

OracleSQL内置函数大全之二 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，  
建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/143/2021\\_2022\\_OracleSQL\\_E5\\_c102\\_143364.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/143/2021_2022_OracleSQL_E5_c102_143364.htm)

24.ln 返回一个数字的对数值sql> 0select  
ln(1),ln(2),ln(2.7182818) from dual.ln(1) ln(2)

ln(2.7182818)-----0 .69314718

.9999999925.log(n1,n2) 返回一个以n1为底n2的对数 sql> 0select  
log(2,1),log(2,4) from dual.log(2,1) log(2,4)-----0

226.mod(n1,n2) 返回一个n1除以n2的余数sql> 0select

mod(10,3),mod(3,3),mod(2,3) from dual.mod(10,3) mod(3,3)  
mod(2,3)-----1 0 227.power 返回n1的n2次

方根sql> 0select power(2,10),power(3,3) from dual.power(2,10)

power(3,3)-----1024 2728.round和trunc按照指定的  
精度进行舍入sql> 0select

round(55.5),round(-55.4),trunc(55.5),trunc(-55.5) from  
dual.round(55.5) round(-55.4) trunc(55.5) trunc(-55.5)-----

-----56 -55 55 -5529.sign 取数字n的  
符号,大于0返回1,小于0返回-1,等于0返回0sql> 0select

sign(123),sign(-100),sign(0) from dual.sign(123) sign(-100)  
sign(0)-----1 -1 030.sin 返回一个数字的正

弦值sql> 0select sin(1.57079) from

dual.sin(1.57079)-----131.sigh 返回双曲正弦的值sql>  
0select sin(20),sinh(20) from dual. sin(20) sinh(20)-----

-----.91294525 24258259832.sqrt 返回数字n的根sql> 0select  
sqrt(64),sqrt(10) from dual.sqrt(64) sqrt(10)-----8

3.1622777 33.tan 返回数字的正切值sql> 0select tan(20),tan(10)

```

from dual.tan(20) tan(10)-----2.2371609
.6483608334.tanh返回数字n的双曲正切值sql> 0select
tanh(20),tan(20) from dual.tanh(20) tan(20)-----1
2.237160935.trunc按照指定的精度截取一个数sql> 0select
trunc(124.1666,-2) trunc1,trunc(124.16666,2) from dual.trunc1
trunc(124.16666,2)-----100 124.16
36.add_months增加或减去月份sql> 0select
to_char(add_months(to_date(199912,yyyymm),2),yyyymm) from
dual.to_cha-----200002sql> 0select
to_char(add_months(to_date(199912,yyyymm),-2),yyyymm) from
dual.to_cha-----19991037.last_day返回日期的最后一天sql>
0select to_char(sysdate,yyyymm.dd),to_char((sysdate)
1,yyyymm.dd) from dual.to_cha(sy to_cha((s-----
-----2004.05.09 2004.05.10sql> 0select last_day(sysdate) from
dual.last_day(s-----31-5月 -04
38.months_between(date2,date1)给出date2-date1的月份sql>
0select months_between(19-12月-1999,19-3月-1999) mon_between
from
dual.mon_between-----9sql>0selectmonths_between(to_date
(2000.05.20,yyyymm.dd),to_date(2005.05.20,yyyymm.dd)) mon_betw
from dual.mon_betw-----6039.new_time(date,this,that)给出
在this时区=other时区的日期和时间sql> 0select
to_char(sysdate,yyyymm.dd hh24:mi:ss)
bj_time,to_char(new_time2 (sysdate,pdt,gmt),yyyymm.dd
hh24:mi:ss) los_angles from dual.bj_time
los_angles-----2004.05.09 11:05:32

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2004.05.09 18:05:32 40.next\_day(date,day)给出日期date和星期x之后计算下一个星期的日期sql> 0select next\_day(18-5月-2001,星期五) next\_day from dual.next\_day-----25-5月-0141.sysdate 用来得到系统的当前日期sql> 0select to\_char(sysdate,dd-mm-yyyy day) from dual.to\_char(sysdate,-----09-05-2004 星期日trunc(date,fmt)按照给出的要求将日期截断,如果fmt=mi表示保留分,截断秒sql> 0select to\_char(trunc(sysdate,hh),yyyy.mm.dd hh24:mi:ss) hh,2 to\_char(trunc(sysdate,mi),yyyy.mm.dd hh24:mi:ss) hhmm from dual.hh hhmm-----  
-----2004.05.09 11:00:00 2004.05.09 11:17:00

42.chartorowid 将字符数据类型转换为rowid类型sql> 0select rowid,rowidtochar(rowid),ename from scott.emp.rowid rowidtochar(rowid) ename-----  
-----aaaafkaacaaaaeqaaa aaaafkaacaaaaeqaaa  
smithaaaafkaacaaaaeqaab aaaafkaacaaaaeqaab  
allenaafkaacaaaaeqaac aaaafkaacaaaaeqaac  
wardaaaafkaacaaaaeqaad aaaafkaacaaaaeqaad jones

43.convert(c,dset,sset)将源字符串 sset从一个语言字符集转换到另一个目的dset字符集sql> 0select convert(strutz,we8hp,f7dec) "conversion" from dual.conver-----strutz44.hextoraw 将一个十六进制构成的字符串转换为二进制45.rawtohex 将一个二进制构成的字符串转换为十六进制46.rowidtochar 将rowid数据类型转换为字符类型47.to\_char(date,format)sql> 0select to\_char(sysdate,yyyy/mm/dd hh24:mi:ss) from dual.to\_char(sysdate,yy----- 100Test 下载频道开通

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