Common SQL Functions

The functions in this cheat sheet can be used to manipulate values in a data set.

# STRING

The functions in the table below can be used to manipulate text or alphanumeric values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Description** | **Sample Usage** |
| LOWER | Makes text lowercase. For example LOWER(‘CAREERFOUNDRY’)  will become ‘career foundry’ | SELECT LOWER(title)  FROM film |
| UPPER | Makes text uppercase. For example, UPPER(‘CareerFoundry’) will become ‘CAREER FOUNDRY’ | SELECT UPPER(title)  FROM film |
| LENGTH | Counts the number of characters in a string. For example, LEN(‘Career’) will return a value of 6 | SELECT LEN(title) FROM  film |

# DATE/TIME

The functions in this table are used to manipulate data or date-timestamp values. For example, you could extract the month or year from a date value using the formula DATE\_PART('field', columnname), where 'field' is one of the values listed below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Description** | **Sample Usage** |
| year | To extract the year from the date-time stamp | SELECT DATE\_PART('year',  last\_update) FROM film |
| month | To extract the month from the date-time stamp | SELECT  DATE\_PART('month', last\_update) FROM film |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| day | To extract the day from the date-time stamp | SELECT DATE\_PART('day',  last\_update) FROM film |
| hour | To extract the hour from the date-time stamp | SELECT DATE\_PART('hour',  last\_update) FROM film |

For a complete list of date/time functions, please refer to the [PostgreSQL Documentation](https://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.1/functions-datetime.html)