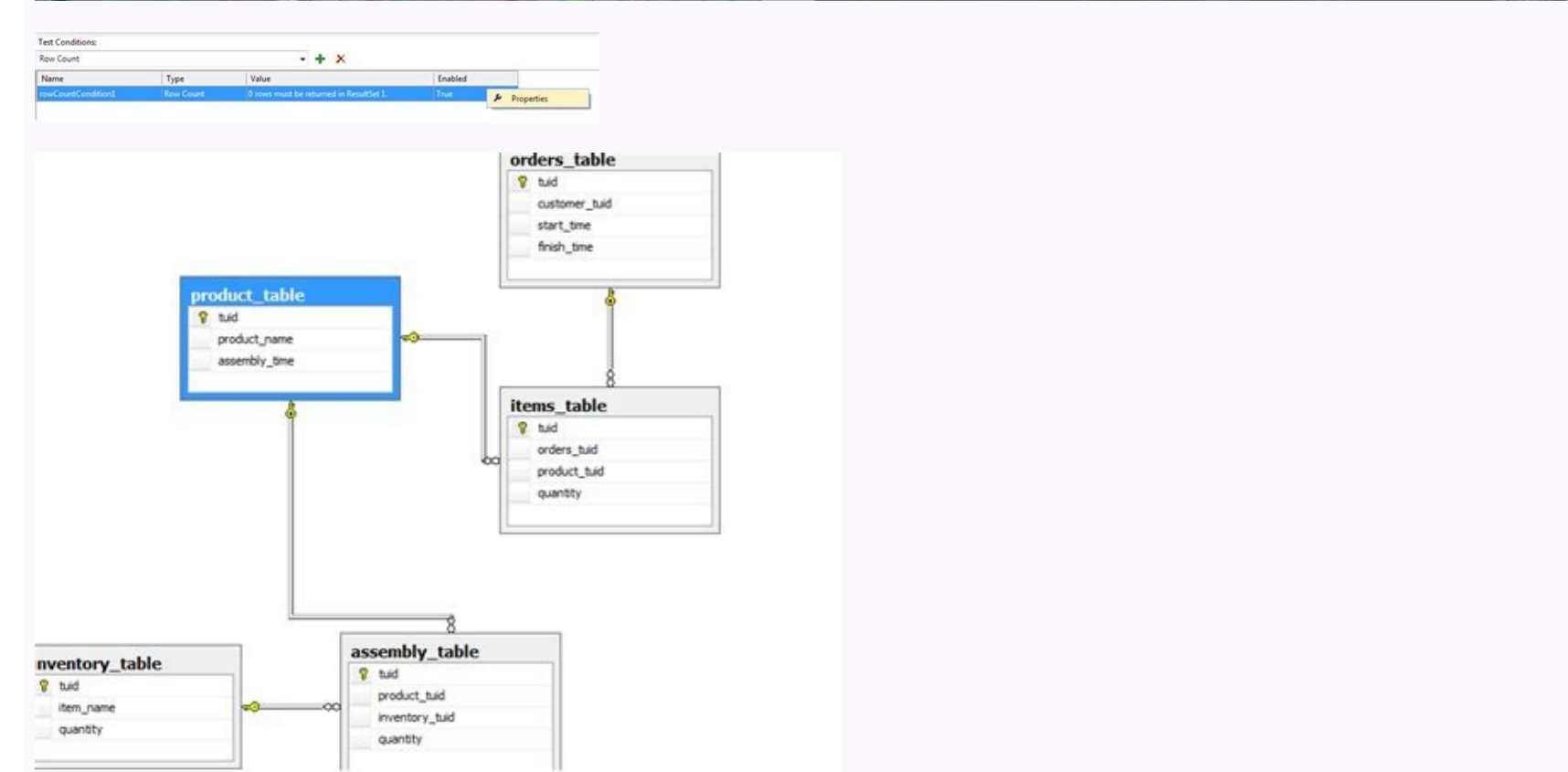
