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Text function in sql

SQL provides several text functions that allow you to manipulate and analyze character strings. Some common SQL text functions include:

1. **CONCAT()** - used to concatenate two or more strings together
2. **SUBSTR()** - used to extract a substring from a larger string
3. **LENGTH()** - used to get the length of a string
4. **LOWER()** - used to convert a string to all lowercase characters
5. **UPPER()** - used to convert a string to all uppercase characters
6. **TRIM()** - used to remove leading or trailing spaces from a string
7. **REPLACE()** - used to replace all occurrences of a substring within a larger string with a different substring

Here are some examples of using these functions in SQL:

1. Concatenating two strings:

```
SELECT CONCAT('Hello', 'World');  
-- Result: 'HelloWorld'
```

2. Extracting a substring from a larger string:

```
SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 6, 5);  
-- Result: 'World'
```

3. Getting the length of a string:

```
SELECT LENGTH('HelloWorld');  
-- Result: 10
```

4. Converting a string to all lowercase characters:

```
SELECT LOWER('HelloWorld');  
-- Result: 'helloworld'
```

5. Converting a string to all uppercase characters:

```
SELECT UPPER('HelloWorld');  
-- Result: 'HELLOWORLD'
```

6. Removing leading or trailing spaces from a string:

```
SELECT TRIM('    Hello World   ');
```



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```
-- Result: 'Hello World'
```

7. Replacing all occurrences of a substring within a larger string with a different substring:

```
SELECT REPLACE('Hello World', 'World', 'Universe');
```

```
-- Result: 'Hello Universe'
```



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