Functions > Block of some statements

In Sql Server , functions

Inbuilt , User Defined Type

Inbuilt > which are pre defined

String Functions

Numeric Functions

DateTime Functions

General Functions

Functions

Scalar Functions & Aggregate Functions

Scalar Functions are the functions which takes 1 input and gives you output for that record (Single)

Len , upper , sqrt , trim

Aggregate Function also kn Group Functions which work upon group of records and they give you single result

Sum count avg min max

select sum(salary) from employee

select min(salary) As "Min Salary",

max(salary) As "Max Salary",

sum(salary) As "Total Salary" ,

avg(salary) As "Average Salary" from employee

select count(\*) from employee

* - String Functions

-- String Functions

select upper('ajay')

select lower('ajay')

select trim(' This ')

select len('This')

select len(' This ')

select len(trim(' This '))

select concat('This' ,' is' ,' my' ,' book')

select left('This is my Book', 3)

select right('This is my Book', 1)

select substring('This is my Book', 2,2)

select charindex('s','This is my Book')

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/func_sqlserver_convert.asp>

Select upper(name) from course

select GetDate()

select month(GetDate())

select year(getDate())

select month(StartDate) from batch

select DATENAME(month ,StartDate) from batch

select convert(varchar, GetDate(),1)

SELECT DATEDIFF(MONTH, convert(varchar, GetDate(),1), '9/30/21')

SELECT DATEDIFF(DAY, 2019-31-01, 2019-01-01)

-- date and time parts - returns nvarchar

SELECT DATENAME(YEAR, GETDATE()) AS 'Year';

SELECT DATENAME(QUARTER, GETDATE()) AS 'Quarter';

SELECT DATENAME(MONTH, GETDATE()) AS 'Month Name';

SELECT DATENAME(DAYOFYEAR, GETDATE()) AS 'DayOfYear';

SELECT DATENAME(DAY, GETDATE()) AS 'Day';

SELECT DATENAME(WEEK, GETDATE()) AS 'Week';

SELECT DATENAME(WEEKDAY, GETDATE()) AS 'Day of the Week';

SELECT DATENAME(HOUR, GETDATE()) AS 'Hour';

SELECT DATENAME(MINUTE, GETDATE()) AS 'Minute';

SELECT DATENAME(SECOND, GETDATE()) AS 'Second';

SELECT DATENAME(MILLISECOND, GETDATE()) AS 'MilliSecond';

SELECT DATENAME(MICROSECOND, GETDATE()) AS 'MicroSecond';

SELECT DATENAME(NANOSECOND, GETDATE()) AS 'NanoSecond';

SELECT DATENAME(ISO\_WEEK, GETDATE()) AS 'Week';

<https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/5993/sql-server-date-and-time-functions-with-examples/>

<http://www-db.deis.unibo.it/courses/TW/DOCS/w3schools/sql/sql_dates.asp.html>

SELECT DATENAME(month, '2017/08/25')

select DATENAME(day ,StartDate) from batch

select DATENAME(WEEKDAY ,StartDate) from batch

SELECT DATEPART(yy, StartDate) from batch

select DATEADD(month, 3 , StartDate) from batch

select \* from batch

select id, batchcode , startDate from batch

select id, batchcode , Convert(varchar,startDate,1) from batch

select id, batchcode , Convert(varchar,startDate,2) from batch

select id, batchcode , Convert(varchar,startDate,3) from batch

select id, batchcode , Convert(varchar,startDate,103) from batch