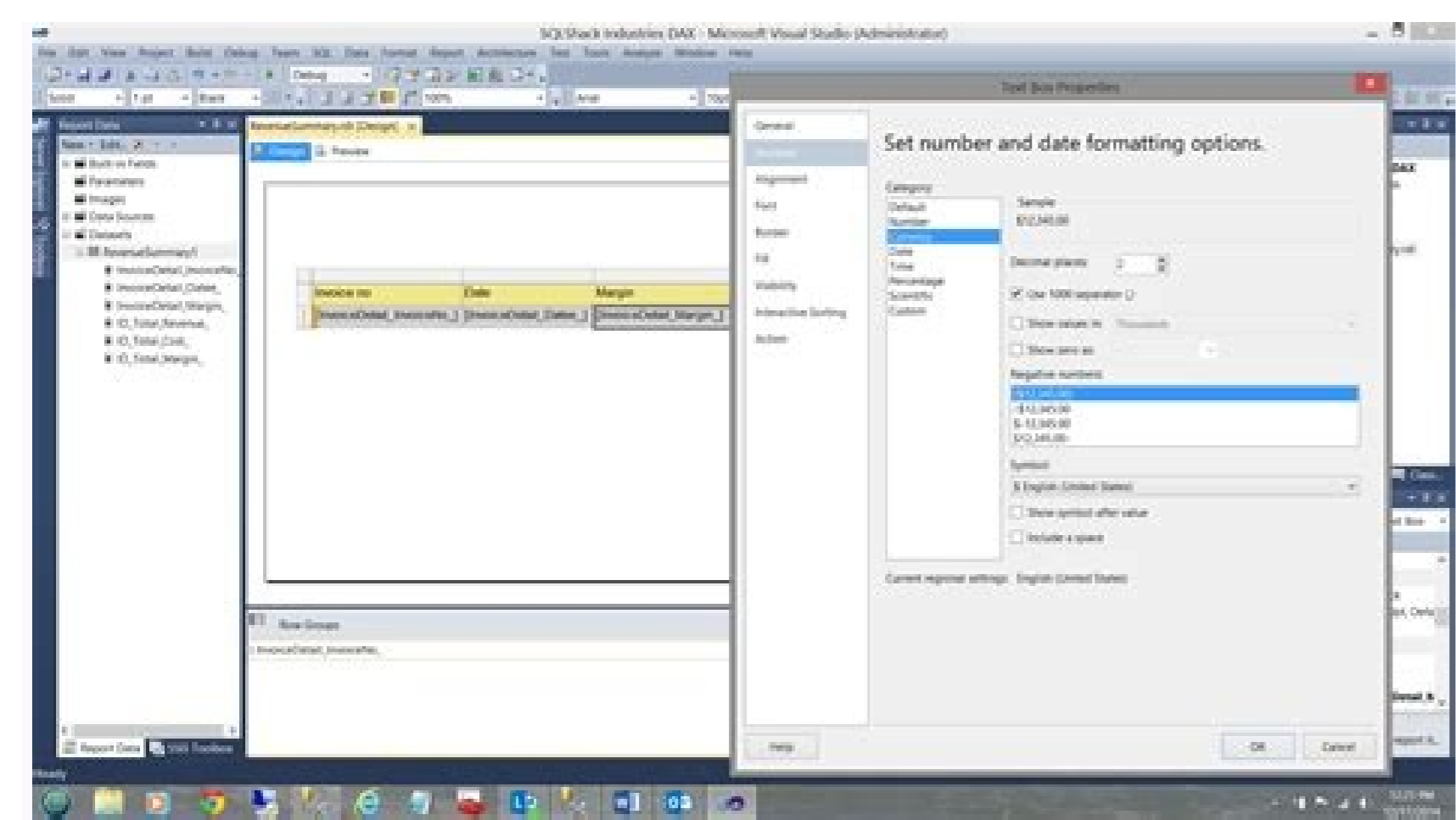


