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Oracle sql convert datetime format

Syntax to char_date:= Description of the illustration to_char_date.gif Purpose TO_CHAR (datetime) converts a datetime or interval value of DATE, TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, or TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE datatype to a value of VARCHAR2 datatype in the format specified by the date format fmt. If you omit fmt, then date is converted to a VARCHAR2 value as follows: DATE values are converted to values in the default date format. TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE values are converted to values in the default timestamp format. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE values are converted to values in the default timestamp with time zone format. Please refer to "Format Models" for information on datetime formats. The 'nlsparam' argument specifies the language in which month and day names and abbreviations are returned. This argument can have this form: 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = language' If you omit 'nlsparam', then this function uses the default date language for your session. Examples The following example uses this table: CREATE TABLE date_tab (ts_col TIMESTAMP, ts_tz_col TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE, ts_tz_col TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE); The example shows the results of applying TO_CHAR to different TIMESTAMP datatypes. The result for a TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE column is sensitive to session time zone, whereas the results for the TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE columns are not sensitive to session time zone: ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-8:00'; INSERT INTO date_tab VALUES ('TIMESTAMP' 1999-12-02 10:00:00 -8:00', 'TIMESTAMP' 1999-12-02 10:00:00 -8:00', 'TIMESTAMP' 1999-12-02 10:00:00 -8:00'); SELECT TO_CHAR(ts_col, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SSXFF'), TO_CHAR(ts_tz_col, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SSXFF TZH:TZM') FROM date_tab; TO_CHAR(TS_COL,'DD-MON-YYYYHH24:MI:SSXFF')-----01-DEC-1999 10:00:00 01-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 -08:00 02-DEC-1999 10:00:00 02-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 -08:00 SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, TO_CHAR(ts_tz_col, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SSXFF') FROM date_tab; SESSIONTIMEZONE TO_CHAR(TSLTZ_COL,'DD-MON-YYYY')-----08:00 DEC-1999 01-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 -08:00 02-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:00'; SELECT TO_CHAR(ts_col, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SSXFF'), TO_CHAR(ts_tz_col, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SSXFF TZH:TZM') FROM date_tab; TO CHAR(TS_COL,'DD-MON-YYYYHH24:MI:SSXFF')-----01-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 01-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 -08:00 02-DEC-1999 10:00:00.000000 -08:00 SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, TO_CHAR(ts_tz_col, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SSXFF') FROM date_tab; SESSIONTIMEZONE TO CHAR(TSLTZ_COL,'DD-MON-YYYY')-----05:00 01-DEC-1999 13:00:00.000000 -05:00 02-DEC-1999 13:00:00.000000 The Oracle TO_CHAR() function converts a DATE or INTERVAL value to a string in a specified date format. The Oracle TO_CHAR() function is very useful for formatting the internal date data returned by a query in a specific date format. Syntax The following illustrates the syntax of the TO_CHAR() function: TO_CHAR(expr [, date_format] [, nlsparam]); Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) Arguments The Oracle TO_CHAR() accepts three arguments: 1) expr The expr is a DATE or an INTERVAL value that should be converted. The data type of expr can be DATE, TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, or TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE. 2) date_format The date_format is a string that determines the format that the result string should be in. The date_format argument is optional. If you omit it, the TO_CHAR() function will use the default date format for DATE values, default timestamp format for TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE values, and default timestamp with time zone format for TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE values. To compose value for the date_format argument, you use the Oracle date format model. 