

# SQL - CONCAT FUNCTION

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-concat-function.htm>

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SQL **CONCAT** function is used to concatenate two strings to form a single string. Try out the following example:

```
SQL> SELECT CONCAT('FIRST ', 'SECOND');
+-----+
| CONCAT('FIRST ', 'SECOND') |
+-----+
| FIRST SECOND                |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

To understand **CONCAT** function in more detail, consider an **employee\_tbl** table, which is having the following records:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id   | name | work_date | daily_typing_pages |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | John | 2007-01-24 | 250                 |
| 2   | Ram  | 2007-05-27 | 220                 |
| 3   | Jack | 2007-05-06 | 170                 |
| 3   | Jack | 2007-04-06 | 100                 |
| 4   | Jill | 2007-04-06 | 220                 |
| 5   | Zara | 2007-06-06 | 300                 |
| 5   | Zara | 2007-02-06 | 350                 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Now suppose based on the above table you want to concatenate all the names employee ID and work\_date, then you can do it using the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT CONCAT(id, name, work_date)
-> FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+
| CONCAT(id, name, work_date) |
+-----+
| 1John2007-01-24            |
| 2Ram2007-05-27             |
| 3Jack2007-05-06            |
| 3Jack2007-04-06            |
| 4Jill2007-04-06            |
| 5Zara2007-06-06            |
| 5Zara2007-02-06            |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```