Format to two decimal places sql server

I'm not robot!



Agrora/decimal-js

DecimalJS is an arbitrary precision floating point arithmetic library based on PHP's bcmath extension.

Contributors: 2, Used by: 6, Star: 1, Forks: 0

* Числовые типы данных MySQL

Таблица 1 – Целочисленные типы данных

Тип	Диапазон	Память (байт)
TINYINT[(M)]	-127..128 или 0..255	1
BIT		1
BOOL		1
SMALLINT[(M)]	-32768..32767 или 0..65535	2
MEDIUMINT[(M)]	-8388608..8388607 или 0..16777215	3
INT[(M)]	-2 ³¹ ..2 ³¹ -1 или 0..2 ³² -1	4
INTEGER[(M)]		4
BIGINT[(M)]	-2 ⁶³ ..2 ⁶³ -1 или 0..2 ⁶⁴ -1	8

Таблица 2 – Типы данных с плавающей запятой

Тип	Диапазон	Память (байт)
FLOAT(точность)	зависит от точности	различна
REAL[(M, D)]	±1.175494351E-38 ±3.402823466E+38	4
DOUBLE[(M, D)]	±1.7976931348623157E+308 ±2.2250738585072014E-308	8
DOUBLE PRECISION[(M, D)]	±1.7976931348623157E+308 ±2.2250738585072014E-308	8
DECIMAL[(M, D)]	различный	M + 2
NUMERIC[(M, D)]	различный	M + 2
DEC[(M, D)]	различный	M + 2
FIXED[(M, D)]	различный	M + 2

Sql server format decimal to 2 decimal places. Sql server format to two decimal places. How to format to 2 decimal places in sql. How to set two decimal places in sql. How do you convert to 2 decimal places in sql.

