f. NULL values (IS NULL / IS NOT NULL) :

Used to select rows in which the specified column is NULL or not null.

e.g. select name from employee where city is null;
select name from employee where name is not null;

(Above query will display the name of those employees whose city is NULL)

(Above query will display the name of those employees whose name is not null)

g. Order by :⇒

It is used to sorting the values.

Syntax :

e.g. select name from employee order by salary asc;

e.g. select name from employee order by id desc;

3. SQL functions :⇒

In sql function is a special type of predefined command that performs some specific operation and returns a single value. functions can be categorized in three types:

A) Numeric functions
B) String functions
C) Date & time functions

A) Numeric functions :⇒

1. power() or pow() :⇒ Returns the argument raised to the specified power.

e.g. pow(2,4) ⇒ 2^4 ⇒ 16
pow(3,3) ⇒ 3^3 ⇒ 27

2. Round () :→ It is used to rounds the argument/value to its nearest integer, upto particular decimal places.

e.g. round (-1.23) => -1
round (1.58) => 2
round (1.298, 0) => 1

3. Truncate () :→ It is used to truncates the argument to specified number of decimal places.

e.g. truncate (7.29, 1) = 7.2

4. Sign () :→ It returns three outputs
+1 → if given number is positive
-1 → if given number is negative
0 → if given number is zero.

e.g. sign (0.75) => +1
sign (-25) => -1
sign (0) => 0

5. Sqrt () :→ It is used to find out the square root of any given number.

e.g. sqrt (9) => 3

B. string functions :→

1. length () :→ It is used to calculate the length of given string.

e.g. length ('computer') => 8

2. concat () :→ It is used to combining of two strings.

e.g. concat ("ram", "sharma") => ramsharma

3. char() :- returns the corresponding ASCII character for each integer passed.
e.g. char(65) => A
char(98) => b

4. Instr() :- It returns the index of first occurence of substring.
e.g. Instr('computer', 'put') => 4

5. Lower() / Lcase() :- Returns the argument after converting it in lowercase.
e.g. Lower('COMPUTER') => computer

6. Upper() / Ucase() :- Returns the argument after converting it in uppercase.
e.g. Upper('COMPUTER') => COMPUTER

7. Left() :- Returns the first n characters from the string.
e.g. Left('Ram is great', 3) => Ram

8. Right() :- Returns the last n characters from the string.
e.g. Right("Ram is great', 4) => reat

9. Mid() :- Returns a substring starting from the specified position in a given string.
e.g. mid("Ram is great person', 3, 4)
=> m is

10. Ltrim() :- Removing leading spaces.
e.g. Ltrim(" computer") => computer

11. Rtrim() :→ Removing trailing spaces.
e.g. Rtrim('computer ') => computer

12. Trim() :→ Removes both leading and trailing spaces from the string.
e.g. trim(' computer ') => computer

13. ASCII() :→ Returns the ASCII value of the first character of the string.
e.g. ASCII('ram') => 114

C. Date and Time functions :→
1. curdate() :→ Returns the current date in yyyy-MM-DD format.
e.g. curdate()

2. Now() :→ Returns the current date & time
e.g. now()

3. Sysdate() :→ Returns the current system date and time.
e.g. sysdate()

4. Date() :→ Returns the date part of a date-time expression.
e.g. Date(sysdate());

5. Month() :→ returns the month from given date argument.
e.g. month('2008-07-02');

6. Year() :→ Returns the year from given date argument.
e.g. year('2008-07-07');

7. Dayname() :→ Returns the name of the weekday.
e.g. dayname('13-10-2018') => saturday

8. Dayofmonth() :→ Returns the day of month (1-31).
e.g. dayofmonth('13-10-2018') => 13

9. Dayofweek() :→ Returns the day of week (1-7)
e.g. dayofweek('13-10-2018') => 6

10. Dayofyear() :→ Returns the day of year (1-366)
e.g. dayofyear('10-02-2018') => 41

Aggregate functions :→

=> Aggregate functions are those functions which works on multiple values of multiple rows.
=> following functions are ~~used~~ include as aggregate functions:

S.NO.	functionname	function description
1.	sum()	returns the sum of given column
2.	min()	returns the min. value in the given column
3.	max()	returns the max. value in the given column
4.	avg()	returns the average value of given column
5.	count()	returns the total number of values/records as per given column

e.g.
```
select sum(salary) from employee;
select min(salary) from employee;
select max(salary) from employee;
select avg(salary) from employee;
select count(salary) from employee;
```