

Oracle to_char()函数的使用方法 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式
， 建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/285/2021_2022_Oracle_to_char_102_285308.htm The following are number examples for the to_char function. to_char(1210.73, ' 9999.9 ')would return ' 1210.7 ' to_char(1210.73, ' 9,999.99 ')would return ' 1,210.73 ' to_char(1210.73, ' \$9,999.00 ')would return ' \$1,210.73 ' to_char(21, ' 000099 ')would return ' 000021 ' The following is a list of valid parameters when the 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 digit(s) of year.
YY	Last 2 digit(s) of year.
Y	Last 1 digit(s) of year.
IYY	Last 3 digit(s) of ISO year.
IY	Last 2 digit(s) of ISO year.
I	Last 1 digit(s) of ISO year.
IYYY	4-digit year based on the ISO standard
Q	Quarter of year (1, 2, 3, 4. JAN-MAR = 1).
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) where week 1 starts on the first day of the year and continues to the seventh day of the year.
W	Week of month (1-5) where week 1 starts on the first day of the month and ends on the seventh.
IW	Week of year (1-52 or 1-53) based on the ISO standard.
DD	Day of week (1-7).
DAY	Name of day.
DDD	Day of month (1-31).
DDD	Day of year (1-366).
DY	Abbreviated name of day.
J	Julian day. the number of days since January 1, 4712 BC.
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). FFFractional seconds. The following are date examples for the to_char function. to_char(sysdate, ' yyyy/mm/dd ').would return ' 2003/07/09 ' to_char(sysdate, ' Month DD, YYYY ').would return ' July 09, 2003 ' to_char(sysdate, ' FMMonth DD, YYYY ').would return ' July 9, 2003 ' to_char(sysdate, ' MON DDth, YYYY ').would return ' JUL 09TH, 2003 ' to_char(sysdate, ' FMMON DDth, YYYY ').would return ' JUL 9TH, 2003 ' to_char(sysdate, ' FMMon ddth, YYYY ').would return ' Jul 9th, 2003 ' You will notice that in some examples, the format_mask parameter begins with "FM". This means that zeros and blanks are suppressed. This can be seen in the examples below. to_char(sysdate, ' FMMonth DD, YYYY ').would return ' July 9, 2003 ' to_char(sysdate, ' FMMON DDth, YYYY ').would return ' JUL 9TH, 2003 ' to_char(sysdate, ' FMMon ddth, YYYY ').would return ' Jul 9th, 2003 ' The zeros have been suppressed so that the day component shows as "9" as opposed to "09". 100Test
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