Round the number to 2 decimal places: SELECT ROUND(235.415, 2) AS RoundValue; Try it Yourself » The ROUND() function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places. Tip: Also look at the FLOOR() and CEILING() functions. Syntax ROUND(number, decimals, operation) Parameter Description number Required. The number to be rounded decimals Required. The number of decimal places to round number to operation Optional. If 0, it rounds the result to the number of decimals. Default value is 0 Works in: SQL Server (starting with 2008), Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Data Warehouse, Parallel Data Warehouse Round the number to 2 decimal places, and also use the operation parameter: SELECT ROUND(235.415, 2, 1) AS RoundValue; Try it Yourself » Round the number to -1 decimal place: SELECT ROUND(235.415, -1) AS RoundValue; Try it Yourself » When using T-SQL with SQL Server, we can format numbers using various methods, depending on our desired format. Below are four functions that can be used to format a number to two decimal places in SQL Server. The CAST() Function The most obvious way to do it is to convert the number to a decimal type. Two functions that can do this for us is CAST() and CONVERT(). Here's an example of using CAST(): SELECT CAST(275 AS DECIMAL(5, 2)); Result: 275.00 We can use this method even if the number is already a decimal value but with more decimal places. One thing to remember though, is if you're reducing the number of decimal places from a number with more than two decimal places, then you could end up with the second decimal place being rounded up: SELECT CAST(275.4567 AS DECIMAL(5, 2)); Result: 275.46 The CONVERT() Function Here, we use CONVERT() to do the same thing - convert the number to decimal: SELECT CONVERT(DECIMAL(5, 2), 275); Result: 275.00 The FORMAT() Function Another way to format a number with two decimal places is to use the FORMAT() function: SELECT FORMAT(275, 'N2'); Result: 275.00 This function actually converts the number to a string, so technically, the result is not a numeric type. The N2 part is referred to as a format string. In this case, N is for number and 2 is for the number of decimal places (you can increase or decrease this as required). The same technique can be used to reduce the decimal places to two, from a number with more decimal places: SELECT FORMAT(275.4567, 'N2'); Result: 275.46 It's been rounded up, just like when we converted the number in the other example. Another way to do it is to use a custom format string. Custom format strings allow you to specify a format that might not be supported by a standard format string. Here's an example of using custom format strings: SELECT FORMAT(275, '###.##') AS '###.##', FORMAT(275, '000.00') AS '000.00', FORMAT(275.4567, '###.##') AS '###.##', FORMAT(275.4567, '000.00') AS '000.00'; Result: +-----+-----+-----+-----+ | ###.## | 000.00 | ###.## | 000.00 | |-----+-----+-----+-----+ | 275 | 275.00 | 275.46 | 275.46 | +-----+-----+-----+-----+ We can see that there's a difference between using # and 0 in the format string. The # format specifier suppresses any insignificant zeros while the 0 format specifier does not. But perhaps more importantly (for the purposes of this article), the 0 format specifier allows you to add insignificant zeros if they aren't present in the original number. Therefore, it can be used to add two decimal places to an integer (as seen in the above example). The STR() Function Another way to format a number to two decimal places is to use the STR() function: SELECT STR(275, 6, 2); Result: 275.00 This function returns character data converted from numeric data. The character data is right-justified, with a specified length and decimal precision. The first argument is an expression of float data type with a decimal point. The second argument is the total length. This includes decimal point, sign, digits, and spaces. The default is 10. The third argument is the number of places to the right of the decimal point. This must be less than or equal to 16. Format the number as "#,###,###.##" (and round with two decimal places): SELECT FORMAT(250500.5634, 2); Try it Yourself » The FORMAT() function formats a number to a format like "#,###,###.##", rounded to a specified number of decimal places, then it returns the result as a string. Syntax FORMAT(number, decimal places) Parameter Description number Required. The number to be formatted decimal places Required. The number of decimal places for number. If this parameter is 0, this function returns a string with no decimal places Format the number as a format of "#,###,###.##" (and round with 0 decimal places): SELECT FORMAT(250500.5634, 0); Try it Yourself » You'd like to convert an integer value to a DECIMAL data type in SQL Server. Let's convert an integer to a DECIMAL data type. Solution 1: We'll use the CAST() function. Here's the query you'd write: SELECT CAST(12 AS DECIMAL(7,2)) AS decimal value ; Here is the result: Discussion: Use the CAST() function to convert an integer to a DECIMAL data type. This function takes an expression or a column name as the argument, followed by the keyword AS and the new data type. In our example, we converted an integer (12) to a decimal value (12.00). The displayed value has two decimal points because DECIMAL in CAST() has two decimal points. SQL Server provides another option: CONVERT(). This is not a SQL Standard function like CAST(). The query below shows its use. Solution 2: Here's another way to convert an integer to a DECIMAL type: SELECT CONVERT(DECIMAL(7,2), 12) AS decimal value ; This query