3) nlsparam The nlsparam argument specifies the languages for names and abbreviations of day and month e.g., Monday, Mon, January, Jan, etc., in the result string. The nlsparam argument has the following form: 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = language' Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) This nlsparam argument is also optional. If you omit it, the TO_CHAR() function uses the default date language. Return value The Oracle TO_CHAR() function returns a string represented a DATE or INTERVAL value in a specified format. Examples A) Convert current system date to a string with the format YYYY-MM-DD: SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY-MM-DD') FROM dual; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) The result is: Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) To convert the current system date to a long date string, you use the DL date format as follows: SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DL') FROM dual; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) Here is the result: Wednesday, August 02, 2017 Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) To display the names of day and month in another language e.g., French, you use the nlsparam argument as follows: SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DL', 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = FRENCH') FROM dual; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) Here is the result: Wednesday, August 02, 2017 Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) B) Format an interval example This example uses the TO_CHAR() function to format an interval: SELECT TO_CHAR(INTERVAL '600' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') RESULT FROM DUAL; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) Here is the output: RESULT ----- +00 00:10:00.0000000C) Format dates from table data example See the employees table in the sample database. The following statement uses the TO_CHAR() function to return the quarter when the employees joined the company in 2016: SELECT first_name, last_name, TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Q') JOINED QUARTER FROM employees WHERE hire_date BETWEEN DATE '2016-01-01' AND DATE '2016-12-31' ORDER BY first_name, last_name; Code language: SQL (Structured Query Language) (sql) The picture below illustrates the result: In this tutorial, you have learned how to use the Oracle TO_CHAR() function to convert a DATE or INTERVAL value to a string in a specified format. Was this tutorial helpful? I will explain Oracle TO_DATE | Convert Datetime to Date in this post. Oracle TO_DATE TO_DATE converts characters (char of CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, or NVARCHAR2 datatype) to date format. TO_DATE(char [, 'format']) For example, you can review the following conversions: SELECT TO_DATE(' January 11, 2021, 11:00 A.M.', 'Month dd, YYYY, HH:MI A.M.', 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = American') FROM DUAL; TO_DATE('----- 11-JAN-21 SELECT TO_NUMBER(2000), SYSDATE, TO_DATE('18/07/2014', 'dd.mm.yyyy'), TO_DATE('20140315', 'yyyymmdd'), TO_DATE('070919', 'MMDDYY') FROM DUAL; TO_DATE Conversion: date function formats as follows. Element Specify in TO_DATE Meaning: / , , ; : "text: Yes Punctuation and quoted text is reproduced in the result. AD A.D. Yes Meridian indicator with or without periods. AM A.M. Yes Meridian indicator with or without periods. BC B.C. Yes BC indicator with or without periods. CC SCC No One greater than the first two digits of a four-digit year. "S" prefixes BC dates with "-". For example, '20' from '1900'. DY Yes Day of week (1-7). DAY Yes Name of day, padded with blanks to length of 9 characters. DD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. ENO Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Buddha calendars). EENo Full era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Buddha calendars). HH Yes Hour of day (1-12). HH12 No Hour of day (1-12). HH24 Yes Hour of day (0-23). IW No Week of year (1-52 or 1-53) based on the ISO standard. IYY IY In Last 3, 2, or 1 digit(s) of ISO year. IYYN No 4-digit year based on the ISO standard. J Yes Julian day; the number of days since January 1, 4712 BC. Number specified with 'J' must be integers. M Yes Minute (0-59). MMY Yes Month (01-12; JAN = 01) MON Yes Abbreviated name of month. MONTH Yes Name of month, padded with blanks to length of 9 characters. PM P.M. No Meridian indicator with or without periods. Q No Quarter of year (1, 2, 3, 4; JAN-MAR = 1) RMY Yes Roman numeral month (I-XII; JAN = I). RRY Yes Given a year with 2 digits, returns a year in the next century if the year is =50; returns a year in the preceding century if the year is >=50 and the last 2 digits of the current year are select ADD_MONTHS(sysdate, 1) "ADD MONTHS" from dual; ADD_MONTH ----- 26-MAY-20 CURRENT_DATE CURRENT_DATE returns the current date in the session time zone SQL > select CURRENT_DATE from dual; CURRENT_D ----- 26-APR-20 CURRENT_TIMESTAMP CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the current date and time in the session time zone SQL > select CURRENT_TIMESTAMP FROM DUAL; CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ----- 26-APR-20 05.29.32.401933 PM -04:00 DBTIMEZONE DBTIMEZONE returns the value of the database time zone SQL > select DBTIMEZONE from dual; DBTIME ----- +00:00 EXTRACT(expr [, 'format']) FROM date EXTRACT extracts and returns the value of a specified datetime field from a datetime or interval value expression. SQL > select extract(year from sysdate) "year", 2 extract(month from sysdate) "month", 3 extract(day from sysdate) "day" 4 from dual; year month day ----- 2020 4 26 FROM TZ(timestamp, timezone) FROM TZ converts a timestamp value and a time zone to a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value. SQL > SELECT FROM TZ(TIMESTAMP '2020-04-26 08:00:00', '3:00') FROM DUAL; FROM TZ(TIMESTAMP '2020-04-26 08:00:00', '3:00') ----- 26-APR-20 