Experiment 7: Execution of string, comparison and set operations.

Aim:

Execution of string, comparison and set operations.

Theory:

STRING FUNCTIONS:

Concat: CONCAT returns char1 concatenated with char2. Both char1 and char2 can be any of the datatypes

SQL>SELECT CONCAT('ORACLE','CORPORATION')FROM DUAL;
ORACLECORPORATION

Lpad: LPAD returns expr1, left-padded to length n characters with the sequence of characters in expr2.

SQL>SELECT LPAD('ORACLE',15,'*')FROM DUAL;
**********ORACLE

Rpad: RPAD returns expr1, right-padded to length n characters with expr2, replicated as many times as necessary.

SQL>SELECT RPAD ('ORACLE',15,'*')FROM DUAL;
ORACLE**********

Ltrim: Returns a character expression after removing leading blanks.

SQL>SELECT LTRIM('SSMITHSS','S')FROM DUAL;
MITHSS

Rtrim: Returns a character string after truncating all trailing blanks

SQL>SELECT RTRIM('SSMITHSS','S')FROM DUAL;
SSMITH

Lower: Returns a character expression after converting uppercase character data to lowercase.

SQL>SELECT LOWER('DBMS')FROM DUAL;
dbms

Upper: Returns a character expression with lowercase character data converted to uppercase

SQL>SELECT UPPER('dbms')FROM DUAL;

DBMS

Length: Returns the number of characters, rather than the number of bytes, of the given string expression, excluding trailing blanks.

SQL>SELECT LENGTH(‘DATABASE’)FROM DUAL;
8

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

SQL>SELECT SUBSTR(‘ABCDEFGHIJ’3,4)FROM DUAL;
CDEF

Instr: The INSTR functions search string for 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;
14

COMPARISION OPERATORS:

(=): Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.

(!=): Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.

(< >): Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.

(>): Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true

(<): Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.

(>=): Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.

(<=): Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.

SET OPERATORS:

The Set operator combines the result of 2 queries into a single result. The following are the operators:

- Union
- Union all
- Intersect
- Minus

Union: Returns all distinct rows selected by both the queries

Union all: Returns all rows selected by either query including the duplicates.

Intersect: Returns rows selected that are common to both queries. **Minus:**

Returns all distinct rows selected by the first query and are not by the second

Conclusion: To be written by the students.