produces the same result as CAST(), but takes two mandatory arguments: the data type and an expression, value, or column name to convert. An optional third parameter specifies how the value should be formatted in its new type. Read more about value formatting in the official SQL Server documentation. If you don't need to return the value in a certain format, use CAST(). By: Daniel Calbimonte | Updated: 2021-11-01 | Comments (2) | Related: More » Functions System Problem Sometimes we have numbers in a different format due to cultural differences. For example, in France we use a comma for decimals and in USA we use decimal points. How can we work and change the format of numbers when working with Microsoft SQL Server? Solution We will provide practical examples about different scenarios using different solutions for ways to format numbers in SQL Server using various SQL functions: SQL Format Number Options In this tutorial, we will cover how to use the following SQL Server T-SQL functions with the following examples: Using CAST - SELECT CAST(5634.6334 as int) as number Using CONVERT - SELECT CONVERT(int, 5634.6334) as number Using ROUND - SELECT ROUND(5634.6334, 2) as number Using CEILING - SELECT FLOOR(5634.6334) as number Using FLOOR - SELECT CEILING(5634.6334) as number Using FORMAT - SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'N', 'en-us') AS 'Number' SQL Format Number using CAST function Let's say that we have the following number: 5634.6343 We can use the SQL CAST function to change the format of the number as follows: Code Result SELECT CAST(5634.6334 as int) as number 5634 SELECT CAST(5634.6334 as numeric) as number 5635 SELECT CAST(5634.6334 as numeric(10,1)) as number 5634.6334 SELECT CAST(5634.6334 as numeric(10,2)) as number 5634.63 SQL Format Number using CONVERT The SQL CONVERT function can do the same things as CAST. It has different syntax and in some scenarios, it has additional options. The following table shows some examples like the ones used for CAST. Code Result SELECT CONVERT(int, 5634.6334) as number 5634 SELECT CONVERT(numeric, 5634.6334) as number 5635 SELECT CONVERT(numeric(10,1), 5634.6334) as number 5634.6 SELECT CONVERT(numeric(10,2), 5634.6334) as number 5634.63 SELECT CONVERT(nvarchar(20), 5634.6334)+'e' as number 5634.6334e SELECT REPLACE(CONVERT(nvarchar(20), 5634.6334), '.', '') as number 56346334 SELECT CONVERT(nvarchar(20), 50) + '%' as number 50% SQL Format Number using ROUND function The SQL ROUND function may be useful if you want to round the number of decimal places. Here are some common examples: Code Result SELECT ROUND(5634.6334, 2) as number 5634.63 SELECT ROUND(5634.6334, 1) as number 5630.0000 SELECT ROUND(5634.6334, -1) as number 5630.0000 SQL Format Number using FLOOR AND CEILING functions The FLOOR function returns the largest integer less or equal to the number while the CEILING returns the smallest integer greater or equal to the number. Here are some examples: Code Result SELECT FLOOR(5634.6334) as number 5634 SELECT CEILING(5634.6334) as number 5635 SELECT FLOOR(5634.6334) as number 5634 SELECT CEILING(5634.6334) as number 5635 SQL Number Format using FORMAT function The SQL FORMAT option has many different options for formatting a number. Here are some useful examples: Format Code Result Numeric Format SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'N', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5,634.63 Numeric format - 1 decimal SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'N1', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5,634.6 Exponential, Scientific notation SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'E', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5.634633E+003 Exponential, Scientific notation, 2 decimals SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'E2', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5.63E+003 Decimal SELECT FORMAT(5634, 'D', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5634 Decimal-6 digits SELECT FORMAT(5634, 'D6', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 005634 General Format SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'G', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5634.6334 General format, 6 digits SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'G6', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5634.63 Currency-England SELECT FORMAT(200.36, 'C', 'en-GB') AS 'Number' £5,634.63 Currency-China SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'C', 'zh-CN') AS 'Number' ¥5,634.63 Percentage SELECT FORMAT(0.5, 'P', 'en-us') AS 'number' 50.00% Percentage 4 decimals SELECT FORMAT(0.5, 'P4', 'en-us') AS 'number' 50.0000% Hexadecimal SELECT FORMAT(56344, 'X', 'en-us') AS 'number' DC18 Phone number SELECT FORMAT(123456789, '+###-###-####') AS 'number' +123-45-6789 Fixed point SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'F', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5634.63 Fixed point - 8 digits SELECT FORMAT(5634.6334, 'F8', 'en-us') AS 'Number' 5634.63340000 Conclusion - SQL Server Formatting Numbers In this tutorial, we saw different examples of functions used to change the numeric formats. Next Steps For more information refer to the following links: Interested in MSSQL String functions? Check out these articles: Interested in SQL Server data functions? Check out these articles: Daniel Calbimonte is a Microsoft SQL Server MVP, Microsoft Certified Trainer and Microsoft Certified IT Professional. View all my tips Article Last Updated: 2021-11-01

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