08.00.00.000000000 AM +03:00 LAST_DAY(date) LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month that contains date. SQL > select LAST_DAY(sysdate) from dual; LAST_DAY ----- 30-APR-20 LOCALTIMESTAMP LOCALTIMESTAMP returns the current date and time in the session time zone in a value of datatype TIMESTAMP. SQL > select LOCALTIMESTAMP from dual; LOCALTIMESTAMP ----- 26-APR-20 05.53.22.545027 PM MONTHS BETWEEN(date1, date2) MONTHS BETWEEN returns number of months between dates date1 and date2. SQL > select MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate+365, sysdate) MONTHS BETWEEN from dual; MONTHS BETWEEN ----- 12 NEW_TIME(date, timezone1, timezone2) NEW_TIME returns the date and time in time zone timezone2 when date and time in time zone timezone1 are date. SQL > ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'; Session altered. SQL > SELECT NEW_TIME(TO_DATE('04-26-20 01:23:45', 'MM-DD-YY HH24:MI:SS'), 'AST', 'PST') "New Date and Time" FROM DUAL; New Date and Time ----- 25-APR-2020 21:23:45 NEXT_DAY(date, char) NEXT_DAY returns the date of the first weekday named by char that is later than the date. SQL > select NEXT_DAY(sysdate, 'FRIDAY') "NEXT DAY" from dual; NEXT_DAY ----- 01-MAY-2020 18:44:39 NUMTODSINTERVAL(n, 'interval unit') NUMTODSINTERVAL converts number n to an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND literal. SQL > select NUMTODSINTERVAL(10, 'hour') "NUMTODSINTERVAL" from dual; NUMTODSINTERVAL ----- +0000000000 10:00:00.000000000 NUMTOYMINTERVAL(n, 'interval unit') NUMTOYMINTERVAL converts number n to an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH literal. SQL > select NUMTOYMINTERVAL(1, 'year') "NUMTOYMINTERVAL" from dual; NUMTOYMINTERVAL ----- +0000000001 00:00:00.000000000 ROUND(date, fmt) ROUND returns date rounded to the unit specified by the format model fmt. If you omit fmt, then date is rounded to the nearest day. SQL > select ROUND(sysdate, 'year') "round date" from dual; round date ----- 01-JAN-2020 00:00:00 SESSIONTIMEZONE SESSIONTIMEZONE returns the time zone of the current session. SQL > SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE FROM DUAL; SESSIONTIMEZONE ----- -04:00 SYS_EXTRACT_UTC(datetime, with_timezone) SYS_EXTRACT_UTC extracts the UTC (Coordinated Universal Time-formerly Greenwich Mean Time) from a datetime value with time zone offset or time zone region name. SQL > SELECT SYS_EXTRACT_UTC(TIMESTAMP '2020-04-26 11:30:00 -08:00') "SYS_EXTRACT_UTC" FROM DUAL; SYS_EXTRACT_UTC ----- 26-APR-20 07.30.00.000000000 PMSYSDATESYSDATE returns the current date and time set for the operating system on which the database resides. SQL > SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'MM-DD-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') "NOW" FROM DUAL; NOW ----- 04-26-2020 20:42:59 TO_CHAR(datetime) TO_CHAR (datetime) converts a datetime or interval value of DATE, TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, or TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE datatype to a value of VARCHAR2 datatype in the format specified by the date format fmt. If you omit fmt, then date is converted to a VARCHAR2 value as follows: SQL > select sysdate, to_char(sysdate, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss') from dual; SYSDATE TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') ----- 26-APR-2020 20:54:54 26-apr-2020 20:54:54 TO_TIMESTAMP(char, fmt) TO_TIMESTAMP converts char of CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, or NVARCHAR2 datatype to a value of TIMESTAMP datatype. SQL > SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP('26-May-20 14:10:12.3000', 'DD-Mon-RR HH24:MI:SS.FF') "TO_TIMESTAMP" from dual; TO_TIMESTAMP ----- 26-MAY-20 02.10.10.123000000 PM TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ(char, fmt) TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ converts char of CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, or NVARCHAR2 datatype to a value of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE datatype. SQL > SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ('26-May-20 14:10:12.3000', 'DD-Mon-RR HH24:MI:SS.FF') "TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ" from dual; TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ ----- 26-MAY-20 02.10.10.123000000 PM TO_DSINTERVAL(char) TO_DSINTERVAL converts a character string of CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, or NVARCHAR2 datatype to an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND value. SQL > select TO_DSINTERVAL('100 10:00:00') from dual; TO_DSINTERVAL('10010:00:00') ----- +000000100 10:00:00.000000000 TRUNC(date, fmt) The TRUNC (date) function returns date with the time portion of the day truncated to the unit specified by the format model fmt. If you omit fmt, then date is truncated to the nearest day. SQL > SELECT TRUNC(TO_DATE('26-May-20', 'DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "New Year" FROM DUAL; New Year ----- 01-JAN-2020 00:00:00 Do you want to learn Oracle SQL for Beginners, then read the following articles. Oracle SQL Tutorials For Beginners - Learn Oracle SQL from scratch with Oracle SQL Online Course 1,786 views last month, 3 views today

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