CHAR(21, '0000091')

'0000021'

Examples with Dates :-

The following is a list of valid parameters when to-char function is used to convert a date to a string. These parameters can be used in many combinations.

Parameter	Explanation
YEAR	Year, spelled out
YYYY	4 digit year
yyy	} Last 3, 2, or 1 digit(s) of ISO year.
yy	
y	
IYYY	
MM	Month ((01-12) JAN=01)
MON	abbreviated name of Month.
MONTH	Name of month, padded with blanks to length of 9 characters.
RM	Roman numeral month (I-XII, JAN=I)
WW	Week of year (1-53).
W	Week of month (1-5).
IW	Week of year (1-52 or 1-53) based on ISO standard.
D	Day of week (1-7)
DAY	Name of day.

DDD Day of year (1-366)

DY abbreviated name of day.

HH hour of day (1-12)

HH12 hour of day (1-12)

HH24 hour of day (0-23)

MI Minute (0-59)

SS second (0-59)

SSSS Seconds past midnight (0-86399)

FF fractional seconds.

① select to_char(sysdate, 'YYYY/MM/DD') x from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY/MM/DD')	SYSDATE
2017/09/02	02-09-17

② select x to_char(sysdate, 'MONTH DD, YYYY') from dual;

SYSDATE	TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'MONTH DD, YYYY')
02-09-17	September 02, 2017

③ select sysdate, to_char(sysdate, 'FMMONTH DD, YYYY') from dual;

SYSDATE	TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMMONTH DD, YYYY')
02-09-17	September 2, 2017

FM- used to suppress the zero's and blanks.

④ select sysdate, to_char(sysdate, 'MON DDth, YYYY') from dual;

SYSDATE	TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'MON DDth, YYYY')
02-09-17	Sep 02nd, 2017

⑤ Sample table: Reserves

<u>SID</u>	<u>DAY</u>
101	22-06-17
102	22-07-17
103	22-08-17
104	22-09-17

select day, to-char(day, 'MON DD, YYYY') from reserves;

<u>DAY</u>	<u>TO-CHAR(day, 'MON DD, YYYY')</u>
22-06-17	JUN 22, 2017
22-07-17	JUL 22, 2017
22-08-17	AUG 22, 2017
22-09-17	SEP 22, 2017

⑥ Number to string Conversion Example

Sample table: Reserves.

<u>SID</u>	<u>DAY</u>
101	22-06-17
102	22-07-17
103	22-08-17
104	22-09-17

select sid, to-char(sid, '\$000999') from reserves;

<u>SID</u>	<u>TO-CHAR(SID, '\$000999')</u>
101	\$000101
102	\$000102
103	\$000103
104	\$000104

2. To-date():-

TO-date() function is used to convert a string to a date and returns a date value as output.

Examples:-

① ~~to~~ select to-date('2003/07/09', 'yyyy/mm/dd') from dual;

TO-DATE('2003/07/09', 'yyyy/mm/dd')

July 9, 2003.

② select to-date('070903', 'MMDDYY') from dual;

TO-DATE('070903', 'MMDDYY')

July 9, 2003

③ select to-date('20020315', 'yyyymmdd') from dual;

TO-DATE('20020315', 'yyyymmdd')

Mar 15, 2002.

3. To-number():-

TO-number() function is used to convert a string to a number and returns a number value as output.

Examples:-

① select to-number('1210.73') from dual;

TO-NUMBER('1210.73')

1210.73

② select to-number('526') from dual;

TO-NUMBER('526')

526.